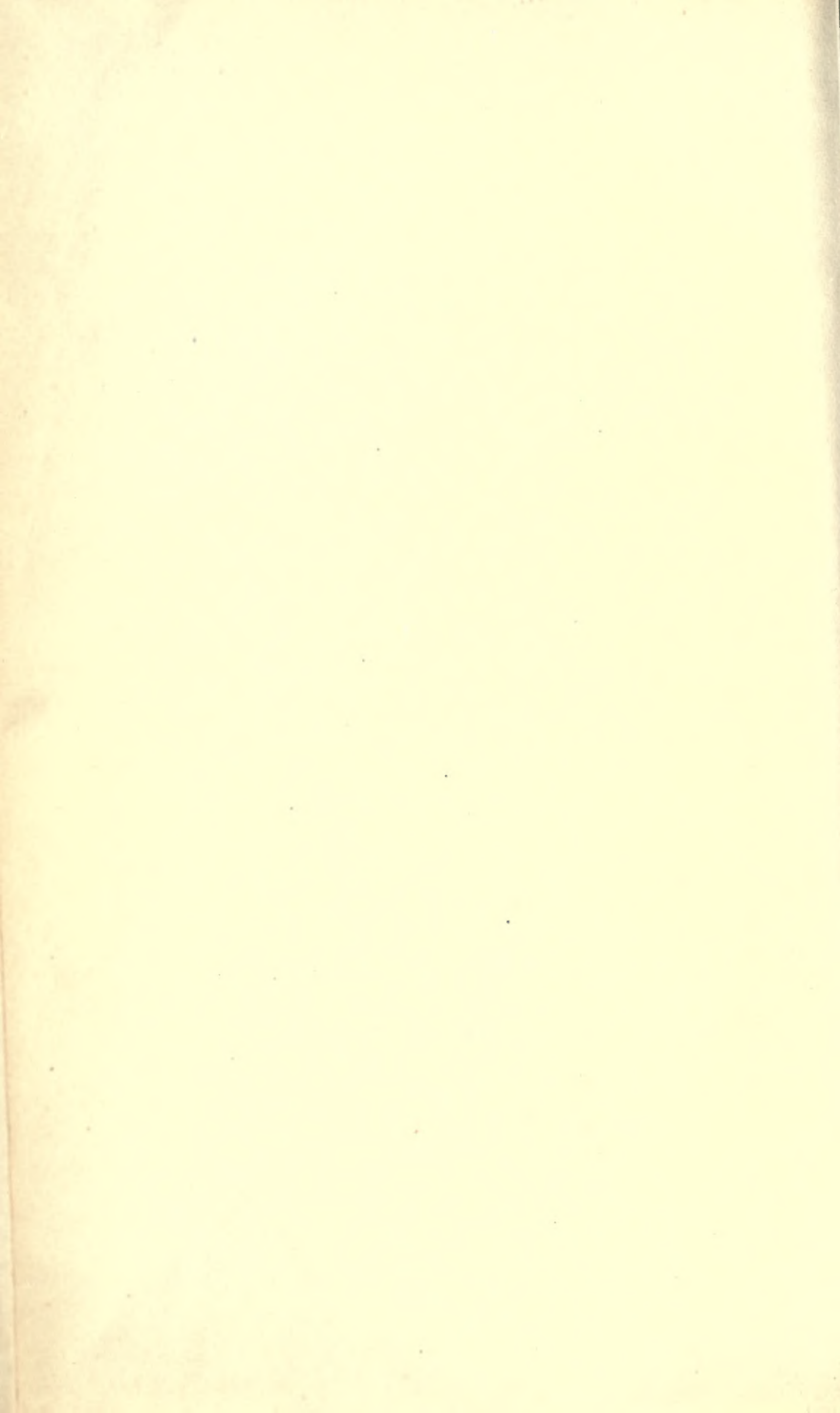
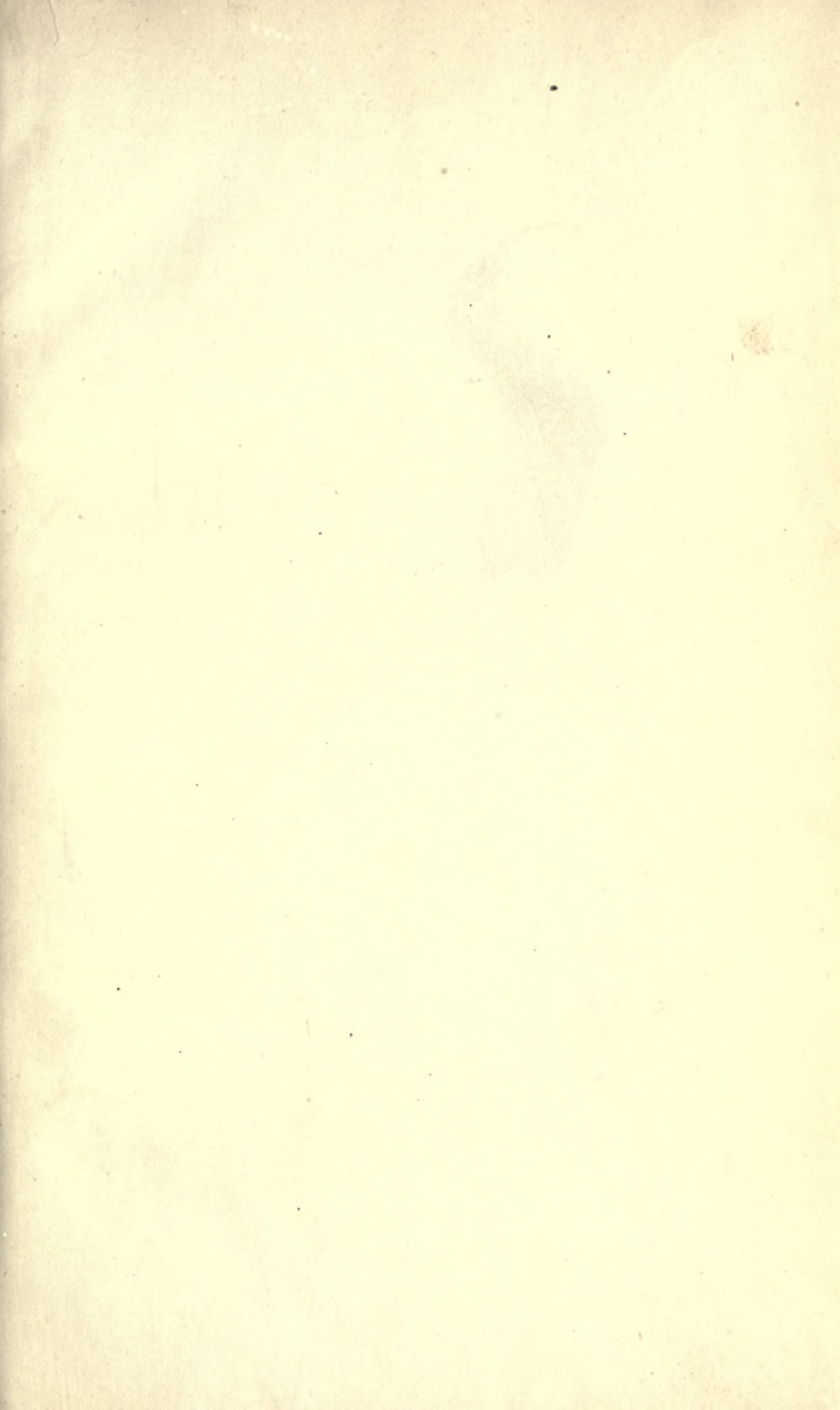


THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE







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PROCEEDINGS
—
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

VOL. I.



1871
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THE JOURNAL OF JAMES MILES



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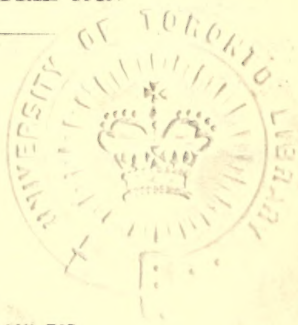
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

LONDON.

VOL. I.

FROM APRIL 1843 TO APRIL 1849.



LONDON:

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SOMERSET HOUSE.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

THE Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, having taken into consideration the advantages which have accrued to many Societies, at home and abroad, from the practice of circulating amongst their Members, at short intervals, condensed abstracts of their Proceedings, have thought it expedient to adopt a similar course, from the date of the last anniversary. With this view they issue this, the first number of the Minutes, prepared under the immediate superintendence of the Director of the Society; and the Council have every reason to believe, that by thus opening the door to a more easy and frequent communication with the Members generally, and more particularly with those residing at a distance from London, they are doing that which will be equally beneficial to the interests of the Society, and conducive to the more extended encouragement of those archæological pursuits, for the promotion of which the Society was formed, and to which the joint labours of its Members have already so largely contributed.

Somerset House,
January 11, 1844.

THE PRESENT COUNCIL,

ELECTED APRIL 24, 1843.

GEORGE, EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., F.R.S., PRESIDENT.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq.

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Edward Blore, Esq., D.C.L.

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Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., SECRETARY.

Sir Henry Ellis, Knt., K.H., B.C.L., F.R.S., SECRETARY, Hon.
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Antiquaries of France.

Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., VICE PRESIDENT.

Henry Hallam, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., VICE PRESIDENT.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., VICE PRESIDENT.

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Rev. Joseph Hunter.

Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S.

Philip Viscount Mahon, VICE PRESIDENT.

Thomas-Spring Lord Monteagle, F.R.S.

Capt. William H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq.

William John Thoms, Esq.

Albert Way, Esq., M.A., DIRECTOR.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter King of Arms.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1843.

No. 1.

Monday, April 24, 1843.

HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

St. George's day, appointed by the Statutes for the meeting of the Society in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, having fallen this year on the Sunday, the usual meeting was held on this, the ensuing day. John Noble, Esq., and George Godwin, Esq., having been appointed Scrutators, by the customary proceeding of drawing lots, the Fellows present proceeded to the election by ballot, according to established usage. The result having been formally declared, an announcement was made that the following publication of the Society was ready for distribution to the Fellows of the Society: *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. VI. plates XXVI. to XXXIX. These plates represent the paintings discovered in the Painted Chamber in the ancient Palace at Westminster, and they are accompanied by the illustrative text and description prepared by the late Director, John Gage Rokewode, Esq.

In consequence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Anniversary Festival of the Society, usually celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on St. George's day, was postponed.

Thursday, May 11, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze patera, discovered by him in opening some graves formed in the chalk, upon the property of Sir Brook Bridges, near Wingham, Kent, and supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period: also an Egyptian vessel of bronze, supposed to have been used for sacrificial purposes, the surface of which is covered with designs and hieroglyphics engraved with the burin. It was purchased by Lord Castlereagh, at Thebes, in 1842.

A portion of a paper was read, entitled, *Observations on the condition of the English Peasantry during the Middle Ages*. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A. The remainder of Mr. Wright's paper was read at the two ensuing meetings.

In the earlier ages of the Germanic tribes society consisted of two classes, freemen and slaves—the former the possessors, the latter the cultivators of the soil. The German peasants, or serfs, answered to the *coloni* of the Romans, except that the latter were more largely protected by the law, particularly under the Christian emperors. After the settlement of the German invaders in the Roman provinces, the *coloni* became serfs on the same footing as in their own country. In England, under the Anglo-Saxons, the most common name for a peasant or serf was *theow*. The condition of the peasants or *theows* in England before the Norman Conquest, its gradual amelioration, and the frequency of manumission, are shown by the Anglo-Saxon laws, charters of manumission, and other documents. The Norman lords came in with much harsher feelings towards the peasantry than those entertained by the Anglo-Saxon landholders, and the condition of the peasantry, for some ages after the Conquest, was most deplorable. Manumission was much less common than under the Anglo-Saxons. The state of the peasantry at this period is to be learned from the Anglo-Norman laws, and from charters, as well as from the popular writers of the thirteenth century. The French and Anglo-Norman poets, who were in the pay of the Anglo-Norman barons, speak of this part of the population with the greatest contempt. The reforming spirit spread abroad in the fourteenth century was exceedingly active among the peasantry, who associated together to obtain freedom even by actions in courts of law, and who appear to have been backed and assisted by some in a higher station of society. The opposition to their claims, and some acts of oppression, drove them into open rebellion in the reign of Richard II.; but the charters of freedom which they had obtained were cancelled as soon as they were reduced to quietness. Their final emancipation only took place at a later period—slavery among the agricultural population expired with the feudal system. Under the Anglo-Normans the peasants were designated by the name of *villans* (*villani*), and the last trace of the contempt with which they were regarded by their masters is found in the modern form and signification of the word *villain*.

Thursday, May 18, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

It was announced to the Society, that the first part of vol. XXX. of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery to the Fellows.

The following books were presented to the Society. By the Statistical Society of London, their Journal, vol. VI. part II. 1843. By Monsieur Pierquin de Gembloux, *Histoire Monétaire et Philologique du Berry*, 4to., 1840; *Lettre au Général Bory de St. Vincent*, 8vo., 1840; *Les Croiseries du Berry*, 8vo.; *Idiomologie des Iles Marquises*; and *Biographie des hommes du jour*.

Charles J. Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of Westwood, the seat of Sir John Pakington, Bart., near Droitwich, Worcestershire, erected in the reign of Elizabeth. It affords a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period.

Mr. John George Pfister exhibited an ancient money-horn, and a silver figure of a Bishop, described as a Florentine work of the sixteenth century. The horn, supposed to be of the ninth century, and intended as a receptacle for money, to be worn as a personal appendage, is formed of stag's horn, with ornaments engraved thereon, and mounted with silver. When found in Switzerland, buried under a stone, near the ruined castle of Grüneck in the Grisons, it contained silver coins of the Emperor Louis I., of Charles II. as King, of Berengarius and Lambert, Kings of Italy, being all of the ninth century.

The reading of Mr. Wright's Observations on the condition of the English Peasantry was resumed.

Thursday, May 25, 1843.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thomas Lott, Esq. of Bow-lane, London, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Captain William H. Smyth, R.N., F.S.A., one of the Auditors, appointed March 16, 1843, to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1842, reported the examination of the same, and submitted the following abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements for the information of the Society :

	£	s.	d.
Balance of the last year's account	1058	16	11½
<i>Receipts in the Year 1842.</i>			
By Annual Subscriptions	1051	11	6
By Admission Fees	168	0	0
By one Year's Dividend on £7,500 Consols	221	14	5
By Sale of Books and Prints	52	2	11
By Stamp Duty on Bonds given on admission	18	0	0
	1511	8	10
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Subscriptions	294	0	0
	£2864	5	9½

<i>Disbursements in the Year 1842.</i>			
	£	s.	d.
To Artists and in Publications	843	1	10
For Taxes	39	9	8
For Salaries	447	10	0
For Tradesmen's Bills	137	15	1
For Insurance	22	11	0
For the Anniversary Dinner	28	5	6
For Petty Cash, Postage, &c.	64	18	6
For Bookbinding	22	0	0
For Preparing a Catalogue of Topographical Prints and Drawings in the possession of the Society	23	12	6
For Cabinet, for the suitable preservation of that Collection	97	10	6
For Collecting Subscriptions	51	17	9
For Bond Stamps	27	0	0
	1805	12	4
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, on Jan. 1, 1843	1058	13	5½
	£2864	5	9½

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols £7,500.

Witness our hands,
April 12, 1843.

EDWARD BLORE,
W. H. SMYTH,
Auditors.

The produce of the sale of the Anglo-Saxon works, published by the Society, was reported to amount, during the last year, to £23 0s. 11d.

These works are, the Metrical Anglo-Saxon paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scripture by Cædmon; edited from the MS. of the tenth century in the Bodleian, by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., F.S.A., 8vo. 1832. Price to Fellows, 10s., to the public, 16s. Fifty engravings from illuminations in

the MS. with descriptive notice by Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary. Price 7*s.* (These form plates LII.—CIV. of *Archæologia*, vol. XXIV.) Codex Exoniensis, a collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry; edited from the MS. in the Chapter Library at Exeter by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., F.S.A., 8vo. 1842. Price to Fellows, 15*s.*, to the public, 20*s.* The following works are also on sale at the Society's rooms, Somerset House. Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, Lond. 8vo. 1826. Price to Fellows, 10*s.* 6*d.*, to the public, 18*s.* Magni rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub regibus Angliæ, rolls of the times of Hen. II. and Rich. I., edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A., 8vo. 1840, vol. I. Price to Fellows, 12*s.*, to the public, 16*s.*

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Trustees of the British Museum, Additions to the British Museum; Manuscripts, 1836-40; Natural History, &c. 1836-39; 8vo. 1843. By the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, *Historia e Memorias*, Tom. XII., parte II. 4to. 1839; *Discurso lido por J. J. de Costa de Macedo*, 4to. 1843. By the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt, eight drawings, executed by Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, representing vessels of earthen-ware and glass, and bronze bracelets, discovered at Chilgrove, Sussex; accompanied by a descriptive memoir. The bodies near which they were found had been interred, not burned, and were found under a down upon which an embankment is to be noticed.

The reading of Mr. Wright's Observations on the condition of the English Peasantry was concluded.

Thursday, June 1, 1843.

HUDSON GURNEY, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Henry Charles Harford, Esq. of Clifton, Gloucestershire, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Rev. W. J. Rees, F.S.A., *Transactions of the Cymmrodorion, or Metropolitan Cambrian Society*, Vol. II. part IV. 8vo. 1843. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, No. 185. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *Gentleman's Magazine*, June 1843. By the Council of the Shakespeare Society. *Publications of the Society*, 15 vols. 8vo. By W. P. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A. *Geometrical Proportion of Architecture, Grecian Architecture*, fol. 1843. By Lewis W. Dillwyn, Esq., *Hortus Colinsonianus*, 8vo. 1843; not published.

The Earl of Enniskillen exhibited a brass pot, standing on three feet, found in a bog on the east side of Mount Joy Forest, in the parish of Cappagh, county Tyrone. It is ornamented with a band formed of armorial escutcheons, exhibiting the following bearings: Three chevrons. (Clare, Earl of Gloucester?) A cross. (De Burgh, Earl of Ulster?) A fleur de lys. Pale of eleven pieces. A fess between two chevrons. (Tendryng?) It has since been deposited in the British Museum.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of the Monumental Brass of Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, one of the English

Mission to the Council of Constance, A.D. 1416, who dying there was interred at the foot of the steps leading up to the high altar in the cathedral. The rubbing was communicated by Mr. R. Pearsall, of Carlsruhe, with a descriptive account, and an extract from the Chronicle of Ulrick von Reichenthal, "Consilium von Costnitz, 1483," in which it is recorded that this prelate died suddenly in the fortress of Gotlieben, near Constance, and was interred in the choir of the cathedral with great state, accompanied by all the dignitaries assembled on that occasion. The figure is represented in full pontificals; its length is $49\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it is placed under a richly ornamented arch, supported by tabernacle work at the sides, composed of niches in which are placed figures of cherubim. Two escutcheons are placed over the figure; one with the arms of France and England, quarterly, surrounded by the garter; the other is defaced. It is asserted traditionally, that this curious brass was brought to Constance from England; and in the character of the design and execution, it closely resembles the numerous brasses of the period now extant in England, but it is wholly unlike any such memorial hitherto noticed on the Continent. On a narrow fillet of brass, which runs round the verge of the tomb, is the following inscription:

+Subjacet hic stratus Robert Hallum vocitatus,
 Quondam prelatus Sarum sub honore creatus.
 Hic decretorum doctor, pacis que creator,
 Nobilis Anglorum Regis fuit ambicator.
 Festo Cuchberti Septembris . . e vigebat,
 In quo Roberti mortem Constantia flebat,
 Anno Milleno, tricento, octuageno,
 Sex cum ter deno : cum Christo vivat ameno.

The Patent, dated 20 Oct. 2 Hen. V. 1414, whereby Nicholas Bishop of Bath and Wells, Robert Bishop of Salisbury, Richard Earl of Warwick, the Abbot of Westminster, and other persons, were constituted by Henry V. as his "ambassiatores, oratores, veros et indubitatos procuratores, et nuncios speciales," to attend the Council of Constance, has been printed in Rymer, IX. 167. It is doubtless in consequence of this authority specially delegated to Bishop Hallam by the sovereign, that the royal arms, and the garter, appear amongst the decorations of his memorial. The translation of St. Cuthbert is Sept. 4.

A communication was read from William Chaffers, Esq., to Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A., describing the discoveries recently made in Blackfriars, in forming sewers; especially a portion of a Roman sepulchral memorial, which bears the name of Celsus, *speculator* of the second legion; vestiges of the Church of the Black Friars, and a portion of the Old London wall, which had been demolished, A.D. 1296, to make way for the foundation of the monastery and church, as appears by the charter of Edw. I. A drawing, which represents the sculptured monument and inscription, accompanied this paper.

The Rev. Richard Garnett communicated observations on the Eastern Terminus of the Wall of Antoninus, in support of the suggestion of Horsley, that Kinneil was the real terminus of the wall, contrary to the common opinion, which places it at Carriden, where vestiges of a Roman fort may be seen. An interpolated passage in the Durham MSS. of

Neunius states that it was called by the Britons *Pen Gaaul*, in Gaelic *Cenail*, in English (as Bede likewise states) *Peneltun*.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess, to meet again on June 15.

Thursday, June 15, 1843.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society. By John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., *The Topographer and Genealogist*, part II. 8vo. 1843. By the Zoological Society, *Proceedings*, part X. pp. 15—210. By the Royal Geographical Society, *Journal of Proceedings*, vol. XII. part II. 8vo. 1842.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited coloured drawings, communicated by Monsieur de Rheims, of Calais, and representing paintings discovered July, 1840, on the walls and pillars of the Church of the B. V. Mary in that town. The subjects are, the Virgin and Child, Saints, several armorial bearings, among which occurs the coat of Wodehouse, with the legend "*Orate pro anima Thome Wodehouse*;" the device of a club or knotted staff, with a twining branch around it, and the motto "*Le jour viendra*," are also frequently repeated.

Mr. Smith also communicated a narrative by the Baron Clement Augustus de Bode of the opening of a tumulus, in 1841, 12 miles N.E. of Asterabad, on the eastern shores of the Caspian, accompanied by sketches. The objects discovered, and sent to the Shah by the local authorities, were, a golden goblet, with figures rudely embossed upon it, weighing thirty-six ounces; a golden lamp, as it is supposed, weighing seventy ounces, ornamented with figures of animals; a golden urn, and two small trumpets, with sculptured female figures, vases of a reddish stone, and other objects. The tumulus was known as *The Mound of the Pheasant*, and a passage was accidentally discovered leading to a subterranean chamber, in which these objects were found. The monument appears to bear some analogy with the account given by Herodotus of the interments of the Scythian Kings; and it was reported that Royal insignia were found with these vessels of gold.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Mrs. Stackpole, of Laugharne, a bronze vessel, described as a *thurible*, found at Kyn Gadel, Caermarthenshire, a pass in the Cliffs about two miles W. of Laugharne; it contained coins of Carausius, Carus, Tetricus, and Allectus. The name Kyn Gadel has been explained as signifying the frontier defence, and may have been taken from the fortress of which vestiges are still seen on Corgan Hill, where the discovery was made; many vestiges of ancient occupation have been found in the vicinity. The *thurible*, described as being of the close of the third century, had apparently been plated with silver: it is in the form of a bowl, the diameter being eight inches, with a handle like a skillet, a second bowl being fitted into it, the bottom of which is perforated with numerous small holes like a strainer; this last has a flat cover pierced in open work. A representation may be seen in *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1842, p. 473.

The Society adjourned over the summer vacation, to meet again on November 16.

Thursday, November 16, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Board of Ordnance presented to the Society one of the stone shot recently discovered in the Moat of the Tower of London: it is formed of compact stone rudely fashioned, and the diameter is about $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The following books were presented to the Society: By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the Gentleman's Magazine, from July to November, 1843. By the editor, The Athenæum, parts 186 to 190; 1843. By the Numismatic Society, Numismatic Chronicle, parts 21, 22; 1843. By Dr. Goodfellow, the London Physiological Journal, No. 1. 8vo. 1843. By Mr. M. T. S. Raimbach, Memoirs and Recollections of the late Abraham Raimbach, engraver, 4to. 1843. By John Adolphus, Esq., The History of England, from the accession to the decease of George III. vol. VI. 8vo. 1843. By Henri, Comte Krasinski, Bataille de Kirholm, Roman Historique, 2 vols. 8vo. 1836. By Monsieur Edouard Frère, De l'Imprimerie, et de la Librairie à Rouen, 1483 à 1550, 8vo. 1843. By Professor Charles Christian Rafn, Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1840—1843, 8vo. By Dr. Leemans, Director of the Leyden Museum, Ægyptische Monumenten, representations of Egyptian antiquities preserved there; pl. 11—48, fol.: Papyri Græci, tom. i. 4to. 1843. By the Archæological Institute of Rome, Monumenti Inediti, per l'anno 1843: plates 37—48, fol.: Annales, tom. 13, 14, 8vo. 1841; Bullettini, per l'anno 1842, 8vo. By the Shakespeare Society, The Chester Plays, edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. 8vo. 1843: The Alleyne Papers, edited by J. P. Collier, Esq. 8vo. 1843. By Charles H. Cooper, Esq., Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge, parts 13—16, 8vo. 1843. By the Committee of the Art Union of London, Seventh Annual Report, 1843. By the Royal Irish Academy, Proceedings for the year 1841-2, part VI. 8vo. 1843. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, 22 May, 1843, by William R. Hamilton, Esq. President. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal, vol. VI. part III. 8vo. 1843. By the Philosophical Society of Manchester, Memoirs, vol. VIII. part 1. 8vo. 1843. By Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A., Descriptive Index of the Contents of five MS. volumes Illustrative of the History of Great Britain, in his library, 8vo. 1843. By Dr. J. de Wal, Bijdragen tot de Geschiedenis en Oudheden van Drenthe, contributions to the history of the Antiquities of Drenthe, Groningen, 8vo. 1842. By the London Institution, Catalogue of the Library, systematically classed, vol. III. 8vo. 1843. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, Transactions, vol. VIII. parts, 2, 3, 4to. 1842-43: Proceedings, vol. II. Nos. 24, 25, 8vo. 1842-43. By Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., Stemmata Botevilliana, 8vo. 1843. By William Robinson, Esq. LL.D., A collection of Broad-sides, and Reprints of Small Tracts, with Maps of the Parishes of Edmonton, Hackney, and Tottenham. By Monsieur Marion du Mersan, Histoire du Cabinet des Médailles, &c. avec une notice sur la Bibliothèque Royale, Paris, 8vo. 1838: with several minor dissertations on Medals and Antiquities. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow,

Account of the Roman Antiquities found at Rougham, Sept. 1843, 8vo. By Edw. Hall, Esq. Observations on the Propriety of Style, particularly with reference to the Modern Adaptation of Gothic Architecture, 8vo. By George Moore, Esq. F.S.A., Essay on those Powers of the Mind which have reference to Architectural Study and Design, 4to. 1843. By the publisher, Mr. Van Voorst, Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts, parts I. and II. 8vo. 1843.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited a cast from an unpublished seal of Henry VIII. found by Mr. John Doubleday among the Archives of Durham Cathedral. The Sovereign is represented enthroned, holding in his right-hand a sword, and the orb in his left; on the dexter side in an upper compartment is a figure of Justice, and another on the sinister side which appears to represent Prudence. On the dexter side are the lords spiritual, mitred; two of them holding cross-staves, kneel before the throne; the temporal peers, wearing robes and coronets, are seen on the side opposite. Before the footstep of the throne is a scutcheon of the arms of England, surmounted by the crown, and encircled by the Garter. The following portion of the legend is preserved: S. HEN.
 RIS POS. DEVM ECCLESIE ANGL. SVPREMI CAPITIS
 TICAS. . . (ad causas ecclesiasticas?) The seal, which is of bright red wax, measures in diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and there is no appearance of any counter-seal. Henry VIII. upon his accession, in accordance with the example of several other Sovereigns, adopted the seal of his predecessor, with some distinctive alterations, and the addition of a rose and a fleur-de-lys on the counter-seal. Sandford has described two great seals, the earlier of Gothic design, the later in the revived classical style of decoration: on the former the title FIDEI DEFENSOR, conferred on Henry VIII. in 1521, first appears. A new seal appears to have been made in 1532. Rymer, xiv. p. 439. The second seal described by Sandford, and of which he has given a representation, appears, by the addition of the title HIBERNIE REX, to have been made subsequently to 1541, when Henry was proclaimed King of Ireland.

Thursday, November 23, 1843.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books and engravings were presented to the Society, By Mark A. Lower, Esq.: English Surnames, 2nd. edit. 8vo, 1843. By Edward W. Brayley, Esq., F.S.A., Topographical History of Surrey, Vol. II. parts 1, 2, 4to. 1843. By George Godwin, Esq., Statement of the claims of Sir Page Dick, Bart., 4to. By Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., a lithographic representation of the Sarcophagus in which the Barberini vase was discovered. By Rev. D. Durell, a lithographic representation of the Sculptures on the Font in St. Nicholas' church, Brighton, which apparently were intended to portray the Baptism of the Saviour in the River Jordan, and the Institution of the Eucharist, with two subjects possibly from the legendary history of St. Nicholas, the patron of the church. An Engraving which represents this font may be found in Antiqu. Rep. IV. 185. Compare the sub-

jects from the History of St. Nicholas, formerly in the windows of Eaton Socon Church, Bedfordshire, Gough's Sep. Mon. II. 213.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a letter from Captain Evan Nepean, R.N., to Samuel Birch, Esq., containing some remarks on his report upon the collection of vases and antiquities discovered by Capt. Nepean in the Island of Sacrificios, in the gulph of Mexico. In the report, printed in Archæol. vol. XXX. 139, Mr. Birch describes these as relics of the Aztecks, or Mexicans of the period of the Conquest by Cortez; but from the geological formation of the island, and the situation in which the objects were found, Capt. Nepean considers that they ought to be assigned to an earlier period, and at least regarded as the works of the Toltesks, who, according to Humboldt, possessed Mexico 500 years previously to the arrival of the Aztecks. The collection has recently been deposited in the British Museum.

A letter from Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., addressed to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary, was read, describing the stone shot recently found in the moat on the south side of the Tower of London, which has been converted into a dry ditch. See page 9, *ante*. They are formed of Kentish rag-stone, probably from the Maidstone quarries, and very rudely fashioned; their diameters vary from 10 in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., the size of the largest nearly corresponding with those now termed 84-pounder, and of the smallest with 12-pounder. The use of stone shot appears to have been discontinued after the reign of Elizabeth, and they appear to have been much improved in form, being described as "stone shotte, polished," in a document dated 1575, preserved in the Tower. From the rude formation of these shot, the position where they were found heaped together, and their fractured state, Mr. Porrett supposes them to have been projected against the Tower, when held by Lord Scales on behalf of Henry VI. in 1460, against the Yorkist forces under the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Cobham, and Sir John Wenlocke; artillery being planted on the opposite side of the Thames, to the great annoyance of the besieged. See extracts from the chronicles of 38 Hen. VI., in Bayley's Hist. of the Tower. Some other specimens of this kind of projectile are preserved in the Tower, where two of large dimension, one of 2 ft. in diam., and the other 18 in., are placed on pedestals at the entrance of the Horse Armoury.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A., communicated a letter from John Sydenham, Esq., giving a general account of Barrows in South Dorset, and remarks on their distinct character, as compared with tumuli in Kent, and other parts of England. One exception occurs amongst the Kentish barrows, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, which in its formation and contents closely resembles those in Dorset. See Archæol. XXX. 57. The Dorset tumuli, from the rude and simple character of their contents, appear to be of a very early period; they exhibit indications of various modes of interment in the same barrow, and of combustion and inhumation apparently in use at the same time. The utensils and personal appliances discovered consist of coarsely fabricated urns, implements or weapons of bone, stone, or flint, beads of clay, bone, or shells, deers' antlers, &c. Rarely is any implement or ornament of bronze found in them. A detailed report was also given of discoveries made in twenty-five barrows opened by Mr. Sydenham near Dorchester,

in the vicinity of Maiden Castle, and on Chesilbourne Down, with sketches of urns found in them, containing burned bones. Two bronze daggers were found in one barrow, of which one was chased and gilded. These barrows, all of which are within twelve miles of the coast, appear, according to Mr. Sydenham, to be of a class almost distinct, and of earlier date than those which occur towards the N. E. parts of the county, and the Wiltshire tumuli described by Sir R. Hoare. They may be attributed to the earliest tribes that peopled Britain, which, as they advanced into the interior, gradually improved in art and refinement, as is indicated by the character of the contents of the more inland tumuli.

Thursday, November 30, 1843.

WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Francis Robert Raines, Incumbent of Milnrow, in Rochdale, Lancashire, Anthony Plow, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. John Papillon, B.A. Rector of Lexden, near Colchester, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following works were presented to the Society. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., the Gentleman's Magazine, Dec. 1843. By John Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., Coins of the Romans, relating to Britain, 2d. ed. 8vo. 1844. By Mr. Van Voorst, the Publisher, Baptismal Fonts, part III.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated a Discourse presented to James I. by Richard Hodsor, regarding the ancient division of Ireland into provinces before the Conquest by Henry II., its subsequent divisions, and other circumstances concerning the history and government of the country at that period: setting forth the great charge incurred by the Crown in consequence of rebellions in Ireland, and shewing some means for its more peaceable government.

Thursday, December 7, 1843.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following works were presented to the Society. By T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., On Superstitions connected with the History and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, 8vo. 1844. By George Godwin, Esq., Ancient Structures in Winchester and Romsey, 8vo. By the Statistical Society, Journal, Vol. VI. part IV. 8vo. 1843. By the Royal College of Physicians, Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates, 1843. By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., St. Patrick's Purgatory, 8vo. 1843.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited some ornaments discovered in a small barrow on Roundway Down, near Devizes, on the property of E. F. Colston, Esq. Some particulars regarding the discovery were communicated by the Rev. J. B. Hughes of Marlborough. The interment had been made on the natural surface of the chalk, the corpse

inclosed in a wooden, iron-bound cist; it lay N. and S. the head to the North. Near the neck were found several ornaments of gold, of various sizes and forms, which apparently had formed a necklace. The gems are roughly polished garnets, the diameter of the largest measures five-eighths in.; the setting is simple, each being adapted for suspension by a small ring; the fashion is similar to that of the ornaments found in Kent, and represented in Douglas's *Nenia*, pl. 5, 21, and 22. Two gold pins, set with small garnets, were also found, united by a chain, in the centre of which was a small vitrified paste engraved, bearing a cruciform ornament, with a kind of knot or interlacement chased upon the reverse of the setting. At the feet was found (as it was supposed) a helmet, formed of about twenty triangular-shaped thin pieces of brass, fastened together by rivets and two thin hoops of brass; this shortly fell to pieces on admission of the air. There were also portions of small earthen cups; four small holes were observed at the cardinal points, in two of which were portions of small earthen cups; bones of animals were scattered about. Mr. Akerman considered the interment to be of the VIth or VIIth century, and observed that similar pins connected by chains, but of base metal, had been discovered in Kent, which he attributed to that period. The necklace appears to prove that the person interred was a female, and it is much to be regretted that the portions preserved of the supposed helmet were insufficient to permit any positive opinion to be formed as to the nature of the object, but it seems highly probable that it was a brass-bound vessel, in the form of a pail, similar to one represented by Douglas, plate 12, which was likewise ornamented with triangular plates and bands of brass. It may be supposed that it was intended to contain implements or ornaments of female use, as was the box of similar form represented in the *Nenia*, pl. 18.

A paper was read, communicated by Samuel Birch, Esq. entitled, *Observations on a Vase representing the Arcadian tradition of the contest of Hercules and Juno, at Pylos, preserved in the British Museum.* It was described as an Etruscan work, curious both as a specimen in style and fabric between the vases termed Corinthian, Nolan, Egyptian, or Phenician, and the Tyrrhenian styles, and also on account of the subject represented, which, if not novel, has not been elsewhere clearly exhibited.

Thursday, December 14, 1843.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Dickson, Esq., of Alnwick, Clerk of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, and Attorney at Law, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society. By the publisher, *Ancient and Modern Architecture*, by Mons. Jules Gailhabaud, 4to. By W. V. Pickett, Esq., *Address to the Royal Academy*. By the Editor, *Athenæum*, No. 191. By the Royal Asiatic Society, *Journal*, vol. VII. 8vo. 1843. By the Shakespeare Society, *Honour Triumphant*, and a *Line of Life*, two tracts by John Forde, 8vo. By the

Historical and Archaeological Society of Geneva, *Mémoires et Documents*, vols. I. and II. 8vo. 1841, 1843. By Monsieur Adrien de Longpérier, honorary Fellow of the Society, Dissertations on unpublished medals of Dynamis, Queen of Pontus, and a medal of Lycia.

Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a portion of a bronze ornament, described as a torques, formed of twenty small pieces curiously twisted and tooled, alternating with pieces fashioned like a small pulley; these are all of bronze, incrustated with a fine highly polished *patina*, and strung upon a strong iron wire. It was discovered about 2 feet deep in a gravel bed at Perdeswell, in the parish of Claines, about 2 miles from Worcester. See Mr. Allies' Notice of ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities in Worcestershire, 8vo. 1840, p. 55.

A letter was read from Studley Martin, Esq., of Liverpool, addressed to Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P., describing a sepulchral urn, recently discovered by him under a cairn on Worsthorn Moor, east of Burnley, on the boundaries of Lancashire and Yorkshire. It contained ashes and burned bones, and was covered by a stone. A circle surrounding the spot is still discernible, varying in diameter from 60 to 80 yards.

Philip Howard, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of the examination of vaults in the chancel of Framlingham Church, Suffolk, on Easter Tuesday 1841, and of the discovery of remains, supposed to be those of one of the Dukes of Norfolk, and of Henry, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of Henry VIII. by Elizabeth Blount; he died 1535, and was buried at Framlingham. The tomb of the duke, traditionally described as having been removed from Thetford Priory at the dissolution, is on the south side of the altar, and the effigies placed upon it are described by Mr. Howard, as representing Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, who died 1554, and his wife Anne Plantagenet, third daughter of Edward IV., whose effigy is on that account placed at the right-hand of that of the duke. See Memorials of the Howard family, by Henry Howard, Esq. p. 114. Thomas, second Duke, who died 1522, was buried at Thetford Priory; and Blomefield states, that his remains were removed to Framlingham, but it is more probable that they were deposited at Lambeth, in the chapel founded by him.

George Stephens, Esq. of Stockholm, presented to the Society, a translation of the Anglo-Saxon lay of the Phoenix, into the metre and alliteration of the original, supposed to have been written during the tenth or eleventh century, and preserved in the MS. presented to Exeter Cathedral by Bishop Leofric, A. D. 1050, and first published entire, as stated by Mr. Stephens, by Grundtvig at Copenhagen, 1840, 8vo. The version is divided into seven cantos, and consists of 1353 lines; Mr. Stephens has appended critical remarks, and a glossary, with a list of Anglo-Saxon words contained in the song, which are not found in vocabularies of that language, or have not been fully explained. A specimen taken from this Poem, described as a paraphrase of the Latin original attributed to Lactantius, has been given by the Rev. J. Conybeare, *Archæologia*, XVII. 193; and more fully in his *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, 1826, p. 224. The lay was printed with an English version by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A., in the *Codex Exoniensis*, published by the Society, 1842, p. 197.

Thursday, December 21, 1843.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. William Goode, M.A., of Charter-House Square, London, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some Roman remains, recently discovered in the suburbs of Boulogne-sur-Mer, at a spot which from the character of the numerous antiquities there found may be identified as the burial-place of the inhabitants of Gessoriacum. They consist of sepulchral urns and lamps of clay, small glass vessels, a large ring of highly polished jet or cannel coal, bracelets, and minor ornaments formed of bronze; some of these are plated with silver, various other specimens of the same artificial process having been found in the northern parts of France; also a fibula incrustured with coloured vitreous pastes arranged in ornamental designs in cavities chiseled in the metal, the prototype of enamelling. Mr. Smith exhibited also a singular object, described as a slab for grinding colours, or possibly for sharpening tools; it is a small oblong piece of dark grey stone, resembling slate; hollowed in the centre, as if from grinding the pigment thereon, with a case of bronze fitted to it. In this cemetery urns containing burned bones were also found, and skeletons. The coins discovered are of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Gordianus, Pius, Postumus, and Tetricus.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited, by permission of Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Great Newport Street, a covered drinking cup, formed apparently of beech-wood, and ornamented with various heraldic devices, impressed by means of a heated iron. It is of English workmanship, and measures in height 10 in., or with the cover and pomel thereon 14 in. and in diam. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. On the cover are branded the porcupine, chained and collared, and the crowned salamander in flames (crest of Douglas?). The former is placed like a crest on a wreath; also an elephant, and a crouching gryphon. The two first are the devices of Louis XII. and Francis I., kings of France, but the whole are probably introduced here as personal devices or crests of English families. On the cup are four animals, placed like crests upon torsers: 1. A stag statant, with the date 1620 (Cavendish?); 2. An ostrich erect, holding in the beak a horseshoe (Digby, or Fraser?); 3. An unicorn; 4. A wivern, the wings displayed, holding in the mouth a human hand, couped (Herbert?). Around the foot runs, in two concentric lines, the following inscription, the abrupt commencement of which is not readily to be explained, “+ Are in Great Danger of that fearfull sentence Which saith Departe vnto eternal fire Ye curssed that haue followed vayne desire: Such as loue Pleasures more then they loue God shall feele his wrath & heauy scourging rod.” The sign of the cross is also found on the reverse of the foot under the word Ye, the commencement of the second line. Examples of moral precepts thus inscribed on ancient drinking-vessels of ordinary use are numerous. The use of drinking-cups formed of wood was prevalent in England amongst all classes; they were formed of knotty wood of maple or other trees, and termed mazers, *ciphi murrei*, from a supposed resemblance to the ancient Myr-

rhene vases. The Irish mether is a vessel of a similar nature. Mazers were hooped and mounted with silver, and are named in inventories with the most precious objects. Physical properties were attributed to various kinds of wood, and hence the general use of such drinking vessels; the wood of the ash was esteemed for its efficacy against "the cold gout." Heywood, in the *Drunkard* opened, 1635, gives a long list of the wooden drinking-vessels then in use; see also Brand's *Popular Antiquities*. Until the heraldic devices on the cup submitted to the Society by Mr. Rogers are appropriated, no satisfactory conjecture can be formed as to its intention; they may be memorials of the family connexions of the proprietor, or possibly of the members composing a social fraternity. It is said that a cup of similar fashion and material, decorated with the royal arms, was in the collection of H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex.

Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of antiquities discovered near Scarborough, and preserved in the Museum of that town; especially a small rudely formed earthen vase, about three inches in diameter and two inches high, with perforations or longitudinal slits all round, so as to form a kind of rude basket. It was found in a tumulus at Comboots, or Camp-butts, near Hackness; and appears to be one of the third class of sepulchral urns, as arranged by Sir Richard Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, Introduction, p. 25, to which he has given the name of incense-cups, supposing that they were intended to contain fragrant substances, and to be suspended over the funeral pile. The specimens found in the tumuli in Wiltshire exhibit great variety of fashion; they are considered by Sir Richard as relics of the Celtic and first colonists of the island, or of the colony of Belgæ, who subsequently invaded it. *Ancient Wilts*, plates XI. XII. XIII. XXIV. XXV. A drawing of the Scarborough vase was exhibited. A larger urn, and flint arrow-heads were discovered in the same tumulus; and in another nearly adjacent a fine gold torques was recently found, which much resembles the Irish torques represented in *Vetusta Monum.* V. pl. 29. It is in the possession of Timothy Hardcastle, Esq., of Scalby; it measures in length thirty-five inches, exclusive of the hooks at each end, which measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the weight is $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 dwt. Similar objects of gold discovered in Wales, are noticed *Archæologia*, XVIII. p. 448; XXI. p. 557. A torques of gold, valued at £152, was found in 1700, near Pattingham Church, Staffordshire, as described by Shaw, vol. I. 32; II. 279; and an account of another found at Guiseley, West Riding, is given by Whitaker, *Loidis*, I. 212. Numerous vestiges of ancient occupation occur along the eastern coast of Yorkshire; and the Scarborough Museum contains a variety of stone weapons, and many objects of interest discovered in the vicinity.

The Society adjourned over the Christmas recess, to meet again on January 11, 1844.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1843—1844.

1803-1810

1811-1812

1813-1814

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1844.

No. 2.

Thursday, January 11, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles Baily, Esq., of Gracechurch Street, London, Architect, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Archbishop of Canterbury, a list of the early printed books in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, 8vo.; not printed for sale. By the President and Council of the Royal Society of Literature, Transactions, second series, vol. I. 8vo.; Proceedings, vol. I. No. 13, 8vo.; Annual Report, 1843, 8vo. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1844, 8vo. By the Editor, Athenæum, Part 192, 4to. By the Rev. G. H. Dashwood, Vicecomites Norfolciæ, 4to. 1843; privately printed, only 36 copies taken off. By the Numismatic Society, The Numismatic Chronicle, No. 23, 8vo. By the Society of Arts, Transactions, vol. LIV. 8vo. By the Publisher, The Monthly Review, No. 1, 1844, 8vo. By James Yates, Esq., *Textrinum Antiquorum*, an account of the Art of Weaving among the Ancients: Part I, On the raw materials used in weaving, 8vo.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited to the Society an impression from a sepulchral brass recently brought to this country from Flanders; it was originally placed in the chapel of a castle situated between Liege and Aix. This fine example measures 6ft. 8in. by 3ft. 6in., being composed, like the Flemish brasses in St. Margaret's, Lynn, and other specimens at Newark, Newcastle, St. Alban's, and St. Mary-Key, Ipswich, of several plates forming one unbroken surface of incised metal; the field is diapered, and was originally filled in with colour. This brass is the memorial of Lodewyc, Lord of Cortewille, who died 1504, represented in armour, and his wife, who died 1496. Escutcheons of striking heraldic design are placed over the figures. It has recently been purchased for the national collection at the Museum of Economic Geology, 6, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, exhibited the silver matrices of the seal of King Charles II. for the Chancery for the counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, communicated by Mr. John Doubleday. The sovereign is represented in complete armour, on horseback, bearing a shield with the arms of the realm on his left arm. On the reverse,

under an imperial crown, is a shield with the same bearings : 1 and 4, France and England, quarterly : 2, Scotland : 3, Ireland. Dexter supporter, a dragon ; sinister, an heraldic species of spotted antelope. Underneath is the plume of feathers, with ICH DIEN on a scroll. The legend runs thus, SIG · PRO · CANCELLARIA · PRO · COMITATIBVS · CARMERTHEN · CARDIGAN · ET · PEMBROCK · Diameter, 4in. and two-eighths. This reverse bears much resemblance to that of the seal of Charles I. for the Court of Great Sessions for the same counties, an impression of which was exhibited to the Society by Sir Samuel Meyrick, and an engraving given, *Archæologia*, XXII. p. 417. Sir Henry Ellis exhibited also a cast from the counter-seal of the Hospital of St. Margaret, Canterbury, founded, according to Tanner, for aged priests, before the year 1243 ; the site is now occupied by the city Bridewell. This seal presents the head of a priest, which has the appearance of being intended as a portrait, with the legend, S' MAG'RI SIMONIS DE LANGETON. This appears to have been the personal seal of Simon de Langeton, brother of the Archbishop, and Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1235. He founded the Hospital above mentioned, and died 1248. The matrices of the Seal of Charles II. have been purchased for the national collection at the Museum of Economic Geology, as interesting illustrations of the metallurgical series.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two elaborate coloured drawings by Mr. William Beck, which represent Roman tessellated pavements ; one of these was discovered in Lord Bathurst's park, near Cirencester, in 1824 ; and the other is preserved in the garden of Mr. Brewin, Quern's Lane, Cirencester. Mr. Smith also exhibited a leaden ornament, described as a kind of brooch, found at Abbeville, in the river Somme, bearing a full-faced human head, with the legend, + ECCE : SINGVM : FACIEI : BEATI : IOHIS : BAPTISTE. This exhibition was accompanied by some observations from John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., in reference to the types of the Irish coins of John, whose penny bears a full-faced crowned head, with a crescent surmounted by a star on the reverse, which appears likewise on the farthing, and on the halfpenny appears a full face, like the moon. Mr. D. Haigh, in a notice of these coins, *Numismatic Chron.* II. 187, remarks that the devices are possibly typical of the office of the Baptist, and suggests the conjecture that King John was born on the Feast of that Saint. An entry on the Rolls of Parliament during his reign, describes the crescent and star as the livery of John, worn by his household. Mr. Akerman referred to the curious work of Dr. Rigolot, on the "*Monnaies des Evêques des Innocens*," in which are represented many leaden tokens, and false monies of lead, bearing close resemblance to the leaden ornament exhibited, and suggested the explanation of the devices on the coins of John, as typical of the Baptist, styled in Scripture a "burning and shining light."

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated an extract from one of the Clarendon MSS. in the British Museum, (Add. MS. 4789, f. 40,) regarding the examination of Thomas Heth, a concealed Jesuit, brother to the Archbishop of York, who was Chancellor during the reign of Mary. He was apprehended in Rochester in 1568, and put to the question by

Bishop Edmond Gest. He had sought preferment from the Dean of Rochester, and, being appointed to preach in the cathedral, accidentally let fall a letter addressed to a well-known Jesuit, whereby suspicion was excited. He denied knowledge of the letter, which was addressed to another name, but search was made at his lodgings, and his licence to preach, given by the Jesuits, and confirmed by papal bull, was found; finally he was placed in the pillory, branded, his ears cut off, and his nose slit, so that soon after he died in jail. Strype, in his *Annals*, alludes to this occurrence, as a remarkable instance of the diligence of the Jesuits at this period.

Some sentences were then read from a transcript of a curious English Medical MS. in prose and verse, communicated by George Stephens, Esq.; the original is preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm.

Thursday, January 18, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Brodripp Bergne, Esq. of Hans Place, Chelsea, Clerk in the Foreign Office, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, presented to the Society Promptorium Parvulorum, the first English-Latin Dictionary, compiled about A.D. 1440, by one of the Friars Preachers at Lynn, Norfolk; newly edited from the existing MSS. by him, for the Camden Society. Part I. A—L. 4to. 1843. Mr. Way also exhibited a representation of decorative tiles, composed of wood-cuts executed for the series of Encaustic Tiles, published by Messrs. Nichols, and arranged so as to exhibit the effect of their application to the purpose of supplying the place of wainscot. Each tile measures 9 in. by 7; the series is composed of five, arranged in longitudinal bands, and decorated with sacred and armorial devices, and tabernacle work, the full effect of which can only be seen when several bands are united. These tiles formerly served as a facing for the interior walls of the eastern part of Great Malvern Priory Church, as described by Habington, and other writers, forming an unique specimen of such an application of fictile ornament, they have, however, been displaced, and for want of arrangement their curious effect is lost. The date anno regni Regis Henrici vj. xxxvj. (1457) is inscribed upon one of them.

A letter was then read from Mr. Way, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, in reference to Mr. Akerman's observations on the ornament bearing the head of St. John, exhibited at the previous meeting. It is very probable that King John regarded the Saint, whose name he bore, as his special guardian; but the supposition that he assumed the crescent and star, or sun, as his device, in allusion to St. John, seems scarcely tenable, when it is considered that it had been used by his predecessor, King Richard, and appears on both his great seals, although not found on those of John, either as Count of Mortaigne, or as King. The star or sun is seen on the great seal of Stephen. The conjecture that Richard assumed it in the Holy Land, with some allusion to the star of Bethlehem,

as dominant over the Mahometan crescent, is also questionable, for the device appears on Richard's earlier seal, designed previously to the Crusade. The true origin of this device appears, however, to have been Oriental; it occurs very frequently on the ancient Asiatic engraved signets, and Mr. John Doubleday states, that it is found on certain Burmese memorials of conveyances of land, tokening that the grant should hold good as long as sun and moon shall endure. By comparison with some of the tokens represented in Dr. Rigolot's work referred to previously, the design of Mr. Smith's singular leaden ornament may be ascertained, although now much defaced. In the centre is represented an ecclesiastic holding up to view the head of St. John, placed apparently in a charger, or large dish, and an acolyte on either side holds a lighted taper. The legend on these tokens is the same as that seen on the ornament, and they are all, most probably, memorials distributed to pilgrims to the shrine at Amiens, where the head of the Baptist is still exhibited, or purchased by them, possibly with some notion of talismanic efficacy. The mediation of St. John was supposed to have signal virtue against the dreaded disease of epilepsy, or the falling evil, thence called *Morbus Sancti Johannis*, *Le Mal Saint Jean*. Paciaudi, in his *Dissertation on the reverence shewn towards the Baptist*, gives a relation of the extraordinary resort of pilgrims, on the feast of his Nativity, to the Church of Creteil, near Paris. The leaden ornaments dispensed by the *Feretrar* to the pilgrims at Amiens were probably attached to the cap or the hood, a purpose for which the example exhibited appears to have been formed, and worn habitually as a preservative charm, such as the "*Vernicle*," or true portraiture of the Saviour, worn by the Pardoner upon his cap, as described in the *Canterbury Tales*. Bishop Claude de Seyssel, in his life of Louis XI. of France, appended to the *Memoirs of Ph. de Comines*, describes the singular superstition of that King, who wore his cap stuck full of images of lead or pewter, which, on receiving any news, good or bad, he was accustomed to kiss with reverence.

William R. Hamilton, Esq. Vice-President, exhibited some interesting objects communicated by William Roots, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, and recently discovered near his residence by the ballast-heavers employed in raising gravel out of the bed of the Thames, between Kingston and Hampton Court. In the course of such operations on the Middlesex side of the river, many relics, consisting chiefly of weapons of war, have been found, at a depth of about seven feet below a bed of gravel, and resting about two feet deep in a bed of blue clay: several similar objects found in the same vicinity are in the possession of Edward Jesse, Esq. of Windsor. The large number of these weapons, discovered almost invariably on the Middlesex side, and immediately above Kingston, appears to indicate, as Mr. Roots observes, the spot where a serious conflict had occurred; and, in accordance with the opinion of Horsley, he supposes this to have been the part of the Thames where Cæsar effected his passage, in opposition to the troops of Cassivelaunus, B.C. 54. It is possible, indeed, that a part of the army might have crossed somewhat higher up the river, or at the Coway Stakes near Oatlands, as Camden supposed, but the old "*Moreford*," or great ford of the river, immediately above Kingston, is the spot where it is probable that the principal scene

of the contest for the passage occurred, designated in Cæsar's Commentaries as the part where the Thames was fordable on foot, although with some difficulty. The question of the passage at the Coway Stakes has been discussed by Samuel Gale, *Archæologia*, vol. I. 189, and Daines Barrington, vol. II. 142. The objects exhibited by Mr. Roots were, an iron hatchet, remarkable for its perfect preservation, having been imbedded in clay, as stated above; two bronze celts, which lay within a few feet of the hatchet; the blade of a sword of mixed yellow metal, measuring 19 in. $\frac{3}{8}$ in length; two iron spear-heads; and a fibula of yellow metal. Mr. Hamilton, in reference to the discovery of celts, cited the observations of Dr. Lort, *Archæologia*, vol. V. where numerous representations are given, alluding also to the supposition, adopted by Mr. Roots, that they were missile hatchets, such as are mentioned by Sidonius, in his description of the equipment of Sigimer; *Epist.* 20, lib. iv. Sir Samuel Meyrick considers these weapons of bronze to have been manufactured by the Phœnicians, in imitation of the original stone axes of the Britons.—See Skelton's *Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armoury*, vol. I. pl. 47.

Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated observations on Antiquarian Excavations and Researches in the Middle Ages, especially in regard to antique gems and cameos, and the talismanic qualities with which they were supposed to be endowed. Inventories of gems, with the enumeration of the virtues attributed to them according to the figures they bore, occur as early as the twelfth century: curious examples of such lists may be consulted in *Harl. MS.* 80, f. 105, and *Arund. MS.* 342, f. 342. A gem representing Pegasus or Bellerophon is there declared to be good for warriors; one with the figure of Andromeda to have the power of conciliating love; the figure of Mercury rendered its possessor wise and persuasive; that of Hercules was a singular defence to combatants; a stone bearing the figure of a hare was a defence against the devil; and that of a Syren, sculptured in hyacinth, rendered the bearer invisible. At an early period the relics of Roman occupation had been made available for the purposes of the time, as in the case of the materials of Verulamium, which were employed in the construction of the church of St. Alban's; and excavations were also made in search for hidden treasures. It is probable that barrows were frequently opened with this intention; the romance of Beowulf, and other early poems, speak of cups, ornaments, and weapons thus rescued from oblivion; and the Rituals comprise a Benediction of vessels discovered in ancient places, praying the Almighty to cleanse these vases fabricated by the art of the Gentiles, that they may be used by believers in peace. The earliest excavations in England, of which we have a definite account, were those made by the abbots of St. Alban's, in the earlier part of the eleventh century, as related by M. Paris; and the precious gems which are enumerated in the inventories of the Treasury of St. Alban's, given in *Cott. MSS.* Nero D. 1., and Claudius E. 1v., were probably derived from these researches. M. Paris gives a drawing of a remarkable cameo, supposed to be gifted with singular virtue for women in child-birth. The personal counter-seals of persons of rank

were very frequently antique intaglios, numerous examples of which occur amongst the seals engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. I.

Thursday, January, 25, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Monsieur Léchaudé d'Anisy, of Caen, author, jointly with the late Comte de Sainte-Marie, of the "*Récherches sur le Domesday*, Caen, 1842," and Monsieur Edouard Frère, of Rouen, author of the *History of Typography* at Rouen, from 1483 to 1550, and publisher of numerous works connected with Anglo-Norman Antiquities, were balloted for, and duly elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Proceedings of the Society*, vol. II. No. 26, 8vo, 1843; *Proceedings on the celebration of the hundredth Anniversary of the Society*, 25 May, 1843, vol. II. No. 27, 8vo.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, exhibited an Etruscan bronze implement, fashioned as a pair of tongs, mounted upon small wheels; and a piece of Flemish carving in oak, communicated by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Great Newport Street. Its date is about 1470, and it affords interesting examples of symbolical representations of Saints; the six small seated figures, which form the chief feature of ornament, are as follows: 1. St. Victor, represented in armour covered by a mantle, a visored salade on his head, in his right hand a drawn sword, and in the left a windmill, in allusion to his martyrdom at Marseilles, in the times of Maximian, by being crushed to death between two mill-stones; he was also regarded in Flanders as the Patron Saint of Millers. 2. A young saint, holding a palm branch in the right hand, and an arrow in the left; a veiled female kneels at his side, as if entreating his intercession. 3. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, with the veil and barbe, or cloth covering the chin; in her right hand she bears three crowns, in allusion to her perfect life as virgin, matron, and widow. 4. St. Augustine, wearing the episcopal mitre, in his left hand an open book, in the right an heart. 5. The Blessed Virgin, the hair long and dishevelled, a crown on her head; her mantle overspreads a number of small female figures on either side, in allusion to her protection of those who follow her virtuous example, and solicit her intercession. 6. St. John Baptist, pointing to the Holy Lamb, and vested in the camel's-hair garment; the head of the animal is seen hanging between his legs.

Mr. Way exhibited also an impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed Chromolithic, being a facsimile of the remarkable enamelled plate preserved in the Museum at le Mans, and formerly in the cathedral of that town, representing, as it is supposed, Geoffrey Plantagenet, called le Bel, Duke of Normandy, who died 1151. The plate measures 19 in. by 10 $\frac{2}{3}$; a reduced representation has been given by Stothard in his *Monumental Effigies*.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A., communicated an original counterpart

lease from Francis, Earl of Bedford, to Sir William Cecill, principal secretary, afterwards Lord Treasurer Burghley, and bearing the signature of that statesman. The document is dated Sept. 7, 12 Eliz., 1570, and, for the good will that the Earl bore to him, devises, in consideration of a yearly rent of five shillings, a parcel of ground lying in the East end, and part of the enclosure or pasture commonly called Covent Garden, which of late years he had occupied by sufferance of the Earl, being divided from the rest of the inclosure called Covent Garden, on the west, "with certayne stulpes and rayles of wood; and is fenced with a wall of mudde or earth on the east, next unto the comune high waye that leadeth from Stronde to St. Gyles in the fyeldes; and on the west end towards the south is fenced with the orcharde wall of the said Sr William Cecyll; and on the south end with a certayne fence wall of mudde, or earthe, beinge therbye devyded from certayne gardens belonginge to the Inne called the Whyte Heart, and other tenementes situate in the high streate of Westmr, comunly called the Stronde."

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated three documents relating to matters ecclesiastical, during the XVIth century. The first (Lansd. MS. 55, art. 30) was a particular note of the charitable good uses performed by the corporate bodies of London out of the rents of Chantry lands purchased from King Edw. VI., consisting of pensions to decayed brothers, exhibitions to scholars, and alms. The Chantries were dissolved in 1547, and the purchases in question from the Crown, amounting to £18,714, 11s. 2d. still afford a large portion of the bounty annually bestowed by the civic companies for the like benevolent uses. The second was a letter to the Earl of Arundel, from William Benet, priest, dated 23 June, 1588, pleading apology for having, whilst undergoing the punishment of the rack in the Tower, falsely accused the Earl of having directed him to say a mass of the Holy Ghost, for the success of the Spanish fleet. (Lansd. MS. 94, art. 39.) The third related to the state of affairs ecclesiastical in Guernsey and Jersey, from the Reformation to the time of James I. (Lansd. MS. 116, art. 19.) The object of this memorial was to obtain the re-erection of a deanery, with jurisdiction to be derived from the Bishop of Winchester, and the restoration of the general use of the English Liturgy. This suit having been favourably received by James I., the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was established in 1624 by royal assent, as still existing. See Fuller's Account of Jersey, Lond. 1694.

Thursday, February 1, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Gentleman's Magazine, February, 1844. By the Publisher, John Henry Parker, Oxford, A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford, Part II. 8vo. 1844, Deanery of Woodstock; illustrated by numerous woodcuts: published for the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. By the Publisher, the Colonial Magazine, No. 1. 8vo.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, exhibited a specimen of the work now

preparing for publication in Paris, which will contain representations of every known combination of Egyptian Hieroglyphic Symbols, produced by means of separate types, arranged in moveable cartouches. The punches are executed from the designs of Monsieur Louis Dubois, sous-Conservateur of the Louvre. The Series comprises 1430 characters. Mr. Way also exhibited a rubbing from the sepulchral brass of Andrew Evingar, citizen and salter, of London, and Ellyn his wife: date about 1535. This memorial is placed in the central aisle of Allhallows-Barking Church, in the city of London, and has been concealed from notice by the benches and matting placed over it; it represents the citizen and his family placed under a canopy of tabernacle work, in which is introduced a figure of the Blessed Virgin, supporting on her knees the body of Christ. The back-ground, representing a tapestry-hanging, and the armorial bearings, were originally filled with colour, but whether by means of coarse enamels, which were frequently used for the purpose, or some hard resinous composition, it is now difficult to ascertain from the small traces which still exist. This interesting specimen, which is possibly of Flemish execution, forms the subject of a plate in Waller's Series of Monumental Brasses.

Charles James Richardson, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a sketch representing the font at Yatesbury, Wiltshire; it is of massive circular form, and enriched with two bands of foliage, one of which elegantly surrounds the base of the bowl: it is apparently of late Norman date. Also a plan and elevation of the stone rood-screen at Compton Bassett, Wiltshire; it is of very rich design, date late Perpendicular, and is ornamented with twelve small canopied niches, probably intended to receive small figures of the Apostles. Rood screens of stone are by no means common, especially in parish churches of so late a period; several screens of oak, of rich character, occur in the same neighbourhood. In the same church is preserved an interesting example of the hour-glass, with its frame much decorated, and attached to the pulpit. A sketch of this was exhibited.

William Bromet, Esq. M.D., F.S.A., exhibited three views and a ground plan of the remains of Newarke Priory, in Surrey, now the property of Lord Lovelace, together with some small articles of curiosity discovered in its vicinity. These consist of an inscribed brass ring, the matrix of a small seal, on which is a scutcheon, charged with two trumpets converging towards the base point, and surrounded by the legend S' RICARDI · LE · TRVMPVIE (trumpvte?). Also two small enamelled ornaments of quatre-foiled form, intended for suspension, possibly as decorations of a shrine, or some sacred appliance: such were appended to the stem of the consecrated Rose, presented by the Pope to one of the counts of Neufchâtel, and recently exhibited in London by Colonel Theubet. On those found at Newarke are scutcheons; the one, placed between a key and a sword, is charged with a cross flory or patée, possibly intended for the bearing attributed to Edward the Confessor. On the other is the bearing Argent, three fusils in fesse gules (Montague); the site of the Priory came into the possession of that family immediately after the Dissolution, but the enamelled ornament appears to be of earlier date. Numerous ancient relics have been found at Newarke, as coins, tokens, decorative tiles, and ornaments of costume.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a sketch communicated by Henry Harvey, Esq. of Hayle, in Cornwall, representing an inscribed monumental slab of granite, recently discovered in digging a trench on the Cliff at Carnsew, and supposed to be of the fifth or sixth century.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated several curious extracts from the Council Books of 32 and 33 Hen. VIII. Cotton. MS. Titus, B. i. f. 191. Several warrants, and other documents, are described as passed under the "stampe," or wood-cut signature, affixed by the Privy Council by Royal authority, in place of the sign manual. One of the orders describes minutely the apparel of the serving men and retainers of the Court; it is dated Hampton Court, February 27, 1540. Several documents, thus executed by the impression of a wood-cut, are preserved in the British Museum; the practice of substituting the stamped signature in place of the Royal autograph was likewise adopted in the reign of Edward VI., and that of Mary. In recent times, recourse was had to the same expedient, on the authority of these precedents, during the illness of his late Majesty, George IV.

Thursday, February 8, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Ratcliff, Esq., of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Monsieur Anatole Chabouillet, one of the officers of the Department of Medals and Antiquities, at the King's Library, Paris, was balloted for, and duly elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society: By the Registrar General, the Fifth Annual Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, fol. 1843. By the Editor, the *Athenæum*, part 193, 1844.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited an ancient object of bronze, recently found in Ireland, similar to some which are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, in Dublin; it apparently formed part of the adjustment of harness, or trappings of a horse.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated extracts from the Privy Council Book of 1 Elizabeth (1558) from a transcript, Harl. MS. 169. They relate to the Proclamations, and various occurrences at the interesting period of that Queen's Accession, with minutes of letters addressed by the Council to persons in authority, in various parts of the realm.

Thursday, February 15, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By Edward Richardson, Esq., Sculptor, *The Monumental Effigies of the Temple Church*, with an account of their restoration, executed by him in 1842;

illustrated by lithographic drawings, fol. 1843. By Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., Catalogue of the Emblems of Saints, by which they may be distinguished in ancient works of art, 8vo., compiled by Rev. Richard Hart, Vicar of Catton, Norfolk : privately printed. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq. F.S.A., The Builder, vol. II. Part 1, fol. 1844.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited rubbings from two commemorative incised slabs, now preserved in one of the chapels in the Royal Catacombs at St. Denis. They represent St. Louis, King of France, and his Serjeants-at-arms, and were placed as a memorial of the foundation of the monastery of Ste. Catherine du Val, at Paris, in pursuance of the vow made by those officers at the battle of Bovines, A.D. 1214. At the Revolution these curious slabs were removed, and placed in the Musée des Monuments Français ; a description and representation of them may be found in Lenoir's detailed catalogue of that collection, tome I. p. 189 ; the Histoire de la Milice Française, by the Père Daniel, tome II. p. 93 ; and Willemin's Monumens Inédits. They are now richly gilded and painted, and are preserved with other memorials of St. Louis and his family. Although of much later date than the period to which they have been usually attributed, yet, as they exhibit in a very curious manner the peculiarities of costume at the commencement of the fifteenth century, they are not undeserving of attention.

William D. Haggard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four ornaments of gold, which were shipped at the Port of Islay, in South America. They were supposed to be of great antiquity ; two, called Topars, appear to have been ornaments of female attire, probably hair-pins : they measure in length $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; and terminate in a singular form, like a shovel or flat spoon, in diameter 2½ in., being pointed at the other extremity. The weight of the most massive is 22 dwts. 6 grs. The others are flat armlets, of 3 in. diam., and in length 6 in., the heaviest weighing 15 dwts. 6 grs. It has been conjectured that these ornaments may be of the kind occasionally used as money.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited several sketches, and objects of antiquity, recently brought from Italy, and communicated by Albin Martin, Esq. They comprise the head of the bearded Bacchus, described as sculptured in the material called *rosso antico*, and found at the Temple of Apollo, at Cumæ, near Naples ; a bronze vase of elegant form from Pompeii ; also sketches of the Temple of Venus at Baiæ ; of fresco paintings discovered at Herculaneum and Pompeii, and other subjects of interest.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., communicated from Mr. Thomas Bateman, jun., of Bakewell, an account of discoveries made in barrows in Derbyshire, opened by him in 1843, accompanied by drawings of the principal objects. They consist of urns of various forms, one of which, perforated as if for suspension, appears to belong to the class termed by Sir Richard Hoare thuribles, or incense-cups ; also arrow-heads, spear-heads, and axes formed of flint, and a remarkable necklace, which was found in a barrow called Galley, or Callidge-Lowe, on Brassington Moor, in which several interments were discovered. It is formed of eleven ornaments of pure gold, set with uncut garnets, and three of gold only, and in general fashion and arrangement closely resembles the neck-

lace found near Devizes, exhibited to the Society by Mr. Akerman, December 7, 1843. In some instances the skeletons were found in cists, rudely formed with stones set edge-wise; layers of rats' bones were repeatedly met with, as also teeth of horses and other animals, portions of stags' horns, the skull of a pole-cat, whetstones, and in one instance pieces of ruddle.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated an extract from Cott. MS. Vespas. C. xiv., f. 344, relating to the state of the metropolis on the North-Western side, as regarded the sewerage, with suggestions for the improvement of the same, by Sir Robert Johnston, dated 1605. Information is also to be obtained from this document in relation to the provision of water for the uses of the metropolis, and the position of some of the principal wells and conduits; it was also proposed to form a reservoir upon some natural eminence for a more ample supply.

Thursday, February 22, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *Collectanea Antiqua*, etchings of ancient remains, such as coins, bronze ornaments, vessels of glass and clay, and other objects illustrative of the habits, customs, and history of past ages; No. I.—III., 8vo. 1843. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, *Journal of the Society*, vol. XIII. part 1, 8vo. 1843. By Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Topsham, Devon, *An Olla Podrida, or Scraps, Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary*, especially a catalogue of the coins of the mint of Exeter, 8vo. 1844; printed for private distribution only. William Twemlow, Esq., of Wilton Cottage, Cheshire, presented two proof impressions of a portrait of himself: and Charles James Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., presented five impressions of a representation of the Middle Temple Hall.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited an ancient impression, in white wax, of the seal of the Hospital of St. Giles, at Norwich. It is of the pointed-oval form, and represents St. Giles, clad in the monastic habit; he is seated, a tree appears near him, indicating that the scene is in a forest, and he caresses a crouching doe, which leans against his knees for protection. The legend around the verge is as follows: + S^r MAG^rRI· ET FR^m· HOSPITA . . . SCI· EGIDII· DE· NORWIC^s. Beneath is seen a sort of cross surmounted apparently by a mitre. St. Giles, whose name is still retained in the Calendar, Sept. 1, was Abbot of a monastery in Languedoc, founded by him, and called after his name. It is related that he was an Athenian, who took refuge in the forest district in the South of France, near Nismes, and was nourished in solitude, according to the Golden Legend, by a doe, which supplied him with her milk. A prince of the country pursuing the animal in the chase, discovered the saint's retreat, whither the wounded doe had fled, to seek shelter at his feet; and hence the usual symbolical representation, of which this seal is an example.

William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge House, Warwickshire, com-

municated, through Sir Henry Ellis, the Patent of the Appointment of the Duke of Somerset, as Governor of the person of Edward VI., and Protector of his dominions during his minority. It came into the possession of Mr. Staunton by gift from the late Thomas Samwell, Esq., who had received it from Mr. Hungerford, of Dingley Hall, Northamptonshire, a seat formerly the property of the family of Sir Edward Gryffyn, whose name appears as a subscribing witness to the Patent.

John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., communicated observations on an Amity formed between the companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent participation of their coat-armour. The text of this paper is the following passage of Stowe's Survey: "Thus much have I thought good to note of the Fishmongers, men ignorant of their Antiquities, not able to shew a reason why, or when, they were ioyned in amity with the Goldsmithes, do give part of their armes, &c." Abundant evidence may be adduced to shew that the alliance here mentioned subsisted through several centuries; but with respect to the latter statement,—“do give part of their armes,” it may be suspected that Stowe himself, copying some earlier authority, did not really understand it, inasmuch as there is no community in the armorial bearings of the two companies, except that in one instance, on the roof of St. Paul's Cathedral, they were impaled, the Fishmongers' arms on the dexter side. Mr. J. G. Nichols has discovered that the union of the fish and leopard's heads really took place in the personal shields of several eminent Fishmongers, about the reign of Edward II. The names of the coats so formed are Gloucester (sheriff in 1346), Ely, Bryan, Sewynton, Ostrich, Porte, and Hadresham or Hathersam, connected with which are some others now anonymous, all partaking more or less of the same charges, viz. fish, leopard's heads, garbs, crescents, and crosslets.

Thursday, February 29, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A., Remarks upon Wayside Chapels, with observations on the architecture and present state of the Chantry on Wakefield Bridge, by John Chessell Buckler, and Charles Buckler, architects, 8vo., 1843, illustrated with wood-cuts. By the Editor, the Athenæum, part 194, 4to. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., The Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1844. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq. F.S.A., The Builder, vol. II., part 2, fol. 1844.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A., communicated an account of some Anglo-Saxon remains recently discovered at Stowting, situate on the ridge termed "The Back-bone of Kent," and about a mile from the line of Roman road leading from Canterbury to Lymne. The discovery was made in the course of the formation of a new road, adjoining the more ancient line; not fewer than thirty interments were found, the bodies having been placed in graves of various dimensions excavated in the chalk; weapons, iron bosses of shields, and ornaments, were found by

the sides of some of them, beads being discovered with others. The weapons comprise double-edged swords, 36 in. long, spear-heads, varying in length from 12 to 20 in., and knives, from 4 to 12 in. Buckles of bronze were also found, with one remarkable specimen formed of a heavy mixed metal, of white colour, which, according to analysis, obligingly made under the direction of Sir Henry de la Beche, at the Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's Court, is composed of copper and tin, in about the proportion employed for speculum metal; with traces of iron and lead, probably due to impurities in the other metals. Beads of glass, clay, and amber, of various designs, silver-gilt brooches, set with coloured glass placed over tissue, as some of the ornaments discovered near Tournai, in the tomb attributed to Childeric, are disposed, were also discovered; also bronze armlets, a basin which measures 10 in. diam., and in depth 5 in., an earthen urn, and coins of Antoninus Pius, Plautilla, and Valens, with a remarkable thin brass coin plated with gold, apparently an imitation of the Merovingian or the Byzantine gold coins. Several of these curious remains, with careful drawings of the remainder, were sent for exhibition by Rev. Frederick Wrench, Rector of Stowting. Mr. Smith considers these objects to be Saxon, and their date about the VIth century. Weapons, and other relics of very similar fashion, discovered in South-Eastern Kent, are represented by Douglas, in the *Nenia*. The weapons are all of iron; some of the bosses of shields have the summit of the umbo plated with silver, and were attached to the wooden shield by silver-headed rivets, or studs. A few similar instances have occurred in other parts of England, but the curious fact, that the art of plating silver upon iron was known at a very early period, has never been noticed as it deserves.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A., communicated observations in illustration of the English Medical Treatise, of which extracts were read on a previous occasion. The curious MS., which formed the subject of this notice, preserved in the Royal Library at Stockholm, was brought under the notice of the Society by George Stephens, Esq.

Mr. Pettigrew considers the MS. to be of the later part of the 14th century, and referred to several MS. collections of medical receipts, of somewhat similar character, preserved in the British Museum, none of which, however, are identical with the Stockholm Treatise. All these appear to have been founded on the ancient poem, supposed to have been composed by John of Milan, in the 11th century, on occasion of the visit of Robert, Duke of Normandy, to Salerno, to be healed of an envenomed wound, and entitled "*Regimen Sanitatis*," or "*Schola Salernitana*." Its doctrines may be traced to the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, and Pliny. The chief authority, in regard to the uses of plants, was the work of the physician Odo, better known by the name of *Æmilius Macer*, quoted in the Stockholm MS. The doctrine of good and evil days, which had been prevalent in the Anglo-Saxon times, often appears, as also the belief in particular or magical virtues of plants gathered at particular periods; frequent notice occurs of the doctrine of odd numbers, and their efficacy, and a curious magical word is given

as a cure for the falling sickness, namely, *unumzaptus*. Allusion is made to the ancient opinion of the vermiform origin of diseases, and numerous charms are given, as in all similar compilations of the period.

Thursday, March 7, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society: By J. Walker Ord, Esq., History of Cleveland, part 1, 4to. By William Dickson, Esq., Chronica Monasterii de Alnewyke, 4to. 1840. By Mr. G. P. Harding, Ancient Historical Pictures, No. 1, fol.

Dr. John Lee, F.S.A., communicated a letter from John Walker Ord, Esq., which accompanied the exhibition of some relics, described as ancient British. They were discovered in 1827, near Guisborough, at a depth of about a "spade's-graft" beneath the surface, and comprise a celt, with a weapon of curved or hooked form, described as a small sword. The district abounds in early remains, and various discoveries have been recorded by Mr. Ord in his History of Cleveland. Between Rosebury and Highcliffe an extensive British town may be noticed, consisting of caves, which appear to have been roofed over, and thatched. Mr. Ord described also several camps in the vicinity, as also memorials of later date, stone crosses, and other remains.

Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, K.G.M.G., communicated, in a letter to Hudson Gurney, Esq., Vice-President, Observations on the Order of the Garter, and the Origin of that illustrious Fraternity. The paucity of contemporary information has left even the cause and precise period of its foundation in obscurity, Froissart being the only chronicler of the period who mentions the institution, and his narrative, adopted by Mr. Beltz, in his Memoirs of the Order, after examination of the various conjectures on the subject, is unquestionably erroneous. The period fixed in these Memoirs is the 18th Edw. III., 1344, in agreement with Selden and Anstis. Several wardrobe accounts have subsequently been discovered in the office of the Queen's Remembrancer, of which a portion has been noticed already in the History of the Orders of Knighthood, by Sir H. Nicolas. Of the importance of these documents, as throwing light on History, Antiquities, and Biography, a remarkable proof is afforded by the fact, that the only authentic information now extant respecting the institution of the renowned Order of the Garter is to be found in the accounts of the King's tailor, therein preserved. Edward III. having determined, in imitation of King Arthur, to hold a Round Table at Windsor, invited knights from all countries to assemble at Windsor, January 19, 1344, as appears by the letters of safe-conduct issued on the occasion. Froissart has preserved a graphic description of the jousts and gallant deeds then performed; he must however have received his information from others, as he was only seven years old in 1344, and he erroneously mixes up in his narrative two distinct transactions, connecting this occurrence with

the institution of the Order and confraternity of St. George. According to the Wardrobe Accounts the Garter does not appear to have been worn at this Feast of the Round Table (nor even at that held in 1345), and there is not the slightest evidence that the Order was instituted on this occasion. Arguments of a very conclusive nature tend to prove that it was not formed previously to the invasion of France, July, 1346, and strong negative evidence is afforded by the Wardrobe Accounts to shew that it was not established until after April 23, 1348. During that year hastiludes were held in several places in the realm, and these Accounts supply detailed information respecting the splendid display of costume on those occasions. These entries are followed by various items relating to the King's chamber, standards, and pennoncelles for the King's ships. Then occurs the earliest notice yet discovered of the Garter, in the charge for two streamers with arms, and one white pale powdered with blue garters, also a bed of blue taffeta for the King, powdered with garters containing the motto *Hony soit*, &c., a cloak, super-tunic, tunic, and hood for the King, of blue cloth powdered with garters of silver gilt, and a jupon of taffeta of like fashion. The most important item is the charge for making 12 blue garters embroidered with gold, and bearing the motto, which were prepared for the hastilude at Eltham, 21 Edw. III. From these, and other evidences afforded by these Accounts, it may be concluded that a Garter with the motto had been adopted, as a device or badge, towards the end of the year 1347, some time before it became the ensign of a knightly order.

Thursday, March 14, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Barnett, Esq., M.D., of Chesham Place, Belgrave Square; James Dearden, Esq., of the Orchard, Rochdale, Lancashire, Barrister-at-Law; the Rev. Abraham Hume, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Honorary LL.D., of Glasgow, and of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool; and James Nicholson, Esq., of Thelwall Hall, Warrington, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

It was announced to the Society that the second volume of the "*Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub Regibus Angliæ*," edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A., was ready for delivery. Price to the Fellows 12s., to the public 16s.

William H. Rosser, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a letter from E. B. Price, Esq. which accompanied the exhibition of rubbings of two monumental brasses. One of them is preserved in Saltwood Church, near Hythe, and commemorates the deposit of the "bowelles" of Dame Anne Muston, who died in 1497, a late instance of the curious practice of such separate interment; the other, chiefly remarkable as exhibiting the mode of fastening the shroud, exists in Leigh church, near Penshurst.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of lamps and glass lachrymatories, communicated by Albin Martin, Esq., and found in a tomb in the Elysian Fields, on the shores of the *Mare Mortuum*, about 8 miles from Naples. Also several sketches in oil, representing

the villa of Lucullus, in the Bay of Naples, Pozzuoli, the plain in which Pompeii was situated, and the ancient Stabia, where Pliny the elder was suffocated by exhalations from Vesuvius.

The reading of the Observations of Sir N. Harris Nicolas, on the Origin of the Order of the Garter, commenced at the previous meeting, was then resumed. It is remarkable that several of the most distinguished peers and knights of the period were not selected as original Knights of the Garter, and it is probable that the "Society of the Garter" arose out of some celebrated hastilude, and that it consisted of the King and his twelve knights, and of the Prince and his knights, who tilted on the occasion, each wearing a garter on the knee, and robes powdered with garters, during the subsequent festivities, according to the items which occur in the Wardrobe Accounts. Many facts concur in fixing Windsor as the scene, and June 24, 1348, as the date of this hastilude, as also to prove that the society was established previously to August in that year, when St. George's chapel was founded. It appears indeed that garters with the motto were worn at the jousts at Eltham, towards the end of 1347, or early in 1348, but that the name of the society, thence taken, originated at the hastilude of Windsor in June 1348, when the device was again worn. The origin of this remarkable badge and motto, (which, properly rendered, signifies, Dishonour, or shame, to him that thinks evil of it,) is exceedingly obscure, and no information can be drawn from the chronicles of the time, or public records. The popular account of the incident, which is supposed to have led to the adoption of this symbol, has been treated with contempt by several writers, but it is in character with the manners and feelings of the time, and very likely to have occurred. A curious passage occurs in the Chronicle of Polydore Virgil, which shews that the tale is certainly as old as the reign of Henry VII.

Thursday, March 21, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society : By Dr. L. Puttrick, *Monuments of the Middle Ages, comprising specimens of Architecture in Saxony*, 2 vols. fol. Leipsic, 1836—1843. By the Leeds Philosophical Society, the *Twenty-third Report of the Council*, 8vo. 1843.

Edward Blore, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two drawings which represent the Refectory of Great Malvern Priory, Worcestershire, an interesting example of domestic architecture, which was totally demolished in 1841.

John Arthur Cahusac, F.S.A., exhibited some ancient remains communicated by Hon. and Rev. G. C. Percival, Rector of Calverton, Bucks., and recently discovered near Stoney Stratford. They consist of spurs, an arrow-head, and coins, which were found with numerous fragments of pottery, described as Roman.

Henry Charles Harford, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of the remains of a Roman villa discovered in 1842, in the parish of Preston, near Weymouth. Foundations about forty feet square, and surrounded by an outer court covering thirty-nine square rods, were found about two feet under the surface. Nearly 300 Roman coins, boar's tusks,

antlers of deer, fragments of pottery, arrow-heads, and other relics, were discovered; also portions of Doric columns, but no remains of tessellated pavements. At the SE. corner of the building was an oblong pit, measuring about four feet by three feet, and thirteen feet deep: it was entirely filled with wood-ashes, burnt clay and stones, and at the depth of six feet were layers of flat stones, between each of which was found a Roman coin, and a quantity of bones of birds and mice. Near the bottom were discovered a massive iron cross, three feet four inches long, with a cross-bar measuring ten inches, the remains of an iron sword, two vessels of earthen-ware, a bronze fibula, and an implement fashioned like a crosier. Deposits of large quantities of bones of birds and small animals have been found in several places, such as that which was noticed by Gustavus Brander, in a cavity amongst the ruins of Christ-church Priory; but no satisfactory explanation of the fact has been offered.

John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., communicated observations on the second Patent appointing Edward Duke of Somerset Governor of the person of King Edward the Sixth, Protector of the Realm, and Lieutenant and Captain-general of the wars: the original document, belonging to William Staunton, Esq., of Longbridge House, near Warwick, was exhibited on a previous evening to the Society. It bears the sign manual of the King at the head of the first line, and the signatures of sixty-two peers, privy councillors, judges, &c. The appointment of a Protector was not contemplated by the will of Henry the Eighth. The Duke of Somerset (then Earl of Hertford) was so designated by royal word of mouth at the first council held by the young King in the Tower of London, 1 Feb. 1546-7. Political events, and particularly the exclusion of the chancellor Wriothesley from the government, made a Patent for the office of Protector desirable. It was dated the 12th March, 1546-7, but was attested by seven councillors only besides Somerset himself. On the 11th August following he received another Patent appointing him Captain and Lieutenant-general of the wars. On the assembling of Parliament, the sanction of still fuller authority was sought by the patent now brought forward. The Protector, delivering up both the former patents to be cancelled, was to receive the conjoined offices by this new patent. There is, however, this remarkable difference in the tenure assigned, that, whereas by the former patent the Protectorship was to last during the whole minority of the King, it was now terminable at the King's pleasure, to be declared by writing under the great seal. The instrument appears to have received the signatures of the peers, in some haste, on the last day of the session before Christmas, Dec. 24, 1547, and never to have received (at least in this copy) the great seal. It is, however, enrolled on the patent roll of the second year of the King's reign, owing to which circumstance it is erroneously assigned by Dugdale in his Baronage to that year: and from the same cause the patent of the 11th August is erroneously assigned by Rymer and by Rapin to the second year. Neither of the patents for the Protectorship are given by Rymer, but the first is printed by Burnet. The patent now exhibited is slightly and inaccurately noticed by Burnet, who has entirely mistaken its import and overlooked its importance, and it has been neglected by all other historians.

Thursday, March 28, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Samuel Birch, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, and one of the Secretaries to the English Section of the Archæological Institute at Rome, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A., presented two impressions of a representation of an ancient British ornament, described as a collar, discovered in Lancashire in 1831. It measures in diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., the weight is 1 lb., 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; one half is of square form, enriched with zigzag lines, the other is formed of a number of twisted and engraved ornaments, separated from each other by small rings, precisely similar in construction and design to the bronze ornament found in Worcestershire, and exhibited by Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., on December 14, 1843. This last is evidently the half of an ornament identical in design and purpose with that discovered in Lancashire. A representation will be given in the forthcoming volume of the Archæologia.

The Lord Stanley of Alderley, F.S.A., exhibited an ancient ornament, apparently intended as a kind of necklace, formed of several pieces of jet or cannel coal, discovered near Holyhead Mountain, in Anglesea, in 1828. It is formed of several pieces, gradually narrowing towards the two extremities, attached together by means of numerous small holes drilled through the inner edges, and entirely through the breadth of some pieces. The portions of greatest width, towards the centre of the necklace, measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. by about five-eighths in breadth, and two-fifths in thickness. A representation of a similar ornament, formed of amber, and found in a barrow at Kington Deverill in Wiltshire, is given by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. I. pl. 3, p. 46. The necklace now exhibited was accompanied by another, formed of oblong beads, of a form slightly tapering from the middle, and measuring in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; also a small conical button, similar in form to some of bone which are represented in Sir Richard Hoare's work, vol. I. pl. 12, p. 103; and a small triangular ornament, all formed of the same light and slightly inflammable substance, either coal or jet. Some portions of these neck-ornaments appear to be deficient, and the entire length cannot be ascertained. They were deposited in a cavity of the rock, probably sepulchral, in which two urns were found, which on exposure to the air fell quickly to pieces.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a jug, communicated by Thomas Neale, Esq., being a specimen of Flemish ware, of a greyish white colour, stamped with ornamental designs, and of elegant fashion. It was found at Butley Priory, Norfolk, and is now preserved in the Chelmsford and Essex Museum. Its date is of the close of the XVIth century. A representation drawn by John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., accompanied this exhibition.

Mr. B. Hertz, of Great Marlborough-street, exhibited a series of ancient keys formed of bronze, some of which bear a remarkable resemblance to the ring-keys and patented inventions of modern times.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited a variety of antiquities communicated by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Great Newport Street, consisting

of German carvings in oak, forming various groups illustrative of the "Via Crucis;" an Italian holy-water vessel of bronze; and a candlestick of copper, elaborately enriched with silver ornaments, described as having been brought from the Alhambra, and similar to one which was formerly at Strawberry Hill.

Notice was given from the Chair, that, the usual time for auditing the accounts of the Society approaching, the President has nominated as Auditors for the year terminating December 31, 1843, the following gentlemen:—

Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq., M.A.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.

Richard, Lord Braybrooke.

The Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, M.A.

Notice was also given that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the Anniversary Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, will take place on St. George's Day, April 23, 1844; the ballot to open at two o'clock; also that, by an order of Council, no Fellow shall be capable of giving a vote at such Election who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution.

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess, to meet again on April 18.

Thursday, April 18, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Barrow, Esq., of the Admiralty, author of *Travels in Norway and Iceland*, &c., was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society. By the Minister of Public Instruction in France, *Bulletin Archéologique*, published by the Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments, being a detailed account of its proceedings, vol. II., No. 1—9, Paris, 1842, 8vo. Instructions published by the order of the King, forming part of the *Collection de Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France*, and issued to the members and correspondents of the Comité des Arts et Monuments, *Architecture Militaire*, drawn up by MM. Mérimée and Albert Lenoir; *Iconographie Chrétienne, Histoire de Dieu*, by M. Didron, Paris, 1843, 4to. The last work forms the commencement of an elaborate treatise illustrative of the Symbolism of Christian Art, and exhibits the varieties of distinctive conventional representation adopted by the artists of the middle ages, in regard to each of the three persons of the Trinity. These Instructions are profusely illustrated with wood-cuts. By Albert Way, Esq., Director, *The Archæological Journal*, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association for the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages; No. 1, March, 1844, 8vo., to be continued quarterly. By the Rev. Robert Willis, Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge, *Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages*, being No. IX. of the publications of the Cambridge

Antiquarian Society; 1844, 4to. By Monsieur Anatole Chabouillet, of the Department of Antiquities in the King's Library at Paris, Honorary Fellow, Observations on two Medals of Commodus; Notice of Coins of Cugnon in the Duchy of Luxembourg; Notices of unpublished Coins of the Counts of Desana, and of a piece struck in Piedmont under the French dominion; 8vo. By Dr. J. G. Flügel, *Literarische Sympathien*, 8vo. 1843. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1844. By the Royal Irish Academy, *Proceedings*, No. 36, 8vo., 1842. By the Numismatic Society, *The Numismatic Chronicle*, No. 24, 8vo. 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, part 195. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, vol. II. part 3, fol. By the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. III. part 3, 4to. 1844. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A., *Tarleton's Jests, and News out of Purgatory*, 8vo., 1844, edited for the Shakespeare Society. Charles J. Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., presented an impression of a lithographic drawing representing an old English Charter Horn, which belonged to a family named Pickard, and is now in the possession of Thomas Baylis, Esq., F.S.A., Prior's Bank, Fulham. By Monsieur J. B. Leclerc, *Archeologie Celto-Romaine de l'Arrondissement de Chatillon-sur-Seine*, part 1, 4to. 1843.

The Lord Stanley of Alderley, F.S.A., exhibited a British Sepulchral Urn, containing fragments of burned bones, found in digging for gravel, in the township of Over Alderley, Cheshire, near the Macclesfield road, and adjacent to a supposed ancient line of communication. The form is remarkable, on account of the small perforated handles or ears, which are placed at intervals around the upper part, as if for suspension. Another urn, found near the same spot, is represented in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited various Roman remains, communicated by the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association. They were found on an elevated spot, about three miles south of Chesterford, and submitted for examination by Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Saffron Walden. They consist of pateræ and small vessels of red ware, some of which are plain, and others ornamented with foliage; the potter's mark appears upon one of them, OF · VERI · (*officinâ Veri.*) Also a remarkable vessel of thin glass, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ wide, which holds about half a pint, and is embossed on the surface, so as to resemble the cone of the fir; a glass lachrymatory; ornaments of bronze, fashioned like lions' faces, and apparently intended as the heads of nails; portions of various glass vessels, and of a very large amphora; with a coin of Trajan. Numerous fragments of pottery and glass were found in different parts of the hill.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a circular leaden fibula, purchased in London by Mr. B. Nightingale, and resembling at first sight the Roman medallions which occasionally are found mounted in gold borders. It measures in diameter two inches; a bust with a rudely shaped and crested helmet appears on the obverse, and the remains of fastenings on the inner side shew that it was destined to be used as a brooch. Adjoining the bust are seen certain letters, explained by Mr. Smith as indicating the name of Vitalianus, the Gothic chieftain, who

at the head of 60,000 barbarians waged war during six years with Anastasius.

Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., F.S.A., communicated, in a letter to the President, observations on the identity of the Fitz-Robert, one of the Barons who compelled King John to sign Magna Charta, suggesting that, according to the practice of adopting a surname formed by prefixing Fitz to the Christian name of the father, he was probably the John Fitz-Robert, son of Robert Fitz-Roger, whose chief seat was at Clavering, in Essex. A pedigree was annexed, shewing the descent, drawn from the Close Rolls, and Baker's History of Northamptonshire, parish of Aynhoe.

Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P., communicated, by the hands of Sir Frederic Madden, F.S.A., a charter of the XIIth century, preserved amongst the muniments of the Lechmere family, being a confirmation from Ralph de Mortuo Mari of a grant of land in Wribbenhall, co. Worcester. The peculiarities consist in its being signed with a cross by each of the persons who make and confirm the grant, a practice of rare occurrence, and in the mode of appending the seal by a thin label, not from the foot, as usual, but from the middle of the charter. No similar instance of this mode of attaching the seal has hitherto been noticed in England; an example in some degree similar occurs in the collection of charters at the Hotel de Soubise, Paris.

John Bidwell, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a curious signet ring of fine gold, found at Thetford, in Suffolk, in 1823, accompanied by some observations in a letter from Albert Way, Esq., Director. The ring bears, as the chief device, an eagle displayed; on the inner side is engraved a bird, with the wings closed, and intended, as Mr. Hudson Gurney supposed, to represent a raven; a conjecture which, with various other considerations, led him to appropriate the ring to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, the adherent of Henry VII. This device may however represent a falcon; a ducal crown is placed over the head of the bird, and, from the design of this ornament, and general fashion of the ring, Mr. Way is disposed to consider it a relic of the earlier part of the XVth century. It is very similar to inscribed signet rings discovered on the field of Cressy. No satisfactory appropriation of these devices, which appear to be heraldic, has been hitherto proposed. The ring was evidently a love-token, as appears by the legend inscribed externally and on the inner side, *DEUS ME OUROYE DE VOUS SEUIR A GREE — COM MOUN COUER DESIRE*, God work for me to make my suit welcome to you, as my heart desires. *Ovroye* is the optative either of *ovrer*, corrupted from *operari*, or of *ouvrir*, *aperire*; the word occurs often in either sense in early tales of romance. The verb *sevir*, written by Joinville *sivre*, signifies to follow, as in Anglo-Norman *sever* or *sevyr*, to sue; but it may also imply to render service. This interesting ring weighs 5 dwt., 10 gr., and appears to have been partially enamelled.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, communicated a letter from Charles Tucker, Esq., of Harpford, Devon, descriptive of the curious cathedral of Albi, department of Tarn, in the south of France, according to observations made during a recent journey. This noble structure is little known; it lies remote from any great route, about 9 posts north of Toulouse. It is constructed with brick; the first stone was laid by Bp.

Bernard, August 15, 1282, and the church was consecrated in 1480. The tower at the west end was elevated by Louis d'Amboise, in 1475, to the height of 290 feet, and its construction is remarkable. In the interior of the church the elaborate screen and enclosure of the choir are richly sculptured, but the most striking feature of interest consists in the profusion of paintings in fresco, which decorate the walls of the cathedral, and by their freshness of colouring afford a striking proof of the durability of that kind of decoration. The earliest are of the XIVth century. The stone-work of the choir, constructed under Cardinal Louis d'Amboise, by a company of itinerant masons from Strasburg, is most elaborate, and enriched with a profusion of statues and delicate tabernacle work. This cathedral was condemned by the Directory, and preserved by stratagem, being one of the few existing monuments of architecture which escaped with comparatively little injury, although the painted glass, the numerous and splendid sepulchral brasses, the rich screens of iron-work, and other decorations, were destroyed.

Edward Blore, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations in illustration of his sketches of the Ancient Refectory of Great Malvern Priory, now wholly demolished. These sketches were made in 1837. The exterior had been much disguised by recent repairs, and the building, on account of its unattractive external aspect, had been little noticed; it had the ordinary appearance of a barn, and was usually filled with the produce of the farm to which it was attached. The chief feature of interest was the beautiful roof, as shewn in the interior view, which formed a very interesting illustration of the domestic architecture of the XIVth century. Two years subsequently the whole building was wantonly destroyed, merely to make way for a poultry-yard and some out-buildings; and these sketches are now, perhaps, the only memorials of its curious construction. It consisted of a hall, with the usual partition and two doors at one extremity, adjoining the butteries; the general character of the construction and ornaments shewed that it was built in the early part of the reign of Edward III. It was constructed entirely of timber, which appeared in a very sound state; the hall was divided into four bays, by three principals, with intermediate subordinate principals to give support to the purlins. In each bay, except in that which contained a plain door of entrance, were two tiers of square-headed traceried windows, the pattern of the tracery being varied, as usual in works of that period. Mr. Blore took occasion to remark that the loss of this interesting specimen by needless demolition, in wanton disregard and ignorance of its value, is another evidence of the urgent necessity of prompt and judicious measures to rescue, as far as possible, ancient remains from injury; and the exertions of intelligent antiquaries should be zealously directed to the diffusion of a more intelligent taste for such objects, as the best means of securing their preservation, whilst they keep a vigilant eye upon any act which may threaten their existence.

The notices given at the previous meeting, respecting the nomination of Auditors, and the anniversary Election of the President, Council, and Officers, on April 23, were then announced a second time from the chair.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1844.

No. 3.

Tuesday, April 23, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The usual meeting of the Society took place on this day, being the Festival of St. George, in order to elect the President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, in accordance with the Statutes, and Charter of Incorporation. The names of Fellows deceased during the previous year, twenty-two in number, as also of sixteen ordinary and three honorary Fellows elected, and of those who had withdrawn from the Society, during the same period, were announced; the Treasurer, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots. William Horton Lloyd, Esq., and William John Thoms, Esq., having thus been appointed Scrutators, the Fellows proceeded to the election by ballot. The following result was formally announced:

GEORGE, EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., F.R.S., PRESIDENT.

Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., TREASURER.

Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq., F.R.S.

Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

Richard, Lord Braybrooke.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., SECRETARY.

Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, K.C.H.

Sir Henry Ellis, Knt., K.H., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., SECRETARY.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.P.

Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Henry Hallam, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Thomas William King, Esq., Rouge-Dragon Pursuivant.

Philip, Viscount Mahon, VICE-PRESIDENT.

Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, F.R.S.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq.

Capt. William H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq.

Albert Way, Esq., M.A., DIRECTOR.

It was announced that the second part of vol. XXX. of the *Archæologia* would shortly be ready for delivery to the Fellows.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on May 2. The customary Festival of the Society took place on this day, according to annual usage, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street. The chair was taken by the Viscount Mahon, Vice-President.

Thursday, May 2, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were directed to be returned for the same. By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1844. By Barron Field, Esq., *The true Tragedy of Richard III.*, 8vo. 1844. By John Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A., *The Ghost of Richard III.*, 8vo. 1844. By Thomas Willement, Esq., F.S.A., *An Account of the recent restorations of the Collegiate Chapel of St. George, Windsor*, 4to. 1844. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. II. Part IV. fol. 1844. By John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described*, No. I. 8vo. 1844. By the Institute of France, *Mémoires présentés à l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres de l'Institut de France; deuxième Série: Tome I., deuxième partie*, 4to. 1843. *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi, &c. Tome XIV. première partie*, 4to. 1843.

Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., Rouge-dragon Pursuivant, communicated Remarks on some of the armorial Stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter, which are, or have been, affixed to their stalls in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Statutes of the Order, in the time of Henry V., decreed that after the decease of each Knight an escocheon of his arms should be affixed to the stall which he had occupied, and subsequently it became usual to place the plate of arms at the time of installation, or shortly afterwards. It is very doubtful whether any of the existing plates are of earlier date than the reign of Henry VI. Of these memorials many have been destroyed or stolen, especially during the civil wars, and some have been put up or restored at a later period than the lifetime of the personages thus commemorated, and are not to be regarded as authentic contemporary evidence.* They serve to determine the period when the Garter was introduced as surrounding the escocheon, as also when certain other heraldic distinctions and ornaments were adopted. The earliest instance of the arms within the Garter is supplied by the plate of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, who was invested 1469, and died 1477; and the first examples, in the case of the

* In the Library of the College of Arms a valuable collection of tracings from the Stall-plates is preserved: it was formed under the direction of Anstis, in order to illustrate his *History of the Order*, and was purchased by Stephen M. Leake, Esq., Garter, 1757, whose collections have served as the authority for Mr. King's observations.

arms of a Knight subject, are the plates of Francis, Viscount Lovell, who died 1487, and Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, who died 1504; both of these Knights were elected 1 Richard III. During the reign of Henry VII. it appears that the usage of encircling the arms with the Garter became more prevalent, and it was constantly adopted from an early period in the succeeding reign. Instances, however, occur in which the Garter appears to have been subsequently added, and it may be conjectured that, at first, it was at the pleasure of the Knight whether this distinction should be introduced or not. The arms of the Sovereign are not surrounded by the Garter on the great seals previously to the reign of Henry VIII., but a record in the Queen's Remembrancer's office mentions streamers decorated with the quartered arms of the King within the Garter, as early as 1351. The arms of Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G., on his sepulchral brass at Trotton, Sussex, are within a garter: he died 1419. The arms of Sir John Fastolf appear thus encircled, as sculptured at his Castle of Caistor, in Norfolk, in the time of Henry VI. Various other distinctions and exterior ornaments, which are to be observed on the stall-plates, deserve notice. The helmets on all the plates (those of princes of the blood and foreign princes excepted), till the close of the reign of Elizabeth, are in profile, having the visors close, like the helmet now used to designate an esquire. The latest instances of this close helmet on the garter-plates of Peers are those of William Stanley, Earl of Derby, installed 13 Elizabeth, and of the Earls of Southampton and Marr, both installed 1 James I. The barred helmet, in profile, appears on the plates of Peers in 1589, and soon after was constantly introduced on the stall-plates of the nobility above the degree of Barons. The first instance on the plate of a Baron is that of Lord Knolles, 1615. It appears, therefore, that the side-standing barred helmet came to be uniformly used, as denoting nobility, in the reign of James I., and no difference of helmet appears in these plates as marking different degrees of peerage. The crest and lambrequin, or mantling, appear to have been used at all times, but the wreath beneath the crest was a later introduction, for the "cap-peline mantling" was of one piece with the crest. Coronets were not commonly introduced until the reign of Elizabeth, but a few instances occur during that of Henry VIII. The earliest authentic example of supporters is supplied by the plate of John, Lord Dynham, 1 Henry VII. They occur also on some plates of the time of Henry VIII., during whose reign they appear to have become the distinguishing accessories of the heraldic achievements of Peers and Knights of the order.

Thursday, May 9, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the American Philosophical Society, Transactions, vol. IX. part 1, 4to. 1844. By the Editor, the

Athenæum, part 196, 4to. 1844. By Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *Collectanea Antiqua*, Etchings of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the habits, customs, and history of past ages, No. IV. 8vo. 1843.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq., Vice-President, communicated a second letter from William Roots, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, regarding ancient relics which have been found by the ballast-heavers in the bed of the river near that place; and exhibited a portion of a small sword, or dagger, with a pocket-piece of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, which were found about two feet below the present bed of the river, within a quarter of a mile from Surbiton Common. On this common the last conflict between the Royal and Parliamentary forces took place, when Lord Holland was beaten; the Royalists were compelled to cross the river in the best way they could, the bridge being in the possession of their opponents, and many perished in the Thames on that occasion.

George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of the remains ascribed to the Druidical period in Furness, North Lancashire, according to the researches made by Charles M. Jopling, Esq., of 29, Wimpole Street, whose letter was accompanied by an illustrative Map and several Drawings. The whole of these remains, as hitherto noticed, are found in a narrow district, about twenty miles in length and three in breadth, in a Northerly direction from the Castle of Gleaston, situate on the shore of the Bay of Morecambre, in Low Furness, to the South of Ulverston. They comprise five circular enclosures, usually denominated Druidical Temples, several large cairns, two large and several small tumuli, two camps, and numerous cromlechs, sepulchres in the rocks, and beacons. The drawings exhibited by Mr. Jopling represent the remarkable enclosures formed with stone walls, situated about a quarter of a mile Westward of the church of Urswick. In the centre of one of these enclosures is to be seen a cromlech. The second has in the centre a small circle, like the nave of a wheel, from which proceed lines of wall which meet the circumference, so as to resemble the spokes: this enclosure measures 350 feet in diameter at its longest, and 315 at its shortest axis. The exterior wall measures nearly ten feet in thickness; it is formed with long stones fixed endways into the ground, as a rude outer and interior facing to the wall, the intervening space being filled in with smaller fragments. Another enclosure is of an irregularly quadrangular form, measuring about 215 feet square, within which is a cromlech. It is stated that the enclosure walls, in the two last instances, were formerly of considerable height, but were demolished about thirty years since. About two miles Eastward are to be seen the circles called Sunbrick, situated on the brow of a hill named Birkrigg: one of these measures 90 feet in diameter, and is composed of 19 or 20 stones; the other measures 30 feet. On the same eminence is Appleby Slack, supposed to have been a British Camp. On Kirkby Moor is to be noticed the circle called the Kirk, composed of a bank of earth and stones; a row of large stones formerly stood upon the bank, but they have been removed. Tradition still affirms that this was anciently a place for worship, and in later times the lord of the manor was accustomed to resort with all his tenants to this spot on Easter Monday, when wrestling and rural games were

practised. Near this place is a cairn, 90 feet in diameter, in the centre of which a tomb, or cist, was found by Mr. Jopling. It contained fragments of calcined bones. Many other cairns and tumuli occur in the district; and some of these interments have been examined; stone axes and a fragment of a stone ring are the only objects which have been discovered.

The reading of Mr. King's Remarks on some of the Stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter was then concluded.

Thursday, May 16, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles Tucker, Esq., of Harpsfield, Devon, Major John Arthur Moore, of Queen Ann Street, and Frederick William Fairholt, Esq., of Grosvenor Cottage, Regent Villas, Regent's Park, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., presented to the Society a proof impression of an engraving which represents an ancient piece of iron-work found at Norwich. It is a portion of tabernacle-work, of rich flamboyant character.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq., Vice-President, exhibited to the Society a brazen spear-head of unusually large size, and a weapon described as a missile hatchet, or celt. These remains were recently found in the bed of the Thames just above Kingston, and were communicated by William Roots, Esq., M.D., of that place.

Richard Porrett, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a miniature of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, set in a golden ring. It is now the property of Richard Baker Aldersey, Esq., of Chigwell Row, Essex, who states that it was formerly preserved by a noble family in Scotland.

Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited five drawings of objects lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Great Yarmouth; they represent an urn, found at the ancient Roman station of Burgh; a Roman sacrificial instrument, formed of brass; a pax, from the village of Burgh; a gun of wrought iron; and a wooden shield.

Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an original letter from Sir Thomas Stanhope, touching the funeral of his mother, Anne, widow of Sir Michael Stanhope, dated April 6, 1588, and addressed to the Lord Treasurer Burghley. It is in acknowledgment of a letter received from him, in regard to the livery coats which should be distributed to Lady Stanhope's servants at her funeral, and the alms to be dispensed to the townships adjacent to the place of her burial, which Sir Thomas desired should be done suitably to her estate and rank. He declares his readiness to bear the charges himself, if his brother Michael, who had been left Executor, refused to allow them. For his own part, he had provided three-score black coats for his own men attending at the funeral, and expresses anxiety that the poor, who should resort to his

house on that occasion, should not depart empty-handed, considering his mother's well-known charity, and "for that my self doo releye twysse a weeke for the most part 200 att my gates, besydes comers, uppon other dayes, whiche custome, thoughe it beganne chefely in the dere yere, yett is it not leafte, but is the more borne with because of the multitude of the power that goo abrode." Sir Thomas writes from Stretford, in Nottinghamshire, a dissolved monastery which had been granted by Henry VIII. to his father. The scarcity to which allusion is made occurred in the previous year, in consequence of many successive bad seasons, and had occasioned a Proclamation to be published by Elizabeth, and orders to the Justices for the relief of the poor.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., communicated Extracts from the Order-Book of Major-General Lambert, as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Northern Association, with the Proceedings of the Council of War, during a part of the year 1647. They relate to the decisions of the Council in regard to various crimes and misdemeanours committed by the soldiery, the reduction of the army in consequence of the Parliament's resolutions, January 1647, the orders set down and agreed upon by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Council, for repressing the disorders committed by the troops, and quartering them in equal proportion upon each town and part of the country, by a regular assessment. They also forbid the exaction of monies by the soldiers, in addition to the fixed rate of allowance, as set forth by the Council, in cases where towns or parishes should prefer to pay in money in lieu of providing quarters. These Extracts shew also the part taken by the army in the North in respect to the Remonstrance presented to the Parliament, concerning the state of affairs in the realm, and the Declaration made to General Fairfax by the officers of Lambert's Brigade, complaining of the proceedings of Parliament, and the critical position of the country.

Thursday, May 23, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society; and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Dr. John Leo, F.S.A., Catalogue of Oriental Manuscripts, purchased in Turkey, 4to, 1840. By Monsieur P. C. Van der Meersch, *Récherches sur quelques Imprimeurs Belges*, 8vo. 1844. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., three proof impressions of the following engravings; A View of St. Olave's Church, Southwark, subsequently to the fire; A reduced copy of the original section of St. Olave's Church; A representation of a chair, formerly in Horace Walpole's collection, at Strawberry Hill.

Walter Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society a sword, now in this possession, which was discovered in the bed of the Thames in 1739, during the progress of excavations in order to form the piers of Westminster Bridge. It measures 5 ft. 6 in. and three quarters in length.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a model of a circular

Norman font, decorated with remarkable sculptures in low relief, formerly in the church of Hampstead Norris, Berkshire. It has recently been placed, by Mr. Akerman, in the parish church of Stone, Buckinghamshire. This model was made by the Rev. J. B. Reade, Vicar of Stone, by a ingenious adaptation of the process frequently employed for making impressions from coins with tin foil. A circular wooden box being formed, of the dimensions of the font, the leaves of tin, which, by means of pressure, had been made to represent the ornaments sculptured in relief, were fastened thereon. These sculptures are of somewhat unusual character, and consist of interlaced squares and circles, with various animals and devices introduced in the intervening spaces. Two human figures holding swords, represent, according to Mr. Reade's explanatory remarks, the principle of good, as triumphant over the evil principle, figured as a dragon. The ancient cup-shaped Norman font, formerly in the church of Stone, had been destroyed about 20 years since; the fabric has recently been restored, and the modern font which had been substituted has given place to the curious example of Norman sculpture preserved by Mr. Akerman, which has here found a suitable position.

The Rev. John Webb, F.S.A., Rector of Tretire, in Herefordshire, communicated notes upon a Preceptory of the Templars at Garway, in that county, with plans, copies of inscriptions, and illustrations of a building erected by the Hospitallers at that place. It is situated on the southern edge of the county, in a remote and romantic spot, nearly half a mile from the river Monnow, and about seven north-west of Monmouth. The history of the possessions of the Templars is very obscure; most of the transcripts even of their documents perished at the suppression of the Order. The compilation of John Stillingfleet, in 1433, after a great part of their possessions had passed to the Hospitallers, gives, amongst those which were granted by Henry II. to the Templars, "totam terram de lange Carewey," which, there can be little doubt, implies Llan Garway. It is not mentioned by Leland, or any other ancient writer; and Silas Taylor, who wrote his collections for a history of the county during the Protectorate, states that there were, at that time, stately ruins there of a religious house. Garway was always denominated a Preceptory, both under the Templars and Hospitallers; this term denoted a Cell to the principal house in London, and those of the latter Order were more commonly styled Commanderies. Each Preceptory had the management of several farms, and was the residence of at least one knight, who was the preceptor, and with him certain serving men: they had a chaplain who administered in sacramentals to the parishioners, the advowson being also in the possession of the Order. The last Preceptor of the Templars at Garway was Philip de Mewes, who figures in the tragic history of the Dissolution, in 1310. His signature immediately follows that of Thomas de la More, Master of the Temple, in the noble profession and appeal presented to the papal inquisitors; but he finally submitted, and was reconciled to the church. John de Stoke, chaplain of the order, and treasurer of the temple, was at Garway, when it was visited by James de Molay, grand master in England, about 1293.

Being put to the question, during the unjust proceedings which ended in the suppression of the Order, he calumniated de Molay, declaring that during his visit to Garway he had compelled him to abjure his Saviour. He made his recantation at the west door of St. Paul's, and was absolved. The order of Knights of the Temple having been finally suppressed in 1313, their lands were bestowed by Edward II. upon the Hospitallers, who appear, not many years after, to have been in possession of Garway, and probably restored those buildings which had fallen into decay, adding also such as were requisite for their establishment. About this period was erected the remarkable dovecote, of ample size and peculiar construction, which is still standing, and has been recently repaired by the proprietor, Lord Southwell. An inscription on the tympanum of the arched doorway, although much defaced by time and weather, may be read as follows : Anno Domini Millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo sexto factum fuit istud columbare per fratrem Ricardum The interior of this curious structure presents to view twenty rows of pigeon-holes, in number upwards of six hundred, ingeniously contrived so as to save space, and to be readily reached by the hand. It is arched over with stone, leaving a central aperture for the exit of the birds, and in the middle of the floor was formed a cistern. In a lease of Garway by the Hospitallers to Richard Mynors, Esq. dated 1512, amongst the various buildings which are enumerated occurs "columbare bene et sufficienter reparatum." Cott. MS. Claud. E. vi. f. 106, b.

The Society adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess, to meet again on Thursday, June 6.

Thursday, June 6, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

It was announced to the Society, that the second part of vol. XXX. of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery to the Fellows. Price, to the public, £1 1s. Price of the whole volume, £2 2s.

The Rev. George Henry Dashwood, of Stow Bardolph, in Norfolk, Author of the work entitled "Vice-Comites Norfolciæ," was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, vol. II. part V. fol. 1844. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, part 197, 4to. 1844. By Miss Frances Lambert, *Needlework of the Fourteenth Century* : two impressions, fol. By Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., *Guide to the Historian, towards the verification of Manuscripts* : specimen sheet, 8vo. By Alexander Watford, Esq., *A Roman Urn*, dug up at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. By Monsieur Ballin, *Précis analytique des travaux de l'Académie Royale de Rouen, pendant l'année 1843*, 8vo. 1844.

The Rev. Richard E. Kerrich, F.S.A., presented to the Society two

original portraits. One of them represents William Paulet, Marquess of Winchester; it is painted on panel, and measures 16 inches by 13. This striking portrait is in excellent preservation, and bears the following inscription:—SYR WILLIAM PAVLET OF THE HONORABLE ORDER OF THE GARTER KNIGHT MARQVES OF WYNCHESTER AND HIGH TREASORER OF ENGLAND. He wears the flat round cap, a small forked beard, forming a peak from the chin, without moustaches, a small ruff-band, and the collar and jewel of the order of the garter around his neck. In the left hand he holds a white official wand, and a gold signet-ring is conspicuously shewn on his fore-finger, having an escocheon of his arms with six quarterings, under a coronet, emblazoned (but incorrectly) in heraldic colours. Sir William Paulet, treasurer of the household to Henry VIII., was made by that monarch K.G., and Lord St. John of Basing. He was lord high treasurer, and master of the household to Edward VI., President of the Council, was created Earl of Wiltshire in 1550, and Marquess of Winchester in 1551. He retained the dignity of high treasurer under Mary and Elizabeth, and died at the age of 87, in 1571. This interesting portrait bears much resemblance, with the exception of certain minor details, to the original by Holbein, in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland. See Lodge's Portraits, vol. II. The second portrait presented by Mr. Kerrich is one of Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, son-in-law of Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Commander in Chief, 1659. It may be attributed to Walker, and seems to be identical in design with the painting formerly "in the possession of Thomas Cook, Esq.," which was engraved by Houbraken amongst the Illustrious Heads. These two portraits have been suspended in the meeting-room of the Society, with the valuable collection of twenty-six ancient pictures bequeathed to the Society by Mr. Kerrich's father, the late Rev. Thomas Kerrich, F.S.A., Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge, of which a Catalogue is given in *Archæologia*, XXII. 448.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., exhibited two episcopal rings of gold discovered during the recent restoration of Hereford Cathedral. One was found in the burial-place of Bishop Stanbury, beneath a beautiful alabaster tomb, the removal of which was requisite in order to remedy the defective foundation of the adjoining piers. Some remains of silken robes were exposed to view, with the ring, bearing the inscription *en bon an*. Bishop Stanbury succeeded in 1453, and died about 1474. The other ring was found in the tomb of Bishop Mayo, a beautiful canopied monument under the first Norman arch on the south of the choir. It is set with an uncut ruby, on each side of which is engraved a *τ* with a small bell appended to it, and on the inside *aur maria*, the lines in both instances being filled up with a light green enamel. This ring was found at the side of the remains; very small portions of the bones were still to be seen, but fragments of the episcopal robes and of the orphrays were observable, and the leathern shoes remained in a perfect state, the stitches only having decayed. The wooden staff of the crosier lay in a diagonal direction from the left shoulder to the right foot; it terminated in a knob at the lower extremity; the pomel to which the head or crook had been attached was elegantly

formed, but the head itself, which, as it was conjectured, had been of bone or ivory, had disappeared. On the right side, nearer the wall which enclosed the grave, was a slender wand, apparently of hazel, a muscle and two oyster shells. Similar wands have been found in other places of interment in Hereford Cathedral, and were probably thus deposited in token of a pilgrimage performed. In the ancient Rule or Consuetudines of Hereford the rules respecting Pilgrimage are preserved: no member of the body was allowed to perform more than one beyond seas, but three were permitted within the realm of England. Richard Mayhew, or Mayo, was appointed Bishop in 1504, and died in 1516. He was employed by Henry VIII. in the mission to bring Katharine of Arragon to England, and, possibly, took occasion at that time to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella.

Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient charter-horn, which formerly belonged to the Pickard family, and is now in the collection of Thomas Baylis, Esq., F.S.A., Prior's Bank, Fulham. A lithographic representation of this ancient relic had been presented to the Society by Charles J. Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., at a previous meeting (March 28).

John Arthur Cahusac, Esq., F.S.A., brought before the Society an account of the present state of Bradwell Priory, in Berkshire, by John Virtue, Esq. All writers who have mentioned this priory, with the exception of Browne Willis, concur in stating that no remains of it exist, the site being occupied by a farm-house. Browne Willis, indeed, affirms that the only ancient building here existing is a chapel built at the time of the Reformation, out of the materials of the suppressed Monastery, but his report seems to be erroneous. The little structure in question, measuring about 18 feet by 9, seems to be of Early English date, and it is very probable that it is the little chapel without the church which is mentioned in a survey, taken at the time of the Dissolution, in which chapel offerings were made to our Lady of Bradewell. A niche in the North side of the East wall, still existing, may have served formerly to receive the image. There is also a piscina. The ancient boundary walls still exist, and enclose about four acres; the Priory barn, the bake-house, and other buildings, are also to be seen, which formed part of the ancient monastic structure; the chapel has been turned into a stable.

John Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some particulars relative to the early part of the life of Isaak Walton, extracted from the Records of the Ironmongers' Company. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his Life of Walton, states, that he was apprenticed, at an early age, to Henry Walton, a haberdasher in Whitechapel, and a distant relation. It appears that young Isaak was made free of the Ironmongers' Company in 1617-18, by Thomas Grinsell, to whom it is possible that he had been turned over for the completion of his time, and who in his last will, dated 1640, names Isaak Walton, citizen and ironmonger, as one of his overseers. In 1637 Isaak Walton was chosen Warden of the Yeomanry, or free-men of the Company, and in 1639 paid over the balance left after discharging the duties of that office. He is again mentioned in 1641, when a contribution was exacted by Act of Parliament, for the important

affairs of the kingdom, and his proportion is stated to have been £3, being described as of St. Dunstan's in the West.

Mr. Nicholl also exhibited a Pedigree of the Family of Lloyd, of Cownwy, Montgomeryshire, compiled by John Cain of Oswestry, in 1633, and preserved in the family of Lloyd until the present time.

John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., communicated Remarks on the Porches of Malmesbury Abbey Church, and the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and exhibited several drawings of these and other Porches.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, communicated a detailed account of Sepulchral Monuments of the Howard family, drawn up by Rev. George Munford. It supplied an accurate statement of the present condition of the Church of East Winch, Norfolk, as compared with the description given by Weever, in 1631. The ancient Howard Chapel, on the South side of the Chancel, had fallen into decay in Weever's time, but it was repaired by the Earl of Arundel; at a subsequent time, as described by Parkin, its ruin was complete, and it became an habitation for paupers. The memorials of the noble house have perished; the curiously carved and painted cover of the font, of which Weever has preserved a representation, is no more to be seen; the painted glass and sepulchral brasses have also been totally destroyed. The wood-cuts given in the Sepulchral Monuments, p. 842, orig. edit., appear to have been taken from the designs of Sir Henry Spelman. _____

Thursday, June 13, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

James Wallis Pycroft, Esq., of Great College Street, Westminster, and the Rev. David James, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool, author of "The Patriarchal Religion of Britain; or, a complete Manual of ancient British Druidism," and of other works, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John Hogg, Esq., Letters from abroad, 8vo. 1844. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal of the Society, Vol. VII. part 2, 8vo. 1844. By Professor C. Molbech, Honorary Fellow, Historical Journal, published by the Danish Historical Society, 3 vols. 8vo. 1841, 1842, 1843. By William Wansey, Esq., F.S.A., The Fishmongers' Pageant, on Lord Mayor's Day, 1616, delineated from the original roll in the possession of the Company by Henry Shaw, F.S.A., and described by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., fol. 1844.

Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of drawings, which represent various ancient objects in the Churches of Catfield, Cawston, Martham, Ling, and Ranworth, in Norfolk.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited an original document bearing the signature and seal of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Knight, Privy Counsellor to Henry VII., and favourite of Henry VIII., communicated by George Grant Francis, Esq., Keeper of the Medals, Royal Institution

of South Wales, at Swansea, in reference to the gold signet-ring recently exhibited to the Society by John Bidwell, Esq., F.S.A. It is a letter of quittance addressed by Sir Rhys to the tenants of his step-son and ward, Edward Stradling, Esq., in his estates of "St. Donett's, Est Orchard, Lanfey, and Merthyr Mawr," Glamorganshire, "Halsijwey and Cwm Hawey," in Somersetshire, which were brought to the Stradlings by marriage with the heiress of Sir Thomas Hawey, in the reign of Edward I. Sir Rhys directs them to "attorne tenn'ts to my seid son," and pay their rents to him, releasing all that appertained to himself in Edward Stradling's lands "by reson of his nowne age." Dated Kermerdyn, 6 Aug. 9 Henry VI. (1494.) The Seal is of red wax, the device being a raven, with the letter R over it; it is attached in an unusual manner, not being appended, but fastened to a slip of parchment formed by cutting two longitudinal slips at the foot of the deed, so that the slip is not cut or disunited at either of its ends; and the wax, being of soft consistency, was affixed by moulding it around this slip; by this means the seal might be folded up securely, and protected from injury.

The reading of the Extracts from the Order-Book of Major-General Lambert, communicated by Edward Hailstone, Esq., was then concluded.

Thursday, June 20, 1844.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Richard Yates, Esq., of St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books and prints were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same, By Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, A lithographic representation of an ancient Manor House at Millichope, in Shropshire, and six views of Stoke Say Castle, in the same county. By George Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *The Religion of Ancient Britain*, 8vo., 1844. By William Herbert, Esq., "A Fac-simile of the original Shakespearian Relic, *The Bore's Hedde*, Estchepe, 1566."

By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq., F.S.A., Proof impressions of the following plates: Exterior view of the Portal of Montague House; Interior view of the same: Interior view of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars: and a View of the entrance of Barber-Surgeons' Hall, next Monkwell street.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, exhibited an Italian Nautical Instrument, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, communicated by John Benjamin Heath, Esq., the Sardinian Consul General. It is of an oblong square form, like a small box, with a ring at the top by which it might be suspended; when it is opened, a mariner's compass appears, with a dial-plate below, and at one end is a moveable tongue, within which is a pend-ant. The tongue serves as a gnomon to the dial. Within the lid is inscribed *Fiatorium*—V.S.—1587. In its centre is another dial-plate, with the figures of the hours surrounding a Volvelle; and in an inner

circle this inscription :—*Habetur Hora Italic(a) si xxiiii ponas super Horam occasus*. On the outside of the lid is a table of latitudes, chiefly of places in Europe. *Fiatorium* seems to be a corruption of *viatorium*, an instrument which is noticed by Horman. He says, "there be jorney rynges, and instruments lyke an hangynge pyler, with a tunge lyllyng oute, to knowe what tyme of the day. Sunt Viatoria horologia, partim circularia, partim pensilia, cylindracea specie et lingua exetra." *Vulgaria*, ed. 1520. This little instrument has been deposited in the collection of Antiquities at the British Museum.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited sketches of Bodiam Castle, in Sussex, and of various objects of interest there, communicated by Mr. John Cullum. One of these drawings represents some ancient painted glass, which was removed from the church during the progress of repairs, and is now in the possession of the keeper of the castle.

John Brown, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small golden idol, formerly in the possession of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, which was found near the margin of the Lake Guatitivé, on the summit of a mountain ridge about eight leagues from Santa Fé de Bogota, in the Republic of Columbia. This lake had been accounted sacred by the Aborigines previously to the conquest by the Spaniards, and into it, at certain seasons, they were accustomed to throw treasures and offerings to their deities. Many precious objects have been found, and a company has been formed for the purpose of draining the lake.

Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cup, described as of Danish or Anglo-Saxon workmanship; and also an ivory tankard, which, as it has been conjectured by armorial bearings engraved upon it, formerly belonged to Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary, about the year 1457.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured drawing, executed by Mr. John Alfred Barton, which represents a painting recently discovered on the walls of Godshill Church, in the Isle of Wight. The subject is the Crucifix, the cross being figured by a tree with three branches. Mr. Smith also exhibited a coloured drawing, communicated by Mr. Robert Elliott, and representing a mural painting recently brought to light in a house in Chichester, the property of Mr. Mason. A drawing by John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., was likewise brought before the Society, which represents an earthen vessel, found in digging the foundations of the Savings' Bank at Chelmsford. It appears to be of the manufacture of the sixteenth century.

Mr. Smith also submitted to the inspection of the Society a small Runic Almanac, formed of wood, the property of Mr. William Crafter, of the Royal Engineers' office, at Gravesend. It is formed of eleven thin slips apparently of hazel wood, which measure four inches and three quarters by two; they are numbered by notches at one end, and rudely bound together like a book by a thong, which passes through two holes in each leaf. It forms a calendar for the whole year, resembling the wooden almanac used in the Island of Cesel, of which a representation is given in *Gent. Mag.* 82, part 1, p. 625. In the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, a wooden almanac is preserved which is formed like this in small detached leaves, but the characters and symbols engraved upon it are wholly different.

Charles Spence, Esq., of the Navy Pay office, Devonport, exhibited a rubbing of the Sepulchral Brass of Margery Arundel, ancestress of Richard Carew, the author of the Survey of Cornwall. It is preserved in Anthony Church, near Devonport.

Alfred John Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., communicated Notes in illustration of the original Portrait of the Cardinal John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1453, formerly in the collection at Strawberry Hill, and now in that of the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. Kempe exhibited a copy of this curious painting, executed by Albin Martin, Esq. Walpole, in the Description of his Collection, states that this portrait, with three other paintings of like dimension, forming the doors which closed over an altar-piece, had originally been placed in the church of St. Edmund's Bury, and were purchased by him at the sale of Ives' collection. He caused the panels to be sawn in two, so as to form four subjects. The paintings on the outside panels were, according to Walpole's account, the portraits of Cardinals Kempe and Beaufort; those on the interior represented Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and a personage kneeling in adoration, possibly the donor of the altar-piece; and the arms of Tate, impaling Boleyn (?), appeared on an escocheon above the figure. These arms have been attributed to Sir Robert Tate, Lord Mayor of London, 1488. Mr. Martin, having minutely examined these paintings, considers the portraits of the two Cardinals as the work of the same artist, but is of opinion that the other two panels are by a different hand, and do not correspond either in style of painting or fitting of the panels to each other; it is now difficult to ascertain what division was effected by the saw, according to Walpole's account. It seems probable that the subject of the principal composition was the Offering of the Magi; that the central group, consisting of the Blessed Virgin and the infant Saviour, is wanting, and that on the right-hand side was placed the representation of Joseph, being the panel marked with the bearings of Tate, and on the other the figure supposed to be the portrait of Duke Humphrey. The portrait which, according to Walpole's statement, represents Cardinal Kempe, exhibits a prelate, vested in the cope, wearing a mitre, and bearing a cross-staff in his right hand; he holds in the left an open book, and from the fore-finger depends a whip composed of three lashes. In the back-ground appears a landscape, with a church and other buildings. These remarkable paintings have been noticed, with some critical observations on the appropriation of the supposed portraits of Archbishop Kempe and Duke Humphrey, in *Gent. Mag.* N.S. XVIII, pp. 17, 24, 156. It has been suggested that these paintings may represent certain Saints, and are not portraits, according to Walpole's supposition. It is very probable that the figure which has been regarded as a portrait of Cardinal Kempe, may be a representation of St. Ambrose, who is recognised in ancient works of art by the conventional symbol of the scourge, in reference, as it is said, to the penance which he imposed on the Emperor Theodosius, on the occasion of the cruel massacre at Thessalonica.

The Society then adjourned over the Summer recess, to meet again on November 21.

Thursday, November 21, 1844.

WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Samuel Roffey Maitland, one of the Auditors appointed March 28, 1844, to audit the Treasurer's Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1843, reported, that having examined and approved the said Accounts, they had prepared the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the information of the Society:

£ s. d.			<i>Disbursements in the Year 1843.</i>		
Balance of the last year's account	1058	13 5½	To Artists, and in Publications	1594	10 7
<i>Receipts in the Year 1843.</i>			For Taxes	33	2 11
By Annual Subscriptions	1072	1 0	For Salaries	447	10 0
By Admission Fees	142	16 0	For Tradesmen's Bills	167	16 8½
By Dividends on Stock	109	4 5	For Insurance	22	11 0
By Sale of Books and Prints	43	9 8	For Advertisements, Postage, &c.	67	13 0
By Stamp Duty on Bonds	12	0 0	For Bookbinding	16	10 0
By Dividends on Stock	101	18 9	For Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the possession of the Society, and for repairing and arranging the same	35	3 6
By Sale of £500 Stock	482	13 6	For Collecting Subscriptions	52	16 3
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Subscriptions	336	0 0	For Bond Stamps	9	0 0
	£3358	16 9½	For Solicitor's Bill	1	6 8
				2448	0 7½
			Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1844	910	16 2
				£3358	16 9½
			Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols £7,000.		
			Witness our hands, July 16, 1844.	BERIAH BOTFIELD, S. R. MAITLAND,	
				Auditors.	

The Treasurer reported to the Auditors that the payments made on the separate account for defraying the charges of Publication of Anglo-Saxon works, have amounted to the sum of £736. 2s. 1d., at the close of the year 1843, and that the produce of the sale of these works, during that year, had not exceeded £25. 3s. 11d. The actual balance, therefore, on December 31, 1843, after deducting the deficiency of the Anglo-Saxon fund, was reduced to £212. 12s. The account of disbursements thus made, under the direction of the Anglo-Saxon Committee, will be laid before that body at the close of the present year, and duly reported to the Society.

An enumeration of the publications which have appeared under the direction of the Anglo-Saxon Committee, may be found at page 5 of these Proceedings, with the prices of the same.

It was announced to the Society that the Index to the fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*, from Vol. XVI. to Vol. XXX. inclusive, is now ready for delivery to the Fellows. Price to the public, 15s. The former part, being the Index of the first fifteen volumes, may also be purchased at the Society's rooms, price 15s.

The following recommendation of the Council to the Society was then read from the Chair :

At a Council holden on Tuesday, November 19, 1844,

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Ordered,

On the motion of Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., seconded by Albert Way, Esq., That it be recommended by the Council to the Society, according to the precedent of 1809, when the former Index to the *Archæologia* was prepared, that their Treasurer should be directed to pay to Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., Resident Secretary, the sum of Three hundred pounds, as a remuneration for the great labour he has had in making another Index to the second series of fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*; and also, for his trouble in superintending the press, in the publication of the same.

Ordered,

That the above recommendation be suspended in the Meeting-Room, according to the Statutes; and that it be put to the Ballot, on Thursday, the 28th inst.

The Rev. John William Mackie, M.A., Student of Christ-church, Oxford, of Siddons House, Upper Baker Street, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, July to November, inclusive, 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Parts 198—202; 1844. By William Chappell, Esq., F.S.A., *The first Book of Songs*, composed by John Dowland; scored from the first edition, printed in 1597; with a life of the composer, fol. 1844: printed for the Members of the Musical Antiquarian Society. By the Council of the United Service Museum, *Quarterly Reports of Donations to the Museum and Library*, Nos. 1—7, 8vo. 1843—4. By the Zoological Society of London, *Transactions*, Vol. III. Parts 2 and 3, 4to. 1843—4. *Proceedings*, Nos. 120—130, 8vo. 1843. By the Numismatic Society, *The Numismatic Chronicle*, No. 25, 8vo. 1844. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. VII. Part 3, 8vo. 1844. By the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, *Journal*, No. 15, Part 1, 8vo. 1844. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. XIV. 8vo. 1844. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Proceedings*, Vol. IV. Nos. 28, 29, 8vo. 1843—4. By Thomas Stephens Davies, Esq., F.S.A., *An Analytical Discussion of Dr. Matthew Stewart's General Theorems*, 4to. 1844. By W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., *Seven Letters written by Sterne and his Friends*, hitherto unpublished, 8vo. 1844, printed for private circulation. By the Council of the Shakespeare Society, *The Shakespeare Society's Papers*, Vol. I. 8vo. 1844. Sir Thomas More, a Play, edited by the Rev. A. Dyce, 8vo. 1844. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *Anecdota Literaria*, a collection of Short Poems in English, Latin, and French,

illustrative of the Literature and History of England in the thirteenth Century, 8vo. 1844. By Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. V. 8vo. 1844. By M. le Comte de Clarac, Honorary Fellow, *Catalogue des Artistes de l'Antiquité*, 12mo. Paris, 1844. By l'Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique, *Bulletin et Annales*, Tome I. livraison 1, 8vo. 1843.

The Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, F.S.A., exhibited twenty plans of Caernarvon Castle, two of Beaumaris Castle, and one of Harlech Castle, illustrative of the peculiar features of military architecture during the reign of Edward I.

Alan Gardner Cornwall, Esq., exhibited drawings of paintings, described as executed in fresco, recently discovered on the walls of the Church of Beverstone, Gloucestershire. One of them exhibits the literal transubstantiation of the wafer into the body of Christ, which appears on the altar, in place of the host. The figure of the Roman Pontiff, represented as kneeling before the altar, seems to be intended to portray Pope Gregory the Great; it is related that the miracle thus depicted was wrought by his prayers, in order to remove the disbelief of a Roman matron in Transubstantiation. Joh. Diacon. Vita S. Gregorii, P.P. c. 4. A representation of this miracle exists in the Savage Chapel, Macclesfield, over the sepulchral brass of Roger Leghe, 1506.

A selection of extracts from the Municipal Archives of Canterbury were then read, with observations by Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society by the Council of the British Archaeological Association. This paper was read in the Historical Section, at the recent meeting of the Association at Canterbury, on Sept. 13. The valuable municipal records in that city, although carefully preserved, are unarranged. Besides the charters from the Crown, the books of accounts of the chamberlains, which are preserved in regular succession from the year 1393, present a mass of information on manners and customs: the judicial records of the courts of sessions, and the registers of wills, are scarcely less valuable. Amongst the numerous curious entries noticed by Mr. Wright, are several which relate to the pageant of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to minstrels and players, local customs, and events of public interest. The name of an artist, "Floraunce the paynter," occurs in these extracts: he received in 1521, for his labour bestowed on the decoration of the market cross, 58s. 8d. The municipal records of Canterbury have recently been removed from a damp cellar to a place of security in the upper part of the town-hall, where they may freely be consulted by all intelligent inquirers.

Thursday, November 28, 1844.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The recommendation of the Council to the Society, regarding the remuneration of the Resident Secretary, for making the Index to the

second Series of fifteen volumes of the *Archæologia*, was read a second time from the Chair. Whereupon a ballot being taken, it passed in the affirmative.

The Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society presented to the Society their Twenty-Fourth Report, for 1843-4, 8vo. Thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

Thomas J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of a Bilingual inscription, taken from a vase in the Treasury at St. Mark's, Venice. The inscription is expressed in the arrow-headed and the Egyptian hieroglyphic characters, and the latter gives the name of Artaxerxes, reading phonetically *Ard-kho-scho*. Its importance is to be found in the assistance which a name so satisfactorily gives in the interpretation of the cuneiform characters. One other bilingual inscription of the kind only is known, in which the late M. Champollion read the name of Xerxes (*Khschearscha*). In both the inscriptions the name is followed by hieroglyphics, which Mr. Pettigrew reads *Erfer* (Great). Some observations on this inscribed Vase were also communicated by Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum. Mr. Birch agrees with Mr. Pettigrew in regard to the importance of the inscription as decyphering the cuneiform character, and as illustrative of the influence which the conquest of Egypt exercised over its Persian rulers. Upon the vase of Xerxes Mr. Birch reads phonetically *Kha-sha-irsha*, and upon that of Artaxerxes, *Art-kh-sh-sha*, or *Artekshsesha*.

Thursday, December 5, 1844.

No meeting.

In consequence of the decease of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, the meetings of the Society were adjourned until after the Funeral of Her Royal Highness.

Thursday, December 12, 1844.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, part 203, 4to. 1844. By the Antiquarian Society of Glasgow, and the West of Scotland, recently established, *Proposed Statutes and Regulations*, 1844. By the Rev. Richard Hart, *The Antiquities of Norfolk*, a Lecture delivered at the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, 8vo., Norwich, 1844. By the Government of the Netherlands, by the hands of Dr. C. Leemans, Honorary Fellow of the Society, and Director of the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden, *Aegyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche Museum, &c.*, Egyptian Antiquities preserved in the

Museum at Leyden; engraved and published by the order of the Government, part VI. consisting of 12 plates, folio. By the Council of the Shakespeare Society, *The old Taming of a Shrew*, edited by Thomas Amyot, Esq., Treas. S.A., 8vo. 1844. By the Committee of the Art-Union of London, *Eighth Annual Report*, 8vo. 1844. By the Trustees of the British Museum, *Select Papyri in the Hieratic Character*, part III. plates 99—168, folio. By the Chevalier Octave Delapierre, *Précis Analytique des Documents que renferme le dépôt des Archives de la Flandre Occidentale à Bruges*, four parts, 1840—43, 8vo.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of a leaden coffin, recently discovered by some workmen in the employ of Mr. Forster, near the old ford over the river at Stratford le Bow, illustrated by a coloured drawing executed by Mr. E. Stock, of Poplar. The coffin, in form a parallelogram, is made of a sheet of lead, 5 ft. 6 inches in length, bent upwards, with a square piece soldered on at each end. The lid, which in parts is much decomposed, laps over the sides about 2 inches, and is ornamented with a sort of cable moulding down the sides, and across the centre in diamonds. The coffin contained the remains of a skeleton of a young person, and a large quantity of lime: its construction resembles that of some which are without doubt of the Romano-British period, as for example two which were discovered at Southfleet, and are described in *Archæologia*, XIV. p. 38. Another analogous specimen was found during the last year in Mansell Street, Whitechapel, on the site of an extensive burial-ground of the Romans, and on the same level with Roman urns, coins, and ornaments. Several leaden coffins, apparently Roman, have been found in Normandy, and in the burial-place near Boulogne. *Memoirs of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy*, IV. 236: and of that of *Antiqu. de l'Ouest*, II. 177. The spot where the coffin, described by Mr. Smith, was found, is adjacent to the village of Old-ford, where several Roman urns were found some years since, and Roman coins and other remains have been discovered in profusion in the vicinity. Mr. Smith supposes that this locality was the site of a Romano-British burial-place, and thinks it probable that the coffin may be assigned to the fourth or fifth century.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, communicated a description, accompanied by a drawing, of a vase of red Roman ware, discovered in September last, in digging a potato trench at Chester Field, near Sandy, nine miles from Bedford. It is now in the British Museum. It is a deep calix or poculum, ornamented with a broad architectural moulding, formed of ante-fixal ornaments and helices, having a bird in each pattern; above, is an egg and tongue moulding below a running corded pattern. The vase had been anciently fractured, and repaired by means of leaden rivets. Other specimens exist which have been thus repaired. This peculiar red ware, commonly termed Samian, is found in abundance in all places occupied by the Romans. Fabroni, in his *History of the ancient Aretine vases*, has lately sought to prove that this was the kind of ware which was fabricated at Aretium, and of which mention is made by Virgil,

Persius, Martial and Pliny. Isidore of Seville, who wrote in the seventh century, speaks of the red ware as being the manufacture of Aretium, and cites Sedulius, a poet who flourished before the Christian era, in confirmation of the statement. Vases of this description have been found in abundance near Arezzo, and Francesco Rossi, who formed a collection of this kind of ware, and made careful researches respecting the manufacture, discovered, in the neighbourhood of that town, the furnaces and implements of the potter's art. Numerous potters' marks are to be noticed upon the specimens there found; these marks differ in certain particularities from those which occur on specimens found in England: the style of these Aretine vases seems to be more delicate, and is probably the original which subsequently served as a model for the fictile manufactures of the Provinces.

Mr. Birch also communicated Observations on the figure of Anacreon, which is to be seen on some fictile Greek vases, preserved in the British Museum. The Græco-Italian vases are decorated with subjects, the interest of which is chiefly mythological, and if the legends of the Iliad, and the traditions of the Poets of the Epic Cycle be placed without the pale of History, there are few vases which represent subjects of an historical character. Such representations are highly to be valued, and may be regarded as supplying fixed points in the history of Art, as having been executed at a time when the persons who are portrayed were in the meridian of their fame. Such are the Phœnician vase, made by Taleides, which represents Arcesilaus III., who flourished B.C., 530, and the vases upon which are to be seen the figures of Alcæus, Sappho, and Anacreon, who lived about the same period. The Poet appears with a harp in his hands, probably the barbitos, of which he is supposed to have been the inventor. On one of the vases, noticed by Mr. Birch, a little dog is seen following the poet, a circumstance which has led to the appropriation of the subject, which appears to bear an allusion to the history of Anacreon's faithful dog, given by Tzetzes. This dog having followed the poet, and a slave who accompanied him, to the market, died after watching for several days near a purse which the slave had dropped. Two of these vases were formerly in the Durand Collection; the other two form part of the series of one hundred, which were acquired from the Princess of Canino, by the instrumentality of the Marquess of Northampton.

Thursday, December 19, 1844.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., of Kingston-upon-Thames, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal, No. XV., Part 2, 8vo. 1844. By

Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq., F.S.A. *The History of Surrey*, Vol. III. Part 1, and Vol. IV. Part 1, 4to. 1844. By the Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève, *Mémoires et Documents*, Tome III. 8vo. 1844. By the Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, *Mémoires*, 2^e Series, Vol. III. 4to. 1844.

Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of some vaulted chambers and architectural remains which exist under the houses on the western side of the church-yard of St. Mary-le-Bow. The buildings, of which these are the vestiges, appear to have extended as far as Cheap-side; Stowe mentions a Grammar School which was built in Bow Church-yard, by order of Henry VI., but Mr. Lott thinks that these remains formed part of some other building; possibly they may indicate the site of the fair stone building, which, according to Stowe's account, was built by Edward III., as a place from whence he might, with his court, conveniently behold the joustings and other shows, and it continued to be used for that purpose, even at as late a period as the reign of Henry VIII. It was strongly built of stone, and is described by Stowe as a lofty erection, which darkened the windows of Bow Church on that side. This building was termed *silda*, a shed, or the crown *silde*. Mr. Lott also exhibited two Grants from Henry VIII., by Letters Patent, with the Great Seals attached, which were communicated to him by Mr. Naylor, the Steward of a large portion of the property adjacent to St. Mary-le-Bow. One of these, dated 29 Hen. VIII., 1537, in consideration of good service rendered "*per dilectum servientem nostrum Willielmum Lok, unum generosorum hostiariorum camere nostre*," grants to him a tenement in "*hosyar lane, alias Bowe lane — nuper Hospitali Beate Marie de Elsyng infra Crepulgate, vulgariter nuncupato Elsyng Spyttelle — pertinens*." A drawing with the pen in the initial letter represents Henry, enthroned under a cloth of estate; the seal is in good preservation, the legend is in Roman Capitals, but there are some traces of Gothic character in the style of the decorations. Sandford describes this as the first of the Great Seals of Henry VIII., which had come to his knowledge; the style FIDEI DEFENSOR, which occurs in the legend, shews that the seal was not in use before 1521, and the design is an early evidence of the decline of the Gothic style of ornamentation, towards that period. The second document is a grant to Thomas Nortone, citizen and grocer, of a messuage called the Sonne, in the parish of St. Mary Wolnothe, in Lumbarde Strete, lately part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Stradforthe Langthorne, in Essex; also of the Rectory and Church of Stretley, alias Stretely, in Bedfordshire, which had belonged to the Monastery of Markeyate, in that county. This grant, dated 24 Sept. 36 Hen. VIII., 1544, is attested by Queen Katharine, as Regent during the King's absence in France, a few days only before his return on the surrender of Boulogne. In the initial letter is a curious limning in colours and gold, which represents the King attended by his court. The Great Seal is the same of which the design is to be seen in Sandford's plate, p. 457, and which

was used by Henry subsequently to 1541, when he was proclaimed King of Ireland.

Mr. Lott exhibited, at the same time, the silver matrix of the Parochial Seal of Bow Church, which is thus inscribed, SIGILLUM ECCLEIÆ BEATÆ MARIÆ DE ARCVBVS LONDINI 1580. It represents the upper part of the tower of the church, as it anciently appeared, with the singularly constructed arches by which it was surmounted. An engraving of this seal is given in the *Gent. Mag.* for April 1823, vol. XCIII. i. 305.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited two ancient rings, communicated by the Rev. Thomas Haslam, of St. Perran-zabuloe, in Cornwall. One of these is of silver, and seems to be a rude representation of a serpent: it was found on a skeleton which had been interred almost on a level with the ancient church of St. Piran, near Truro, as related by Mr. Haslam in his recently published account of Perran-zabuloe, p. 146. The other is of gold, partially enamelled, of very elegant workmanship, and it is set with a ruby. This ring, which appears to be of the time of Elizabeth, was found near the site of the Friary in Kenwyn Street, Truro.

Mr. Way also exhibited several drawings, executed by Thomas Oldham, Esq., of Dublin, which represent the remarkable sculptured cross existing at Arboe, on the western shore of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone. It is ornamented on all sides with representations of various incidents in Scriptural History sculptured in low relief.

An account of Roman Potteries, recently discovered in Northamptonshire, by Edmund T. Artis, Esq., F.S.A., was then read: this paper was brought before the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, in September last, and has been communicated to the Society by the Council of the Association. The formation of a drain, in the progress of the works connected with the Railway, at Sibson near Wansford, brought to light three mutilated statues of large dimension, supposed to represent Hercules, Apollo, and Minerva. The material, of which they are formed, appears to have been taken from a neighbouring quarry. Mr. Artis, having made excavations with the hope of recovering the heads and other portions of these curious figures, met with the remains of some kilns of the Roman period, one of which had apparently been used for firing the blue or slate-coloured vases for domestic and other uses, which are found commonly in the vicinity. Mr. Artis had previously formed the opinion that this colour had been given by suffocating the fire of the kiln, at the time when the ware within it had been sufficiently heated; and the supposition appears to him to be confirmed by this discovery. He notices the peculiar quality of the bricks employed in the construction of this kiln; they were made of clay mixed with a third part of rye in the chaff, and the grain having been consumed, the bricks were left exceedingly porous, and full of cavities. A detailed account was given of the construction of the kilns, and the mode in which they appear to have been packed with the ware previously to firing.

Various experiments have been made by Mr. Artis, in order to ascertain the mode by which the peculiar blue colour was given to the ware: none of the clays found in the neighbourhood assume that colour when fired in the usual manner, and the blue colour of the ancient ware disappears if re-burnt in the common kiln. It is also to be observed that the colour appeared, in the case of the "Smother kiln" discovered at Sibson, to have been imparted to the bricks which had served in its formation, as also to the wrappers or coatings of clay which had been used in packing the ware. Mr. Artis exhibited specimens of the blue ware, and the glazed ware with ornaments laid on in relief; models of furnaces, and portions of the furnace-bricks and clay coatings coloured by the smothering process, with samples of various substances found near the kilns, which had, as it is supposed, served for the processes of the manufacture. Portions of the ordinary kind of ware found in the neighbourhood were exhibited by Mr. Artis, upon which are seen ornaments laid on in relief after the vessel had been formed in the lathe, and, in some instances, subsequently to its receiving the superficial glaze. These ornaments represent human figures, field-sports, or animals, laid on in slip of thick consistency, so as to give a high degree of relief. Mr. Artis has given further information on the peculiarities of the ancient fictile manufactures of this locality, in his work entitled, *Durobrivæ* identified.

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas recess, to meet again on Thursday, January 9, 1845.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1845.

No. 4.

Thursday, January 9, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Newenham Travers, of Medstead, Alresford, Hampshire, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same : By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1845. By the Committee of the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, their *First Annual Report*, 8vo., 1844. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 204, 4to. 1844. By the Oxford Architectural Society, *Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford*, Part III, *Deanery of Cuddesden*, 8vo., 1844 : *Elevations, Sections, and Details of St. Peter's Church, Wilcote, Oxfordshire, of the Chapel of St. Bartholomew, near Oxford, and of St. John the Baptist's Church, at Shottesbrook, Berkshire*; three Parts, fol., 1844. By John Henry Parker, Esq., *Design for a Church in the Decorated Style*, by Stephen Lewin, Architect, forming Part I. of *Designs for Churches and Chapels in the Norman and Gothic Styles*, fol. 1844. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *The Archæological Album*, No. I., 4to. 1845. By Dr. J. H. Schröder, *Initia Monetæ Suecanæ*, 4to. 1844.

The Secretary read a translation of a letter addressed to him by Monsieur de Caumont, of Caen, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and Honorary F.S.A., announcing that the inhabitants of Falaise are about to erect an Equestrian Statue to the memory of William the Conqueror, requesting Subscriptions from the Members of the Society, and authorising William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., to receive any Subscriptions which may be offered. Monsieur de Caumont also announced that the French Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, of which he is the Director, would hold an Archæological Congress during the second week of the month of June next, at Lille, and invited the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to give their attendance on that occasion.

Albert Way, Esq. Director, exhibited two ancient embroidered hangings, probably the frontal and super-frontal of an altar. They are now preserved in the church of Steeple-Aston, Oxfordshire. The dimensions of the frontal are 9 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 6 inches ; the subjects represented upon it are the martyrdoms of St. James, and St. James the less ; of St. Barnabas, St. Thomas, St. Paul, and St. Katharine, each being

inclosed in a panel surrounded with a trailing foliated ornament; lions statant gardant are introduced in the intervening spaces. On either side is a border ornamented with figures of angels mounted upon horses, and playing on musical instruments. The dimensions of the other hanging are 5 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 3 inches; it is decorated with subjects arranged in like manner as those already described. At the lower part is seen the Saviour bearing the cross, and in the centre appears the crucifixion, with the Virgin Mary and St. John standing near the cross: over this appears the Intercession of the Blessed Virgin, who is represented enthroned at the right hand of the Saviour. The Holy Lamb, bearing the cross with a streamer appended to it, had been introduced between these figures subsequently to the original arrangement. The subjects on the dexter side consist of the martyrdoms of St. Andrew, St. Laurence, and St. Bartholomew; on the other side are represented the sufferings of St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Margaret. This remarkable specimen of embroidery appears to be a work of the time of Edward III. or Richard II.

Edward Richardson, Esq., exhibited a series of drawings representing several curious coffins discovered during the excavations recently made in the ancient circular church at the Temple, in order to strengthen the foundations of the piers, which had become decayed by time and the objectionable practice of interring corpses under the pavement of the building. Mr. Richardson communicated also, in a letter to Albert Way, Esq., Director, a detailed account of this discovery, which had been in part announced to the Society on a previous occasion by L. N. Cottingham, Esq., F.S.A., at the period when the coffins were found, March 18, 1841; casts, taken from the elegant ornaments with which some of the coffin-lids were decorated, were exhibited at that time. Mr. Richardson's observations were illustrated by a ground-plan, exhibiting the arrangement and position of the various interments. Coffins both of stone and lead were found, the former being deposited a little beneath the level of the ancient pavement, whilst those which were formed of lead lay about a foot or eighteen inches deeper. The stone coffins had evidently been broken open at some previous time, but the leaden ones appeared to have been left uninjured, although surrounded by numerous coffins of later date which were wedged in above and around them. According to early fashion the breadth was found to be greater at the head than at the feet, and one of the leaden coffins was shaped to the general form of the head and shoulders. Ornamental bands disposed lengthwise and transversely appeared upon them, which seemed to represent the cross embroidered upon the pall. The dimensions were in length from six feet six inches to six feet ten inches; two of these leaden coffins were inclosed in small graves formed with masonry, and an interment was found on the north side in a grave formed in the solid rubble foundation. The bones which remained in the leaden coffins were sound, and wrapped in coarse brown linen cloth, but they soon fell to dust: eight interments were found arranged in a line from north to south across the area of the round church, several other coffins were also brought to light near the western door and in other parts of the fabric. The remains of the bishop, whose effigy is placed at the south-eastern angle of the church, were found

wrapped in a sheet of lead, placed within a cist of Purbeck marble, as described by Mr. Jekyll, in 1811. The elegant bands of trailing or foliated design which ornamented the leaden coffins were formed in the operation of casting the sheets of metal, and appeared to be of the style prevalent during the reign of Henry III. The stone coffins were possibly of rather earlier date.

W. H. Hatcher, Esq., communicated a Memoir on Old Sarum, in illustration of a model of that ancient fortress, formed on a scale of two chains to an inch, which had been exhibited at the Annual Meeting of the British Archæological Association, at Canterbury, Sept. 11, 1844. The particulars contained in this communication were derived chiefly from the detailed researches of Mr. Hatcher's father, his "History of Old and New Sarum," and observations made during the drought in the autumn of the year 1834: at that time the foundations of the ancient Cathedral, erected by Bishop Osmund, and used for the services of the church until A.D. 1331, had been accurately surveyed.

The first portion of a dissertation was then read, entitled, *Observations on the succession to the Barony of William of Arques, during the period between the Conquest and the reign of John*; by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., F.S.A. This paper was brought before the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, in September last, and had been communicated to the Society by the Central Committee of the Association. It related to certain facts which had hitherto been left unnoticed by the historians of Kent. William of Arques, son of Godfridus, Vicomte of Arques, a Norman baron, who derived his appellation from the bourg and Vicomté of that name, near Dieppe, is named in Domesday as tenant of Fulchestan, in Kent, and of the manors of Clopton and Brandeston, in Suffolk. It may also be presumed that the William, son of Godfridus, named in Domesday as the tenant of certain messuages at Dovor, is identical with the William, baron of Folkstone. William de Arcis, according to the Norman historians, left an only daughter, Matildis, wife of William the Chamberlain, surnamed also de Tancarville, from his castle at that place. From contemporary evidence, however, it appears that he had a second daughter, Emma, who married, first, Nigel de Monville, and secondly, Manasses, Count of Guines, and that on the decease of William de Arcis, early in the reign of William Rufus, the honour of Folkstone, with all the lands of his fief in England, became the inheritance of Emma and her issue, whilst the Norman barony devolved on her sister, Matildis, and her descendants. In the year 1095, Nigel de Munevilla and his wife Emma, with consent of Archbishop Anselm, founded the Priory of Folkstone, as a cell to the Abbey of Lonlay in Normandy. At the period of the death of Rufus, A.D. 1100, Nigel was living; the precise time of his decease has not been ascertained, but in the brief addressed by Henry I. to the Bishop of Thetford (Herbert de Lozinga, 1091-1119), respecting the grant by Emma to the nuns of Radyngfield, she is styled "*Comitissa de Gennes*." From documents given by Duchesne, in the history of the Counts of Guines, it appears that Count Manasses and Emma his wife founded at Guines, about A.D. 1117, a monastery of nuns, in honor of St. Leonard, to which they gave the church of Newington, near

Hythe, with lands and tithes thereto belonging, having obtained the sanction of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, who succeeded A.D. 1123. This property appears in the taxation of Pope Nicolas (A.D. 1) to have been still in the possession of the nuns of Guines. The manor of Newington had been comprised in the dower of Beatrix, wife of William de Arcis, a portion of whose lands, as it would appear, remained, after the death of Nigel de Munevilla, with Emma his relict, and in her right were held by her second husband during the reign of Henry I. The castle of Folkstone, and the daughter and heiress of Nigel, as a ward of the King, were kept in his custody. Manasses, Count of Guines, succeeded to Baldwin his father, A.D. 1091, and is named with Emma, and their daughter Rosa, in a grant to the church of St. Sauveur, at Andres, made by him before the year 1106. He died about A.D. 1139 in the monastery at Andres, according to the chronicle of that house, Emma his countess surviving him. Rosa, his only daughter, wife of Henry, Castellan of Bourbourg, had died in her father's life-time, after giving birth to a daughter, Beatrice, who espoused Alberic de Ver, eldest son of Alberic, the King's Chamberlain, termed by the French historians "Albertus Aper," and "Albericus Aper," probably because the Latin words *aper* and *verres*, a wild boar, were taken as synonymous. It may be supposed that it had been by the mediation of her grandmother, the Countess Emma, who dwelt much in England, that the heiress of the Count of Guines was thus married. Lambert of Ardres relates that, on the death of Count Manasses, Henry Castellan of Bourbourg sent to his son-in-law, Albertus Aper, intimating his apprehension that the lands of Guines might be treacherously seized, unless he should come over from England, and obtain investiture. Albert accordingly crossed the seas, and, rendering homage to Theodoric Count of Flanders, was invested with the Comté of Guines; upon which, leaving his wife with her father, he returned to England. Dugdale had erroneously supposed, that Alberic was created an Earl in England by the Empress Maud, because he was addressed by her as *Comes*, in a charter, the date of which must be subsequent to 1141. By this document, the fact of his marriage at its date with the heiress of the Barony of Arques, as well as of the Comté of Guines, appears from the following clause :

"I give and grant to him all the land of William de Abrincis, without suit, for his service, together with the inheritance and right which he claims on the part of his wife, as William de Archis ever held the same."

Albert continued to use the title of Count of Guines, but never returned to that country; and Beatrice, thus deserted by her husband, having obtained a divorce, re-married Baldwin, lord of Ardres, who claimed in her right the Comté of Guines, and was invested therewith by the Suzerain, the Count of Flanders. The claim of Baldwin was, however, contested by Arnold, the son of the Castellan of Gand, and nephew of the Count Manasses; but the decease of Beatrice, shortly after her second marriage, put an end to the dispute, and the sovereignty of Guines became the right of Arnold, upon whom, as heir-general and next of kin, the succession of Manasses both in France and in England devolved. Arnold died at his manor of Newington, in Kent, and his

son Baldwin, Count of Guines, held that place in the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1191. In that year Simon de Abrincis, baron of Folkstone, and right heir to the entire succession of William de Arcis in England, gave 100 marks to have trial at law for certain lands in Kent whereof he had been disseized by the Count of Guines; and so late as the third year of King John this Simon appears to have been a debtor for a palfrey, "pro habendo recto versus Comitum de Gisnes, de Niweton." Simon was the descendant of Rualon de Abrincis, supposed to be the same as Rualon, the Sheriff, to whom, as baron of Folkstone, 10s. are stated in the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I., 1130, to have been remitted. He appears to have espoused Matildis, who is designated in her grant to the church of St. Andrew, Northampton, in the reign of Stephen, as "de Mundevilla," heiress of Nigel de Monville, the first husband of Emma de Arcis, before mentioned, and he was succeeded in the barony of Folkstone by his son William de Abrincis, before A.D. 1141.

Thursday, January 16, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Frederick Lowry Barnwell, Esq., of Gray's Inn; George Grant Francis, Esq., of Swansea, Glamorganshire, Honorary Librarian of the Royal Institution of South Wales, and Keeper of the Coins and Medals; John Kitto, Esq. of Woking, Surrey; and William Cobham, jun., Esq., of Ware, Hertfordshire, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Council of the Art-Union of London presented to the Society their Almanack for the year 1845. Thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a sepulchral urn, with a small earthen vessel, recently found at a spot adjacent to the Roman encampment on Kingston Hill, and a bronze celt which was discovered near Cæsar's Camp, in the vicinity of Coombe Wood. The spot where these remains were found was perfectly level, and no appearance of any tumulus could be perceived in the neighbourhood; several other urns were discovered at the same time, ranged nearly in a row, about 2 ft. under the gravel, and embedded in a layer of black mould, which covered the natural gravelly soil. The workmen broke them, in the hope of finding money, but no coins were to be seen, and one or two of the urns contained charred wheat, the grains of which were perfectly preserved; the others were half filled with ashes. The urn exhibited measured in height $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., the circumference just below the neck, which was somewhat contracted, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. and the mouth 3 in. and five-eighths in diameter. It was formed of coarse brown gritty clay, rudely shaped, without any scorings or ornament, and was half-filled with ashes. The smaller vessel was shaped like a straight-sided cup, and measured only one inch and three-eighths in height; the diameter at top was one inch and seven-eighths, being considerably less at the bottom. Eight little knobs were formed around it at irregular intervals, and it appeared to have been placed either on the top of the larger urn or within it. Several small

vessels, termed by Sir Richard Hoare thuribles, and destined, as he supposed, to be suspended over the funeral pile as receptacles for unguents, have been found in barrows in Wiltshire and other parts of England. They vary much in form, and none appears to have been found precisely similar to the cup exhibited by Dr. Roots. Representations of such cups may be seen in the *Ancient Wiltshire*, Vol. I., pl. 11, 12, 13, 22, 24, 25, and 30; as also in the *Archæologia*, Vol. VIII. pl. i., and IX. pl. ix. The celt was discovered in the gravel near to the spot where the urns were found; it resembled closely in form the specimens discovered in the north of England, of which Mr. Lort has given representations in the *Archæologia*, Vol. V. pl. viii. figs. 4, 6, and those preserved in the Goodrich Court Armoury, considered by Sir Samuel Meyrick as battle-axes formed on an improved principle. Skelton has given representations of these weapons, and of the mode whereby, according to Sir Samuel Meyrick's supposition, they were adjusted to wooden hafts, in the *Illustrations of Arms and Armour at Goodrich Court*, Vol. I. pl. 47, figs. 2, 3.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited fac-similes (rubblings made with heel-ball upon calico) of two sepulchral brasses preserved in the church of Trotton, near Midhurst, Sussex, and communicated by Edward Richardson, Esq. The more ancient of these memorials represents Margaret, wife of Sir John Camoys, who died 5 Edw. I., and daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Gatesden. She was formally released by her husband to Sir William Paynel, with whom she went to live, and subsequently married him. She died, as Dugdale states, 4 Edward II., 1310. The figure measures in length 5 ft. 3 in., the robe was curiously adorned with small escutcheons, *parsemés*, or arranged in diagonal rows. These were probably enamelled, and, being formed of separate pieces of metal, have been picked out, and the casements only are now to be seen which were made in the brass to receive them. Another illustration of this fashion is supplied by the effigy of a lady now placed under Prince Arthur's chantry in Worcester Cathedral; representations have been given by Upton (*de studio militari*) and Hollis. It seems to have been more prevalent in France than in our country. An interesting example of the armorial surcoat *semé* with escutcheons in a similar manner, exists in Westminster Abbey; it is the effigy of William de Valence, who died A. D. 1296. The following inscription, in large uncial characters, runs round the slab, MARGARETE : DE : CAMOYS : GIST : ICI : DEVS : DE : SX : ALME : EIT : MERCI : AMEN. The second brass commemorated Sir Thomas Camoys, K.G., who died 28 March, 1419, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and relict of Sir Henry Percy, called Hotspur. Dugdale states, however, that she was daughter and heiress of William de Lonches; her arms, as here seen impaled, appear to have been those of Mortimer. A good engraving of this fine brass has been given in Dallaway's *Rape of Chichester*, p. 224. The knight and his lady are represented with their hands united; he wears the garter, and it also encircles the escutcheon of his arms, being an early example of the use of the garter in that manner.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a fac-simile taken from an incised coffin slab found at Helaugh Priory, Yorkshire, and now

placed, with other remains, in the front wall of a farm house recently erected on the site. The slab presents the outline of a large sword, and a fleur de lys below its point; it is supposed to have been the memorial of Sir Robert de Cockfield, who was buried at Helaugh during the reign of Edward I., and whose armorial bearings, according to Glover, were, gules, a fleur de lys ermines. He married, as Burton states, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, the great grand-daughter of Bertram Haget, who founded Helaugh Priory, A.D. 1203.

Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, F.S.A. communicated observations on a cross-legged monumental effigy, supposed by him to represent Sir Robert de Mauley, formerly in the north aisle of the choir of York Minster. It had been broken to pieces by the fall of timbers during the fire in 1829, and the fragments, which were subsequently placed in a garden at York, have been removed to Goodrich Court. They suffice to show a remarkable peculiarity in the mode of representing mail; proving that a defence *à double maille*, or double-chain mail, differed from single mail. The armour in this instance consists of the coiffe de mailles, camail, hauberk, and chausses, with genouillères and a long surcoat. The coiffe, and upper portion of the camail, which would have been covered by the heaume, supplying an additional protection, is represented as composed of mail in rows of single rings. The lower portion of the camail, from the chin downwards, the hauberk, and the chausses are of double mail, the rings being represented as interlaced in pairs, thus rendering the armour a more sure defence where it was most required, whilst the inconvenience which would have arisen from the weight of mail upon the scull was obviated. No similar example has been noticed in the sculptured details of monumental effigies; on the figure of a knight of the De Lisle family in Rampton Church, Cambridgeshire, of which Stothard has given representations, one row of such interlaced double rings may be seen in the camail, at the right side of the head. In this instance the details were expressed by painting, of which a few portions still remain. Armour "*à maille duple*" is mentioned in the *Tournoiement d'Antechrist*, as also in the *Chron. of Flanders*. The tomb of Sir Robert de Mauley was formerly in the nave, near one of the southern piers which support the tower, as marked in Drake's plan, given in the *Eboracum*: a drawing of the effigy is preserved in Dugdale's collection of Yorkshire monuments, at the College of Arms. Upon the shield which covers the left arm appears the bearing of Mauley (de Malo loco, or lacu), a bend charged with three eagles displayed, and on the cushions beneath the head of the knight were escutcheons of the arms of Fossard; those of Mulgrave (or, a bend sable), assumed by Mauley on marriage with the heiress of Mulgrave, and the same with various differences. Sir Samuel, on examination of Vincent's pedigree, in his collections at the College of Arms, compared with the facts recorded concerning the family of Mauley, concludes that the effigy was intended to represent Sir Robert, one of the sons of Sir Peter de Mauley, who died 7 Edw. I., and brother of Sir Edmund, seneschal of the household of Edward II., and governor of the castles of Bridgnorth and Bristol, slain at Bannocksburn. Sir Robert was engaged in the Scottish wars during the time of Edward I., and appears to have held

the office of sheriff of Roxburgh in the 34th year of that reign; he died in the reign of Edward II. His arms are thus given in the Roll. t. Edw. II., edited by Sir H. Nicolas, "Sire Robert de Maulee, de or, à une bende de sable, en la bende iij. egles de argent:" the bearing of Mauley, with the bend thus differenced, is attributed to Sir Robert in other heraldic collections. The true appropriation of this curious effigy appears thus to be clearly ascertained.

The Rev. J. Geary exhibited, by the hands of W. H. Lloyd, Esq., F.S.A., a silver ring, found in digging a grave in the churchyard at Bolnhurst, Bedfordshire, in 1844. Two figures, supposed to represent St. Peter and St. Paul, appeared upon it, and a spiral ornament was wrought upon the hoop, a small trace of black enamel being apparent. Its date may be assigned to the fifteenth century

Thursday, January 23, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were offered to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., A Chinese plan of the City of Pekin; on four sheets. By Merrik Hoare, Esq., The History of Modern Wiltshire; two parts, containing the Hundreds of Alderbury and Frustfield; fol 1845.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited a sepulchral Brass, from the Church of Banwell, Somerset, communicated by Mr. John G. Waller. It represented an ecclesiastic, vested in a cope, and was singular in this respect that the clerical tonsure was omitted. By the inscription placed beneath the figure, it appeared to have been the memorial of Master John Martok, physician, who died A.D. 1503. Traces of colour appeared in the incised lines, and the plate appeared to have been cast, not rolled out.

Charles Stokes, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two singular figures sculptured in alabaster, of rude and grotesque design; one of them was discovered in an ancient tomb near the town of Naxos, with some marble saucers of various sizes, in diam. from 3 to 6 in., containing red paint, and an ivory muller. The other was found in a tomb in the small island of Nusa, now called Skinousa, to the southward of Naxos. Figures of this kind have been sometimes designated by the term *sigillaria*, and a brief notice of them may be seen in Walpole's Memoirs relating to Turkey, 2d. edit. 1818, p. 324. They are supposed to have been symbolic of some deity revered by the early inhabitants; some are of very small size, suitable for being carried about as talismans. Walpole has given an engraved representation of a specimen discovered by Lord Aberdeen in a tomb in Attica, and observed that it appeared to belong to a period anterior to the times of Dædalus of Sicyon, about 600 B.C. The *sigillaria* exhibited were brought from Greece by Capt. Graves.

The reading of Mr. Stapleton's Memoir on the Succession of William of Arques was resumed.

The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair, that Thursday ensuing, January 30, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, according to customary usage, no Meeting of the Society would be held on the evening of that day.

Thursday, February 6, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 205. By the Committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Transactions of the Society, Vol. LV., 8vo. 1845.

Sir William Betham, F.S.A., exhibited several rubbings from Sepulchral Brasses preserved in the Churches of Yoxford and Theberton, Suffolk, being memorials of the following families: Tendring, Sydney, Hopton, Brooke, Fox, and Pays.

Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cast from a fragment of antique sculpture, supposed to be of Roman workmanship. It is a hand, somewhat larger than the natural size, grasping a patera; it was found at Sibson, near Wansford, Northamptonshire, where portions of several large statues of Roman sculpture have been recently discovered by Edmund T. Artis, Esq., F.S.A., as stated in his communication to the Society respecting the Roman potteries, of which remains have been brought to light in Northamptonshire, read at the meeting on December 19. (See page 60.) The fragment was found by Mr Artis in the possession of a clergyman resident near Caistor, and probably is portion of some other statue not yet discovered. It was formed of the stone which was quarried on the spot.

Richard Hollier, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bust of a bacchante, formed of lead, cased with bronze; it was of Roman workmanship, very elegantly designed, destined probably to be used as the weight of a steel-yard, and was discovered recently at Nurseling, near Southampton. The weight was exactly 83 oz. or eight Roman pounds; the eyes were of silver, the lips and nipples of copper.

The Rev. S. Isaacson communicated an account of discoveries of Roman urns and other remains, at Dymchurch, in Romney Marsh, Kent, during the spring of the year 1844; illustrated by numerous sketches. This paper was read at the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Canterbury, Sept. 9, 1844. These remains afford the first indication of the existence of any permanent Roman settlement in Romney Marsh, a fact which had not been noticed by the Kentish historians; there, however, as Mr. Isaacson conjectures, the descent of the Romans, according to the account given by Cæsar, may possibly have taken place, and the first Roman standard have been planted in Britain. The discovery occurred in consequence of certain changes in the direction of the sea-wall, which had become indispensable on account of the encroachments of the sea towards the western boundaries of Dymchurch. In digging soil for these purposes, large quantities of pottery were found, comprising beautiful specimens of the ware called "Samian." Objects of domestic use, such as querns, mortars, whetstones, and other remains, were likewise brought to light. With these occurred some articles of the workmanship of later times, especially the haft of a knife, curiously inlaid with silver, supposed to be of Saxon workmanship; and a small enamelled escutcheon,

(date, the twelfth or thirteenth century) intended probably to be appended to the trappings of horses. On this appeared the bearing Azure, a lion rampant billeté or; Mr. Isaacson stated that an escutcheon of rather larger size, and of similar workmanship, had recently been found at Postling: it was charged with a peacock displayed, the body being of white enamel. It appears probable that an ancient pottery existed at Dymchurch; masses of burnt clay, moulds, and articles apparently connected with the manufacture of earthenware, were found; the fine blue clay found in the neighbourhood was well adapted for such purpose. Within a short distance may be seen a bank in which coins were continually discovered during many years, and still known as "the Money bank." It is singular that amongst the Dymchurch remains have been found immense masses of clay pellets, similar to those noticed by Mr. Lukis in his Observations on the Primeval Antiquities of the Channel Islands. They are small rolls of clay, measuring in length from 3in. to 6in., fashioned with the hand, and flattened at the extremities. See Archæol. Journal, I. p. 149.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing taken from the incised slab of marble, now preserved at the Museum of Avignon, and originally placed as the sepulchral memorial of Raimond, Comte de Beaufort, called the "fléau de Provence:" he died A.D. 1420. Over the armour is represented the armorial tabard, the sword hanging diagonally behind the figure; and the dagger at the right side. The hands are crossed upon the breast, instead of being joined together in the gesture of supplication as usually seen in English monumental effigies.

The reading of Mr. Stapleton's Memoir on the Succession of William of Arques was then concluded.

Thursday, February 13, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Royal Academy of Sciences at Rouen, Précis Analytique de ses travaux pendant l'année 1844, 8vo. By Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., Four coloured representations of the Portland Vase. By George Graham, Esq., Registrar-General, The Sixth Annual Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, fol. 1844.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a note on a vase of fine ware, with red figures upon a black ground, purchased from the Princess de Canino by the Trustees of the British Museum. On one side is represented a youth leading a horse in each hand; over the figure is inscribed, in Greek characters, Plexippus; and as the subject does not accord with any of the myths relative to the two Plexippi, Mr. Birch considers it to represent Pelops, with the epithet Plexippus, the driver, applied to him by Homer. The allusion, as Mr. Birch remarked, appears applicable to the contest of Pelops with Œnomaus; and although it is usually represented as having taken place with *quadrigæ*, there are several reasons for supposing that, according to another tradition, the

race was performed in a *biga*, and that the horses portrayed upon this vase may be regarded as the celebrated steeds bestowed upon Pelops by Poseidon.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., communicated a description of the remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Acton Scott, near Church Stretton, in Shropshire, by Mrs. Frances Stackhouse Acton, with a series of sketches and ground-plans designed by her, in illustration of her descriptive remarks. The spot is situated about three quarters of a mile eastward of the Watling-street, leading from Wroxeter to Leintwardine and Kenchester. Another line of Roman road is described by Mr. Hartshorne in the "*Salopia Antiqua*," as leading from Nordy Bank to Wroxeter, which at Wall passes within four miles of Acton Scott to the westward. The nearest Roman station was at Norton Camp, adjoining to the Watling-street, about six miles to the south of Acton Scott. The first discovery of Roman remains took place in 1817, in changing the course of the parish road which led from the Watling-street to Wall; a floor formed of concrete, 2 feet in thickness, covered with flags, as also some foundations, were at that time brought to light. During the month of July, 1844, excavations were made which led to further discoveries, and several small chambers were traced, the floors of which had been formed with tiles laid upon brick piers, according to the usual mode of constructing a hypocaust. The arrangement of some parts of the flues was also ascertained. Portions of plaster were found, on which appeared traces of the decorative painting of the walls, the colours being red and dingy purple; fragments of pottery, bones, oyster shells, and a number of tiles were also discovered; some tiles had both sides recurved on one of their faces, similar to those which were noticed by Gen. Roy as having been found at Netherby. On some of the fragments of tile there appeared impressions from the feet of animals, and from *caligæ* thickly studded with nails. The foundation walls were formed of the sand-stone of the district, their height being about 20 in., the thickness from 18 in. to 2 ft. 3 in., and they were level at top. There were no indications to shew the nature of the superstructure; a large quantity of travertine, with mortar attached to it, and fragments of tile, was found in the soil. A key, spur, portion of a horse-shoe, and some trifling objects were brought to light, with the following small brass coins:—One of Neapolis, two of Smyrna, one of Andros in the Ægean Sea, an Egyptian coin of Antiochus VIII. and his mother Cleopatra, and one of Parium in Lycia. Great doubt has been entertained in regard to the fact of the discovery of such coins in England, but Mrs. Scott is persuaded that in this instance no imposition was practised.

An account of the Church of East Wickham, Kent, was then read, supplied by George B. Wollaston, Esq. It is a building of small dimensions, the earlier portions of which were erected, as Mr. Wollaston conjectured, by Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, who possessed the manor during the reign of Edward I. The whole of the interior had been elaborately decorated with mural paintings, of the period at which the erection is conjectured to have taken place, about the close of the thirteenth century. The subjects were taken chiefly from

the life of our Saviour, and were designed with considerable ability; the colouring in many parts being still remarkably vivid. They comprised the Salutation, the Flight into Egypt, the Holy Family, Our Saviour before Caiaphas, St. Michael, and other subjects unknown, painted either on a red or a blue ground. The white-wash which concealed these curious paintings was removed by Mr. Wollaston, and careful drawings made, which were exhibited at the meeting of the Archæological Association at Canterbury, September 11, 1844. Endeavours were subsequently made for their preservation, and the Ven. Archdeacon Burney, having taken an interest in the matter, addressed a letter on the subject to the Bishop of Rochester, who in consequence visited the church, accompanied by the Archdeacon. The paintings, which were in a very imperfect state of preservation, were however ultimately destroyed; the drawings executed by Mr. Wollaston, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on this occasion, form the only memorial of their design. There are a few sepulchral remains and brasses in East Wickham Church, amongst which a cross flory may deserve notice; it encircles busts of a man and his wife, with the inscription **JOHAN DE BLADIGDONA ET MAVD SVA CONIVX.**

Thursday, February 20, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Jabez Allies, Esq. F.S.A., *The Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove*, 8vo. 1845. By Monsieur Ed. Lambert, *Essai sur la Numismatique Gauloise du Nord-Ouest de la France*, 4to. 1844.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of a remarkable Roman vessel of glass, recently discovered near Shefford, Bedfordshire, communicated by John Hervey, Esq. of Ickwell, with descriptive remarks by Mr. Thomas Inskip. The vase is of very elegant form, with a long narrow neck, a handle on one side, and is of the colour of pale port wine. It was discovered with two other glass vessels at the side of two skeletons, deposited in the church field, Northill, about one furlong from the residence of Mr. Hervey. Mr. Smith also exhibited four Saxon fibulæ of bronze, discovered at Badby, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. E. G. Walford, Rector of Chipping Warden. Several skeletons were disinterred at the spot where these ornaments were found; they were placed north and south; swords, spear-heads, bosses of shields and other small objects had been deposited with these remains, but search was made in vain for coins, to indicate their date. Some of these relics were subsequently in the collection of Northamptonshire Antiquities formed by George Baker, Esq.

Mr. Smith communicated also a letter from Mr. Joseph Fairless, of Hexham, in relation to a stone altar which still exists in the Abbey Church at that place; it stands at the eastern end of an oratory; the slab which forms the top of the altar is marked with five crosses; the front is sculptured with a figure of St. James the less; near this, in a cavity or

niche, appears on one side an ape, making a gesture of derision, and on the opposite side a hare. Over the altar are three painted panels, measuring 3 ft. 10 in. by 18 in.; the subjects of these decorations are, in the centre, St. Andrew, in whose honour the church was dedicated, St. Peter, and St. Paul. Beneath these is placed a long panel 5 ft. by 2 ft. divided into three compartments, in which are portrayed the Saviour, as the Man of Sorrows, and the symbols of the Passion. On the ceiling of the chantry, in which this altar is preserved, appears an escutcheon charged with a cross formed by the letters—**r i**.—a device which is to be seen in several parts of the Abbey church.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings of several sepulchral brasses preserved in the Abbey church at St. Alban's, which exhibit the monastic habits of the Benedictine Order. One of them appeared to have been the memorial of Robert Beauner, cook to the monastery.

Mr. W. G. Rogers sent for the inspection of the Society an elaborate specimen of English iron work: it had been attached to one of the doors at Hampton Court Palace, and was so contrived as to enable a person to see from within the person who demanded entrance. A mixture of Italianised ornament, or of the style termed of the *renaissance*, appears even in these minor decorations of the period when this structure was erected by Cardinal Wolsey, about the year 1515. Mr. Rogers sent also a small medallion of box wood exquisitely carved, representing the portrait of a German divine; date about A.D. 1510.

Samuel Birch, Esq., communicated some observations on the historical monument of Amenophis III., preserved in the Louvre at Paris. It is the pedestal of a monolith colossal statue, and is formed of rose-coloured or syenitic granite; the feet of the figure still remain upon the upper face of the block, and the inscription shows that it represented Amenophis, whose name and titles appear immediately before the feet. Around the pedestal are figures of several nations and tribes, twenty-six in number, inimical to the Egyptians, and inhabitants of the regions on the southern frontier. Their names differ from the monuments hitherto published recording the conquests of Amenophis. They appear to have been exclusively negroes, and are represented as captives, forming two files, each of which faces the centre of the pedestal. This monument supplies a considerable addition to the list of the tribes of Æthiopia, over which the conquests of that prince extended; it is during his reign that the first evidences are found relating to the princes of Kesh, or Æthiopia, the Cush of Scripture, appointed as viceroys, and possibly of native extraction.

Samuel Solly, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a coloured drawing of a sword, discovered in a barrow near Bere Regis, Dorsetshire.

It was then moved by John Lee, Esq., LL.D., and seconded by W. D. Saull, Esq., that "An ordinary meeting of the Antiquarian Society of London having been suspended on the evening of January 30 last, in consequence of the celebration of the Fast of the death of King Charles I. on that day, and as no statute or bye-law of the Society has reference to this subject, no meeting of the Antiquarian Society of London be suspended in future, on January 30, out of deference to the

above-mentioned event." This motion having been formally read from the Chair, it was ordered that the ballot thereupon be taken on Thursday, 27th instant.

Thursday, February 27, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Treasurer read for the second time (visitors not being admitted) the motion of which notice had been given at the previous meeting by John Lee, Esq., LL.D.; whereupon after some discussion the said motion was ultimately withdrawn by Dr. Lee, and recommended by him to the consideration of the Council. It was subsequently determined by the Council, in consideration that the Royal Society no longer observe the custom of holding no meeting on January 30, when that day falls on a Thursday, that henceforth the ordinary meetings of the Society of Antiquaries shall not be interrupted on that occasion.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By Sir John Herschel, Bart., *Memoirs of Francis Baily, Esq.*, 8vo. 1845. By C. H. Cooper, Esq., *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*; Parts 16—24; 8vo. By Mons. Lecointre-Dupont, *Memoires de la Société des Antiquaries de l'Ouest*, 8vo. 1842, 1843. *Essai sur les Monnaies du Poitou*; 8vo. 1840. By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaries de Picardie*, No. 1, 8vo. 1844. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, *their Journal*, Vol. V., Part 2, 8vo., 1845. By John Evan Thomas, Esq., *Pedigree and Arms of Sir Peter Gunter*; Printed for private distribution. By Edward Vernon Uttersson, Esq., F.S.A., eleven volumes, consisting of reprints of rare pieces of old English poetry, several of them being from unique copies; *Zepheria*, 4to. 1594; *Cynthia, and the Legend of Cassandra*, 8vo. 1595; *Christoleros, Seven Books of Epigrams*, written by T. B., 8vo. 1598; *Looke to it, for I'll stabbe ye*, 4to. 1604; *A Knave of Clubbs*, 4to. 1611; *The Knave of Hearts*, 4to. 1613; *The Melancholie Knight*, 4to. 1615; *Certain Elegies, done by sundrie excellent Wits, with Satyrs and Epigrams*, 8vo. 1620; *The Night Raven*, by S. R., 4to. 1620; *Good Newes and Bad Newes*, by S. R., 4to. 1622; *More Knaves yet? The Knaves of Spades and Diamonds*, 4to.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited a curiously ornamented gun-lock recently purchased by him. There was a device introduced amongst the decorations which bore a close resemblance to the *givre* of the Visconti family, as displayed on the surcoat of the equestrian statue of Bernabo Visconti, at Milan, of which a representation is given in *Archæologia*, Vol. XVIII.

George Bowyer, Esq., F.S.A., sent for exhibition a sculptured stone hand, recently discovered in the course of excavations for sewerage in Chancery Lane. It appears to grasp the hilt of a sword, and probably was part of some colossal figure. It is now in the possession of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Thursday, March 6, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Henry Vint, Esq., of St. Mary's Lodge, Colchester, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 206. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. III. Part 2, fol. 1845. By George Stephens, Esq., *The Legend of St. George and the Dragon*, in old Swedish verse, composed about A. D. 1430; 8vo. 1844.

Richard Almack, Esq., F.S.A., presented a rubbing from a brass in the Church of Lordsborough, Yorkshire, commemorative of Margaret, daughter and heiress of Henry Lord Bromflet and Vesey, widow of John the "black faced," or "butcher," Lord Clifford, who slaughtered the Yorkists, and stabbed, as it is said, the young Earl of Rutland after the battle of Wakefield. She re-married Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, and from her, through the Cliffords and Boyles, the Duke of Devonshire, to whom Lordsborough now belongs, is descended.

The Rev. Thomas Peyton Slapp, of Attleburgh, Norfolk, presented a lithographic representation of celts and implements of bronze found at Carlton Rode, Norfolk, March 12, 1844. The discovery was remarkable on this account, that with the implements usually termed celts, were found, in this instance, bronze chisels, pointed tools, gouges, and instruments evidently formed for mechanical use. A few fragments of celts cut into pieces, as if for greater facility in melting the metal, were discovered at the same time.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, exhibited a fac-simile representation of an incised slab, existing in the chancel of the church of Avenbury, near Bromyard, Worcestershire. It represents a warrior armed in the hauberk and chausses of mail, with a plain shield on his left arm, and cross-legged. The slab is of gritty sandstone, and the design is in consequence rudely expressed. Possibly this effigy may commemorate Walter de Avenbury, who held a fee in the manor, under the Earl of Hereford, as stated in the *Testa de Nevill*. No other cross-legged effigy incised on a slab of stone had hitherto been noticed, with the exception of the memorial discovered in 1826 at Bitton, near Bath, which is partially sculptured in low relief. Sepulchral memorials of this nature have been scarcely noticed, although numerous examples of various periods exist in England; and the Avenbury figure deserves notice as an early specimen of incised tombs, especially on account of the cross-legged attitude of the figure. Cross-legged effigies of wood or stone sculptured in high relief are common in England, although in Scotland and on the Continent no such figure has been noticed: In Ireland two crossed-legged effigies are known to exist, as likewise three at Cashel which represent females. A cross-legged female figure was also formerly preserved in a chapel adjoining the Church of Howden, Yorkshire. Six sepulchral Brasses, representing knights in the cross-legged attitude, have been noticed as still existing, and six more were formerly to be seen in Norfolk and the neighbouring

counties. The curious cross-legged figure at Bitton, discovered by the Rev. H. Ellacombe, F.S.A., is supposed by him to be the portraiture of Sir Walter de Bitton, who died 12 Hen. III. (1227-8) father of Thomas de Bitton, Bishop of Exeter. The head, shield, and portions of the upper part of this effigy, are in very low relief, the lower limbs being expressed by incised lines. The shield is charged with the bearing of Bitton, a plain fess, and is laid upon the body of the figure, the right hand being brought over it. Mr. Way noticed numerous other incised slabs which are to be found in various parts of England, forming a series from the thirteenth century, coeval with the introduction of Sepulchral Brasses, until the time when tombs of that description ceased to be in fashion. Incised memorials, both of metal or stone, were probably executed by the same artificers, and examples of either kind exhibit much similarity in the general style of design and decoration.

Robert Porrett, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a series of specimens illustrative of progressive improvements in the construction of gun-locks, accompanied by explanatory observations. The earliest portable fire-arms, or hand-cannon, mounted on rude stocks, were invented about A.D. 1430, and discharged by a burning match held in the hand; some of these primitive pieces are preserved in the armouries at the Tower and Goodrich Court. The inconveniences arising from this method occasioned the invention of the match-lock, about fifty years subsequently; this contrivance consisted of a curved lock, or serpentine, in which the burning match was held, and by means of a trigger brought into contact with the priming. It was not until the close of the reign of Charles II. that the use of the match-lock was partially superseded by any improved invention, in the English Infantry; during the reign of William III. the change was completed. Match-locks are still used by the Chinese and some of the native Indian troops. About A.D. 1520 the wheel-lock was invented, and brought into use in England: this contrivance dispensed with the lighted match, producing fire by the friction of a grooved wheel of steel against a piece of pyrites, which was held in place by a cock or dog. On account of the more costly and complicated nature of the mechanism it appears that the wheel-lock was never generally used in the army; it was universally adopted by sportsmen, by the gentry, and afterwards by Cavalry Troopers. Occasionally locks thus contrived were made with two cocks, so as to bring a second piece of pyrites into action, in case of the failure of the first. The gun-lock exhibited by Lord Albert Conyngham at the previous meeting was of this construction. To the wheel-lock succeeded the snaphance, or flint-lock, about the year 1630, an invention illustrated by a numerous series of specimens exhibited by Mr. Porrett: in some of these the pan was covered by a slide, a contrivance superseded by the more modern invention which needs no description; occasionally the snaphance and match-lock are found united, as in a specimen exhibited, of the times of James II. The percussion lock, used at the present time for naval service, closed the interesting series exhibited by Mr. Porrett.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., exhibited rubbings from Sepulchral Brasses, illustrative of armour worn during the sixteenth century; and one from a memorial of the same kind existing in the Abbey Church at St. Alban's.

Richard H. Allnatt, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient sword, recently found, as it was stated, at Wallingford, Berks. The back of this weapon is serrated, the point two-edged, the blade bears the date A.D. 1603, and it was probably a pioneer's foraging sword of the times of Charles I. No serrated swords of this kind, and of so early a date, exist in the Tower Armoury, and Mr. Porrett stated that he was not aware of the existence of weapons of this nature at that period. Dr. Allnatt exhibited also a weapon discovered at Pangbourn, Berks, during the progress of the cuttings for the railway. It was found in a grave containing human bones, pottery, and Roman coins; and was contrived, as he conjectured, for cutting the reins of the British charioteers.

Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., F.S.A., communicated an account of numerous Roman remains discovered at Kirkby Thore, near Appleby, Westmoreland, and exhibited several objects of curiosity found at that place. Few particulars of the military transactions of the Romans in Cumberland and Westmoreland are known; those parts of Britain were occupied by the Brigantes, a tribe which was the last to submit to the invaders, and the Roman power was not established in that district until the Brigantes were subdued by Petilius Cerealis, in the time of Vespasian, about A.D. 71. In order to promote civilization in the conquered country, one of the first means employed by the Romans was the formation of lines of communication; and on that which extended from Carlisle to Appleby, the station situated at Kirkby Thore was a post of great importance. At that place the ancient track called the Maiden Way commenced, crossing the Fells towards Carvorran; its name, as it is supposed, was derived from a temple dedicated to Thor there situated. Camden supposed Kirkby Thore to have been the ancient Gallagum, but Horsley has shewn good evidence for believing it to have been Brovonnacæ. The station was placed on an eminence near the river Eden, admirably selected, and commanding a ferry; it appears to have been capable of containing from 600 to 1000 men. On the side sloping towards the stream was a village, on the site of which have been discovered many remains, such as altars, inscriptions, pavements, coins, and pottery. Mr. Machel communicated to the Royal Society some discoveries made there in 1684, as detailed in their Transactions, No. 158. In 1838 the ill-constructed bridge over the Troutbeck at Kirkby Thore was removed, and in its foundations was discovered a compact mass of Roman coins, lares, fibulæ, and various ornaments, in large quantities, so that the notion has been entertained that this singular conglomerate had been formed of the contents of a magazine of such objects, or of an artizan's workshop. The coins were mostly of the period between Vespasian and Alexander Severus, comprising the Britannias of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, and some other coins of great interest. Several of the *lares* were of superior workmanship, and the ornaments exhibited great variety of form. Of these some specimens were exhibited to the Society by Capt. Smyth, especially a fibula in the form of a mounted warrior, decorated with enamel. These objects were found in masses of conglomerate, firmly compacted by the oxidation of iron tools and weapons which happened to have been intermixed with them. They are now chiefly

in the possession of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., Miss Atkinson of Temple Sowerby, and Mr. Crosby.

William J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some Observations on the White Horse of Berkshire, which he proved, by an extract from the Chartulary of Abingdon, to have been in existence as early as the reign of Henry the First. Mr. Thoms endeavoured to establish that this monument, instead of being, as Mr. Wise supposed, a memorial of a great victory obtained by Alfred over the Danes in A.D. 871, was rather commemorative of the ancient religion of the county, and of the worship of the horse formerly common to the Celtic, Germanic, and Slavonic tribes. In his opinion it is a Saxon monument; and this he sought to prove by reference to the mythological poems of the North, and to the well-known passage in the Germania, in which Tacitus describes the white horses kept by the Germans in their consecrated groves, an account which is fully confirmed by quotations from the Saga of Olaf Trygvesson, and a remarkable narrative given by Bede in his Church History. Mr. Thoms then showed that the extensive downs on which this figure is still to be seen were formerly remarkable for groves of ash trees with which they were covered, the ash being by the Saxons reckoned amongst sacred trees. From these circumstances he drew the conclusion that the figure in question was a memorial, formed by the Saxons at the time of their conversion to Christianity, of the sacred White Horse which there formerly pastured in the sacred grove of ashes.

This communication was accompanied by a letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., in which he forwarded to Mr. Thoms a very accurate drawing of the White Horse, and expressed his opinion, founded upon the frequent occurrence of a similar figure as a type on British and Gaulish coins, that it is of Celtic origin; and stated that the Marquis de Larcy has published a coin of the Belindi, a people of Aquitaine, on the reverse of which is a horse, not galloping as on the coins alluded to, but standing within a distyle temple, which the Marquis supposed to represent the goddess *Epona* mentioned by Apuleius; at all events it seems to prove that the Gauls worshipped some divinity under that form, a fact of which the coin in question is the sole authentic evidence.

Thursday, March 13, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

In consequence of the sudden death of John Frederick Daniell, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in King's College, and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society, whilst attending the Council of that Society, previously to the ordinary weekly meeting, no communications were read this evening, in testimony of respect to the Royal Society on the occasion of the melancholy loss of such a distinguished member.

James Cove Jones, Esq., of the Middle Temple, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were directed to be returned for the same: By the Statistical Society of Lon-

don, Journal of the Society, Vol. VIII., Part 1, 8vo., 1845. By Messrs. Madden and Co., *Miscellanea Ægyptiaca*, anno 1842, 4to.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that the usual time for auditing the accounts of the Society approaching, the President had nominated as Auditors for the year terminating December 31, 1844, the following gentlemen:—

Edward, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Algernon, Lord Prudhoe.

Sir John Rennie, Knt.

Sydney Smirke, Esq.

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess, to meet again on Thursday, April 3.

Thursday, April 3, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, April, 1845. By Albert Way, Esq., Director, *The Archæological Journal*, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the British Archæological Association, No. 5, 8vo. 1845. By Mr. Alfred John Dunkin, *A Report of the substance of the several Speeches at the Special General Meeting of the Archæological Association*, March 5, 8vo. 1845. By C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *A verbatim Report of the Proceedings at the Special General Meeting of the Members of the Archæological Association*, March 5, 8vo. 1845. By Dr. Conrad Leemans, Honorary Fellow of the Society, Director of the Museum at Leyden, *Ægyptische Monumenten*, representations of Egyptian Antiquities preserved in the Leyden Collection, Livr. VII. fol. By W. D. Saull, Esq., F.S.A., *Notitia Britannicæ*, 8vo., 1845. By the Rev. S. R. Maitland, F.S.A., *An Index of the English Books printed before the year 1600*, now preserved in the Archbishopal Library at Lambeth, 8vo., 1845. By John Adolphus, Esq., F.S.A., *The History of England, from the Accession to the death of George III.*, Vol. VII., 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, *Journal of the Society*, Vol. XIII., Part 2, and Vol. XIV., Part 2, 8vo. By the Rev. Richard Hart, *The Antiquities of Norfolk*, 8vo., 1844. By Thomas Wright, Esq., *The Archæological Album*, Part 2.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a letter addressed to him by Samuel Colls, Esq., relating to some early remains noticed in Yorkshire, during the progress of the Ordnance Survey; accompanied by a map of the locality, with illustrative plans and sketches of the antiquities discovered. This notice related to a range of hills on the north-western side of Bradford, which separates the valleys of the Wharfe and Aire, formerly peopled by the Brigantes. On these heights are found earth-works similar in their general character to those of southern Britain, but they differ in certain peculiarities of form, and deserve careful examination. A part of this tract of mountain country is known by the name of Romald's or Rombald's Moor, suitable by natural position either for a strong-hold, or high place of sacrifice. To the southward is

the isolated elevation of Baildon Common, in the name of which a tradition may possibly be traced of the Beltan fires: upon this hill and in the neighbourhood several earth-works are to be noticed, consisting of parallel lines of embankment, at intervals of from 50 to 80 feet, intersected by other similar banks. Here is also seen a circular work, the diameter being about 50 feet; near the centre of this Mr. Colls found, at a depth of 2 feet below the surface, a rudely fashioned urn filled with calcined bones, and a considerable deposit of peat-ashes covered by calliard boulders. He noticed also the remains of another similar circle, several cairns or heaps of stones, and entrenchments. In a second circle in this district, where excavations were made, similar discoveries of bones and urns occurred, clearly proving the sepulchral nature of these embankments. In one urn was found a flint arrow-head. Some larger circles were also described, measuring about 93 feet in diameter, and having an entrance on either side opposite to each other: an ancient line of road passes close to them. Numerous remains of this kind have been left unexamined in this part of Yorkshire, the careful investigation of which might supply valuable facts for the comparison of the usages of the primeval northern and southern tribes.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an illuminated Roll, or Descent of the Sovereigns of England, embellished with medallion portraits from the time of the Conqueror to the reign of Elizabeth, and heraldic escutcheons. It measured in length 11 feet 6 inches by 16 inches, and is thus entitled, "The Geneology of the Kinges of England, Beginninge with William, sonne to Robert, Duke of Normandye." The whole is arranged as a rose-tree with twining branches; each portrait is elaborately executed on a blue ground, and the name of the limner or herald-painter appears at the foot of the roll, "John Johnson fecit."

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, laid before the Society a cast from a seal of Queen Elizabeth, hitherto undescribed, being the Judicial Seal for the Counties of Caermarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke, communicated by Mr. John Doubleday. It measures in diameter 2 inches and 8-10ths; on the obverse is represented a figure of the Queen on horseback, seated side-ways on a kind of pillion, so that her person faces the spectator. She holds the bridle with her right hand, and bears a sceptre in her left. Behind, in the field of the seal appears a portcullis crowned. The following inscription runs round the margin,—ELIZABETHA : DEI : GRATIA : ANGLIE : FRANCIE : ET : HIBERNIE : REGINA : FIDEI : DEFENSOR. On the reverse is a shield surmounted by an imperial crown, and charged with the bearings of France and England, quarterly, supported on the dexter side by a dragon, and on the sinister side by an animal with recurved horns like a goat. Beneath is seen the triple plume, with the motto IC : DIEN:, and this inscription surrounds the whole,—S : IVDICIALE : DOMINE : REGINE : PRO : COMMITATIBVS : CAMERTHEN : GLAMORGAN : & : PEMBROK.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings of two sepulchral Brasses, existing in the church of Herne, near Canterbury, communicated by Mr. A. Green. One of them was the memorial of John Darley, curate of Herne, entitled "*inceptor*," which seems to imply the degree of a bachelor.

The other recorded the death of Elizabeth, wife of John Fyneux ; she died 22d August, 1539. These memorials were described as having been overlooked by the Topographers of Kent.

William H. Rosser, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an instrument contrived, as he conjectured, for protecting the touch-powder on the top of the gun-barrel, and having a sharp end to be fixed into the stock behind the breech. The guard or cover was secured by a powerful spring, and when this was removed, the match was applied by the hand. The earliest hand-guns had the touch-hole not at the side of the barrel, but placed as it is in cannon ; the iron hand-cannon, of the times of Henry VI., preserved in the Goodrich Court Armoury, is thus constructed. The powder thus placed was liable to be blown away or shaken out, and to obviate this inconvenience the touch-hole was formed at the side, with a small pan under it. This pan was at first unprotected by any cover. Mr. Rosser exhibited also a wheel-lock pistol, with three locks attached one before the other to one barrel, so that three charges must have been rammed into the barrel, separated only by the wadding.

Samuel Ware, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a notice of the recent discovery of nineteen bronze battle-axe heads, by some labourers employed in a stone pit on his property, at Postlingford Hall, near Clare, Suffolk ; they were of various sizes, the largest weighed 1½lb., and the smallest rather less than 1lb. Several of them were ornamented with engraved lines, punctures, and the zigzag pattern which frequently is seen on the more ancient sepulchral urns. In form they bore some resemblance to the specimen represented in *Archæol. V. pl. VIII. fig. 14*, and described by Mr. Lort, not being furnished with any socket or ring for the purpose of attachment to the haft, but formed at one extremity with a broad cutting edge, like an axe, and tapering off at the other extremity, which terminates in the shape of a round-edged chisel. Mr. Ware has subsequently presented several of these curious weapons to the British Museum.

Thursday, April 10, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Resolution of the Council was read by the Secretary.

At a Council holden on Thursday, April 10, 1845, at 3 p.m., Henry Hallam, Esq., V.P., in the Chair :—

The subject of the arrears due from several Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London having been taken into consideration, inasmuch as letters have been repeatedly written to the defaulters, which have either remained unanswered, or have been met by evasions or refusals of payment, so that the said arrears may be considered as irrecoverable,

Resolved,

That it be proposed, at the Ordinary Meeting of the Society this evening, that a ballot or ballots be taken next Thursday, April 17, for the expulsion of all those whose names have been suspended in the Meeting-Room since April 18, 1844, unless their arrears shall have been paid before that day.

Ordered,

That a copy of this Resolution be suspended in the Meeting-Room of the Society.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, Esq., Assistant Director of the United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 207. By the Archæological Institute at Rome, *Bulletino per l'anno 1843*, 8vo.; *Annali*, Vol. XV. 8vo.; *Monumenti Inediti*, per l'anno 1843, pl. 49—60, fol. completing the Third Volume. By the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich, *Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich*; zweiter Band, 4to. 1844; *Transactions of the Society*, with numerous plates. By M. Ferdinand Keller, *Bauriss des Klosters St. Gallen*, a fac-simile of the large ground-plan of the Monastery of St. Gall, taken in the year 820, with explanatory text by F. Keller, 4to. Zurich, 1844. By Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, Parts XXIII—XXV. 8vo. By W. W. Lloyd, Esq., *Xanthian Marbles, the Harpy Monument, a disquisitional Essay*, 8vo. 1844.

William Whincopp, Esq. of Woodbridge, Suffolk, exhibited numerous ornaments, formed of bronze and other materials, of early British and Roman workmanship, discovered in Colchester and various parts of the counties of Essex and Suffolk; also a series of coloured drawings, executed by Henry Aldrich, Esq., which represent urns and specimens of pottery of various periods, with implements, and ornaments, the whole of which are in Mr. Whincopp's possession.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing taken from an incised sepulchral slab, recently discovered in the Abbey Church of Selby, Yorkshire. It represents Abbot John Barwic, vested in pontificals, his hands united in supplication, and a crozier placed at his right side. Around the verge of the slab is the following inscription:

Fato lugefero jacet hic tellure Johannes

Dompnus Barwicus opere valde bonus;

Bis binis annis pastor laudabile cunctis

Præbuit exemplum, sic penetratque polum

Qui obiit ij. kal. Aprilis, anno domini M.D. xxvj. ejus anime propicietur Deus.

The name of this Abbot is given by Dugdale as Bermich, and by Burton as Bedwick, on the authority of Cardinal Wolsey's Register.

John Virtue, Esq., sent for exhibition a wheel-lock gun, of German manufacture; the stock was elaborately carved, the barrel and lock inlaid with gold and silver.

W. W. Lloyd, Esq., communicated an Essay upon the Nereid Monument, one of the Xanthian Marbles recently brought into this country by Sir Charles Fellows, a portion of which being read, the remainder was postponed to a future meeting.

Notice was given from the Chair, that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the Anniversary Election of the President, Council, and Officers, of the Society, would take place on St. George's Day, April 23, 1845, the ballot to open at two o'clock; also that, by order of Council, no Fellow should be capable of giving a vote at such Election who was in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution.

Thursday, April 17, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Charters of the Duchy of Lancaster, translated and edited by William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A., 8vo., 1845. By T. F. Triebner, Esq., F.S.A., A Letter on some Variations from the more ancient Liturgies, &c., 8vo., 1844. By J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.S.A., Illustrations of the Fairy Mythology of A Midsummer's Night's Dream, 8vo., 1845. Shakspeare's Play of King Henry the Fourth, printed from a contemporary Manuscript, 8vo. 1845. By John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., Examples of Encaustic Tiles, Part IV, completing the series, 4to. 1845. By Charles James Richardson, Esq. F.S.A., The Builder, Vol. III. Part 14, fol., 1845.

The Secretary then read, a second time, the Resolution of the Council, and the proposition of the same at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday Evening, April 10, 1845, relating to the expulsion of those Fellows whose names had been suspended in the Meeting Room as Defaulters, since April 18, 1844, and whose arrears did not appear to have been paid.

Whereupon the Ballot being taken, it passed in the affirmative, the name of the Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D., for whom a separate Ballot was demanded, not being included. Ayes 36, Noes 5.

The following list shewed the Names of the Defaulters so expelled, and the extent of their arrears of annual contribution due to the Society, when the said list had been first suspended in April, 1844.

Years.	Years.
William J. A. Abington, Esq. 3	Rev. Robert R. Knott, M.A. 8
Robert Allen, Esq., M.A. 13	David Laing, Esq. 20
Samuel James Arnold, Esq. 12	George Landmann, Esq. 3
Rev. Francis V. J. Arundel 28	William W. Mansell, Esq. 7
Hervey Robert Addison, Esq. 8	John Murray, Esq. 19
Henry William Beechey, Esq. 17	James V. Millingen, Esq. 25
Charles Tilstone Beke, Esq. 9	George, Lord Nugent 13
Robert Bigsby, Esq. 7	Robert Pashley, Esq., M.A. 5
William Henry Brooke, Esq. 5	Rev. William Phelps 7
John Bayley, Esq. 16	Rev. Edward R. Poole 16
Col. John Blagrave 4	Peter Fred. Robinson, Esq. 9
Thomas Cooke, Esq. 6	Henry B. Richardson, Esq. 4
Dudley Costello, Esq. 7	Joseph J. Skelton, Esq., M.D. 17
John James F. Coindet, Esq. 14	George G. Sigmond, Esq., M.D. 7
Rev. John Allen Giles, LL.D. 5	James Sampson, Esq. 7
Sheffield Grace, Esq., LL.D. 15	Edmund Turton, Esq. 21
Thomas Havers, jun., Esq. 3	Major Richard H. Tolson 19
John Sympson Jessopp, Esq. 15	Rev. Thomas Valentine 30
Henry Wm. Inwood, Esq. 4	Willis John Webb, Esq. 14
William Jerdan, Esq. 16	Rev. Harry B. Wilson, D.D. 14
Christopher Irving, Esq., LL.D. 22	Benjamin Wyatt, Esq. 14

The question being then put, That the name of the Rev. Thomas

Some Account of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster. By John Topham, Esq. F.R.S. with Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Specimens of Architecture and Ornaments of such parts of it as are now remaining. Additional Plates of St. Stephen's Chapel, with descriptive letter-press. By Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. President. Price 2*l*.

Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Edifice. Price 1*l*. 10*s*.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of Bath, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Building. Price 1*l*. 10*s*.

Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Durham, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Edifice. Price 2*l*.

Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Building. Price 2*l*. 10*s*.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Edifice. Price 3*l*.

Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ sub Regibus Angliæ; the Norman Rolls of the times of Henry II. and Richard I. Edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq. F.S.A. Octavo. Two Volumes, 1840—44. Price 15*s*.

ANGLO-SAXON PUBLICATIONS.

Metrical Anglo-Saxon paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scriptures, by Cædmon; edited, from a MS. of the tenth Century in the Bodleian Library, by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq. F.S.A. Octavo, 1832. Price 6*s*.

Fifty Engravings from the MS. of Cædmon's paraphrase, in the Bodleian Library, with descriptive Notices by Sir Henry Ellis. Price 5*s*. This series is composed of Plates LII—CIV. of the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIV.

Codex Exoniensis, a collection of Anglo-Saxon Poetry; edited from the MS. in the Chapter Library at Exeter, by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq. F.S.A. Octavo, 1842. Price 8*s*.

Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry. Octavo, 1826. Price 6*s*.

PRINTS.

Le Champ du drap d'or, or the Interview of Henry VIII. and Francis I. between Guines and Ardres, in the year 1520. Price 1*l*.

Francis I.'s attempt to invade England, 1545; from a Painting formerly existing at Cowdrey in Sussex. Price 12*s*. 6*d*.

The Embarkation of Henry VIII. at Dover, May 31, 1520, preparatory to his interview with the French King, Francis I; from the original picture preserved at Windsor Castle. Price 15*s*.

The Procession of Edward VI. from the Tower of London to Westminster; from an ancient Painting formerly at Cowdrey House, Sussex.

The Departure of Henry VIII. from Calais, July 25, 1544.

The Encampment of Henry VIII. at Marquison, July, 1544.

The Siege of Boulogne by Henry VIII. 1544.

} 1*l*. 10*s*.

* * * To these belong Five Historical Dissertations.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1845. No. 5.

Wednesday, April 23, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, ESQ., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Society met on this day, being the Festival of St. George, in accordance with the statutes, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing. The names of the following Fellows, deceased during the previous year, twenty-four in number, were announced :—

Thos. Andrews, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law.
 Alfred Bartholomew, Esq.
 Rev. William Frederick Baylay.
 Rev. Henry Card, D.D.
 Gen. Robert Browne Clayton.
 Henry Corbould, Esq.
 Lieut.-Col. Samuel Dales.
 James Dawkins, Esq.
 Edward W. A. Drummond Hay, Esq.
 Reinhold Thomas Forster, Esq.
 Rev. Lawrence Gardner, D.D.
 William Illingworth, Esq.

Henry William Inwood, Esq.
 James Johnson, Esq.
 Bertram Mitford, Esq.
 George, Earl of Mountnorris.
 Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.
 Granville Penn, Esq.
 Thomas Phillips, Esq., R.A.
 Rev. Josiah Pratt, B.D.
 Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A.
 Reader Wainewright, Esq.
 Sir Charles F. Williams, Knt.
 George Woodfall, Esq.

The names of seventeen Fellows, elected in the course of the previous year, were then announced, and likewise those of eight Fellows who had withdrawn from the Society, during the same period :—

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
 Isaac D'Israeli, Esq.
 Samuel Weller Singer, Esq.
 Edward Polhill, Esq.

Charles Parker, Esq.
 Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq.
 Henry Charles Harford, Esq.
 Rev. George C. Tomlinson.

The Treasurer, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots. John Noble, Esq. and William Wansey, Esq., having been thus appointed Scrutators, the Fellows proceeded to the election by ballot : after which the following result was formally announced :—

GEORGE, EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., F.R.S., PRESIDENT.
 Thomas Amyot, Esq., TREASURER.
 Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., SECRETARY.
 John Payne Collier, Esq.
 John Disney, Esq.

Sir Henry Ellis, Knt., F.R.S., SECRETARY.
 Hudson Gurney, Esq., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.
 Henry Hallam, Esq., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.
 William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S., VICE-PRESIDENT.
 John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Robert Lemon, Esq.
 Edward, Lord Bishop of Llandaff,
 Philip, Viscount Mahon, VICE-PRESIDENT.
 Robert Porrett, Esq.
 Algernon, Lord Prudhoe, F.R.S.
 Sir John Rennie, Knt., F.R.S.
 Sydney Smirke, Esq.
 Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S.
 Thomas Stapleton, Esq.
 Albert Way, Esq., M.A., DIRECTOR.
 Sir Richard Westmacott, Knt., R.A.

The Treasurer then announced that the first part of Vol. XXXI. of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, May 1. The Annual Festival of the Society took place on this day at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, according to custom. The chair was taken by Henry Hallam, Esq., Vice-President.

Thursday, May 1, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Monsieur Marion du Mersan, Joint Keeper of the Cabinet of Medals in the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris; and Monsieur Octave Delepierre, of Brussels, attaché to the Belgian Legation at the Court of London, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, Discourse in commemoration of their late President, Dr. Peter S. du Ponceau, by Dr. Duglison, 8vo. 1844; Proceedings of the Society, vol. III., Nos. 30, 31, 8vo. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., The *Archæological Album*, No. III., 4to. By M. Fialin de Persigny, *De la Destination et de l'Utilité permanent des Pyramides d'Egypte et de Nubie*, 8vo. 1845. By the Committee of the Athenæum Club, A Catalogue of the Library of the Athenæum, 8vo. 1845. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, vol. III., part IV., fol. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1845. By Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *The Journal of the British Archæological Association*, No. I, 8vo. 1845. By Lea Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., Catalogue of his collection of Bibles, Testaments, Psalms, and other books of the Holy Scriptures in English, 4to, 1845. George Knowles, Esq., presented a view of Athens and the Acropolis, from the Porta Piræicæ, for which thanks were likewise returned.

Mr. John Doubleday exhibited to the Society a coloured drawing of

the fragments of the Portland, or Barberini Vase, deposited in the British Museum, and broken on February 7, ult.

The Rev. Ferdinand Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, communicated, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, some remarks on an obscure passage in Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, Act V. Sc. 1. He observed, that in almost all accounts of the opening of Pagan sepulchres and tumuli, mention is made of the discovery of fragments of pottery strewn in the soil, which appear to be portions of vessels similar to such as are often found by the side of the human remains interred in these tombs, and consist of earthen ware not baked in a kiln, but imperfectly hardened by a fire. These potsherds are found in sepulchres where there are no urns; and are almost always fragments of several different vessels. Archæologists have considered them to be the relics of the lyke-wake held at the funeral. Kleeman observes that it was customary to bring the corpse to the place of burial clad in festive garments, and to show it to the friends; a banquet then commenced, and a share was offered to the deceased. The revelry must have been of a very lively character, from the quantity of broken pottery which is found in these tombs. See the *Hand Book of German Antiquities*, Dresden, 1836, p. 94. Another remarkable circumstance in connexion with Pagan places of burial, is the discovery of flints, which are found in all parts of the tumulus, but chiefly over the skeleton, varying considerably in size. This fact has been little noticed by antiquaries, who do not appear to have recognised the observance of a heathen custom; and have not ascertained whether it may be regarded as characteristic of the customs of Celtic or Germanic tribes. These traces of ancient usages appear to throw light on a passage in *Hamlet*, hitherto unexplained. At the burial of Ophelia, *Hamlet*, remarking that the usual rites were not observed, supposes that the deceased had perished by her own hand. Upon this Laertes inquires with what rites the corpse is to be interred, and the priest replies that her death had been doubtful; that but for the command that her obsequies should be otherwise ordered, the corpse should have rested in unconsecrated soil, and "for charitable prayers, shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her." Mr. Keller supposed that Shakspeare had in view some ancient usage, retained possibly in some parts of England, in accordance with which those, who like Pagans had laid violent hands upon themselves, were buried with ceremonies peculiar to the heathens. Amongst such sepulchral usages, that of scattering flints and potsherds over the corpse, as shown by the examination of tumuli in Switzerland and Southern Germany, appears to have been observed. Mr. Keller remarked, that if English Archæologists succeed in determining to which of the two ancient races of their Island the customs recorded in this passage of Shakspeare may be ascribed, some light might thereby be thrown on the origin of these sepulchral remains on the continent which had given rise to so much dispute.

Mr. Keller communicated also observations on the symbol of the cock, represented on Gallic coins discovered at Zurich. French antiquaries have occupied themselves in the endeavour to ascertain what had been the special symbol of the Gallic nation; some decided on the cock, others preferred the boar (*sus Gallicus*). De la Saussaye states, however, that the cock is never

found on the medals of Gaul, but that the symbol of the boar is represented in every epoch of her coinage in the provinces of Gaul, and all those countries where she had maintained permanent establishments (*Revue Numismatique*, 1840, p. 246). Another writer, J. Lelewel, who has devoted much attention to the Gallic coinage, has in no instance discovered the symbol of the cock. Mr. Keller announced the discovery of Gallic coins in large quantities at Zurich and in the neighbourhood bearing this device; they had frequently been found for more than a century past in the canton, part of the territory of the ancient Helvetii, who are described by Cæsar as the most valiant tribe of the Gauls; but these coins had been disregarded, and classed amongst the *nummi barbari*. They are of pale-coloured gold; on one side appears a head encircled by a diadem, and resembling the heads seen on Grecian coins, on the other appears a mounted warrior, beneath are five Greek letters, HTIO , and between the horse and this inscription is seen a cock. Such a coin was recently found in a Celtic tomb, with bracelets, rings, clasps, and other ornaments of gold, silver, and bronze, including a gem, on which was cut the device of a boar. It seems probable that these coins may have been Gaulish imitations of those of Philip of Macedon, and that the letters described by Mr. Keller may be regarded as a portion of the name $\Phi\Lambda\text{M}\text{H}\text{I}\text{O}\varsigma$.

Thursday, May 8, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. VI. 8vo. 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 208. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. III. Part V. By Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A., *Richard the Third, a Poem*, 8vo. 1845.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a cope, formed of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with embroidery on the hood and bordures, representing apostles and saints in tabernacle work. Around the heads of some of the figures are *nimbi*, set with garnets or artificial gems. This ancient vestment appeared to be of Flemish workmanship, and to have been wrought in the later part of the fifteenth century.

Mr. John G. Waller sent for exhibition a facsimile of a singular "palimpsest" sepulchral brass, existing in Waterperry Church, Oxfordshire. It represents Walter Curzon, who died 1527, and his lady. The figure in armour was formed, with the exception of the head and shoulders, from an earlier brass, the chief features of distinction being pallets at the shoulders, cuffed gauntlets, and the long skirt of taces, which characterize the costume of the fifteenth century. To effect the requisite change, the engraver added a new-fashioned head, gave to the several overlapping plates of the armour scalloped edges, and converted the taces into tuilles, with a skirt of mail. The sharp toes were rounded off to suit the fashion of the later period. The upper portion of the female figure was new, the lower half being portion of an older memorial, and

worked over in parts in accordance with the style and fashions of the later period. It is said that on the reverse of the plates which form the inscription is engraved another legend of earlier date. The earlier figure, in the features of military costume, resembles closely the memorial of Sir John Harpenden, in Westminster Abbey, who died 1457; and the later work corresponds with that of Sir Thomas Brooke, in Cobham Church, Kent, who died 1529. Mr. Waller exhibited facsimiles of these two brasses, for the purpose of comparison; in several instances the practice of reversing the plate and engraving a new figure on the other side had been noticed, but no example similar to the sepulchral brass at Waterperry had hitherto been described. A representation of it has been given in illustration of the account of Waterperry Church, published by the Oxford Architectural Society; but the singular details, noticed by Mr. Waller, are not distinctly marked or described. (*Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford, Part III., p. 253.*)

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., communicated a copy of an Historical Document, being the articles of Capitulation of the Town of St. Jean d'Angely, dated August 5, 1351, preserved in the archives of that town, and transcribed by the Abbé Lacurie, Secretary of the Archæological Society at Saintes. This convention had been noticed very slightly by Froissart, who states that the English, after five years' occupation, delivered up the town in the month of September, for want of provisions. Holinshed gives a short account of the siege to the like effect. The treaty was concluded between Charles de la Cerda Comte d'Engolesme, Constable of France, and Raymond Guilhem, lord of Copanne, with certain Esquires, on the part of the King of England and the Garrison of St. Jean, covenanting to render up the town to the King of France, in default of succour before the close of the current month of August, and to abstain from all pillage or trespass during the intervening time. It was also stipulated that the besieged should neither depart from the town nor bring into it either men or provisions during that time, and should receive into the garrison two French knights, to whom the precise state thereof should be made known. Hostages were delivered to the constable, who pledged himself to conduct the garrison to Tours in safety, in the event of no succour arriving before sunset on August 30, when the town and castle were without fail to be rendered up.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., also called the attention of the meeting to a passage in the *Chronicon de Lanercost*, relating to the curious proposition, made A.D. 1340, by Edward III., during the siege of Tournai. He invited Philippe, King of France, to bring the quarrel which had arisen between them respecting the succession of the realm of France to an issue, either by single combat between themselves, or by selection of an hundred of the more valiant knights, amongst whom the two rival sovereigns should be numbered, for the sake of avoiding the sacrifice of Christian lives; or else to fix a certain day on which the contending forces might meet under the walls of Tournai, and engage in decisive conflict; so that Providence might show to which side the right belonged. The French king, however declined making choice of either of these alternatives, on the ground

that Edward had not addressed this letter to him as king of France; and he wrote to the king of England in reply, that, as he had unreasonably entered the French realm, and arisen against the sovereign to whom he had done homage, it was his resolution to expel him by force. In the mean time, however, by the mediation of the Papal legates, a truce was concluded for a year, and Edward hastened home to England. The *Lanercost Chronicle* forms one of the publications of the Bannatyne Club.

Mr. John Whichcord, Jun., communicated some observations on decorative colouring, employed as an accessory to architecture, during the middle ages, termed by some Polychromy. This mode of decoration appears to have been generally in use from the earliest period, and during all the styles which successively prevailed, even as late as the time of Charles I. Traces of its adoption may be found in the small village church as well as in the cathedral; the object being to give greater value to architectural forms, either by producing more complete subordination of parts than could be effected by light and shade alone, or by supplying certain deficiencies, and connecting the more ornamental with the less enriched portions of the design. During the prevalence of the Saxon and Norman styles, colouring was applied in a rude manner; being frequently limited to mere red and yellow washes, with red and black bands. A singular example is supplied by the colouring on the Norman arches in the north transept at Winchester Cathedral; and Mr. Whichcord remarked that the whole of the Norman work in that building had been coloured. During the former part of the early English period, little progress appears to have been made in the style of decorative painting: colours were used in masses, without distinction of details. The encouragement given to the arts during the reign of Henry III., and the introduction of foreign artists, contributed materially to the refinement of taste and increase of practical skill. The practice of adorning the walls of buildings with pictorial embellishments was extended to the decoration of rooms and galleries; colour was also applied both to heighten the effect of sculptured forms, and diapered or arabesque designs were employed to diversify plain surfaces. Bright colours were used in masses, the ground being covered with elegant compositions of foliage, combined with representations of birds, animals or human beings. Beautiful examples exist at Rochester, in the crypt of the cathedral, and the chapel of St. William. Occasionally medallions were introduced in such designs, as on the ceiling of Adam de Orleton's chantry, at Winchester. The perfection of polychromatic decoration may be ascribed to the fifteenth century; the designs of that period do not, indeed, present the striking and original character of earlier works, but exhibit art acting under the influence of settled laws, with greater certainty of effect, and they are marked by great advance in mechanical skill and elaborate variety. A striking difference is apparent in the forms of diaper, during the Perpendicular period; they become more geometrical in design than the forms of the previous times, and more minute in colouring. At no period does it appear to have been considered indispensable that the whole, or any particular part of a building, should be coloured. The colours were few and simple, and in pictorial

compositions only were compound and neutral tints employed. It is very doubtful whether the process of painting in fresco, properly so called, was ever used by medieval artists: wax, with volatile oils and resins, appears to have been much used as a medium, and a considerable portion of medieval painting was executed with turpentine and resin. The use of oil seems to have been general during the later part of the fourteenth, and in the succeeding century, and distemper painting was very commonly employed in buildings of minor importance. Mr. Whicheard exhibited, in illustration of his remarks, a representation of a portion of the canopy over the tomb of Prior Wetton, in Maidstone church, executed early in the fifteenth century. This tomb affords a striking example of the harmonious effect produced by contrasting colours, whilst no tint appears to have an undue preponderance.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess, to meet again on Thursday, May 22.

Thursday, May 22, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books, drawings, and ancient objects, were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Hudson Gurney, Esq., V.P.S.A., *History of the Religious Orders and Communities of Norwich*, compiled by John Kirkpatrick in 1725, 8vo. 1845. By Professor O. Gerhard, *Il Vaso dell' Archemoro*, Description of a Vase preserved in the Museo Borbonico. By the Royal Irish Academy, *Transactions*, vol. XX. 4to. 1845. By the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, *Annual Report, 1845*, 4to.; *Transactions*, vol. I. and vol. II., Part I. 4to. By Thomas Grissell, Esq., F.S.A., *Three Sketches of the Crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel*; a small capital of one of the columns, and an ancient key of singular shape.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., sent for the inspection of the Society several ancient spoons, formed of white metal, found in dredging gravel in the bed of the Thames, near Kingston, not far from the spot where several relics of early date have been discovered, some of which had been exhibited by him on a previous occasion. None of the objects now produced appeared to be of earlier date than the sixteenth century.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., then handed in to the chair the following draft of a new statute, viz.—

“The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at three o'clock, on the first Tuesday of every month, (except during the months of September and October;) and such meetings shall not be adjourned, unless by the votes of a majority of two-thirds of the Council present.”

William Wansey, Esq., F.S.A., Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, exhibited a funeral pall of most beautiful and elaborate workmanship, formed of cloth of gold richly embroidered. This interesting relic has been preserved in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company, having doubtless been originally used at the interments of its more distinguished members. No account of the acquisition of this fine specimen of decoration, or of the precise period when it was executed, has been preserved, and the earlier records of the Company were

destroyed in the fire of London; its date may be attributed to the earlier part of the sixteenth, or the close of the previous century. The designs which decorate the head and foot of the pall are precisely similar, and the two sides likewise correspond exactly in design. On the former is represented St. Peter, the patron of fishermen, receiving from the Saviour the keys of heaven and hell; the embroideries on the two sides represent St. Peter enthroned, crowned with the tiara, with angels kneeling one on either side, throwing their censers towards him. On each side of this subject is introduced an escutcheon of the arms of the Company, with supporters. Nothing can exceed the delicacy of execution displayed in this remarkable specimen of needle-work; the countenances are full of expression, and the colours are generally remarkable for freshness and brilliancy. Another funeral pall of great beauty is in the possession of the Saddlers' Company, and has been accurately represented in Mr. Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations*. Mr. Wansey exhibited also to the Society the dagger, preserved by the Fishmongers' Company, with the tradition that it had been presented by Sir William de Walworth, who was a member of the Company, and supposed to be the identical weapon with which he slew Wat Tyler. Knighton states that the valiant citizen, called by him John de Walworth, killed the rebel with a basillard.

John Barnett, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., communicated some account of the Cistercian Priory of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, accompanied by several sketches taken by Mr. Relton, of Tetbury, representing the remains, as supposed, of the conventual buildings. The monastery, founded by William de Berkeley, A.D. 1139, at Kingswood, had been supplied with monks from Tintern Abbey, but during the wars of the time of Stephen they had removed to Hasilden, near Rodmarton, where they had purchased a site from John de St. John, grantee of King Stephen's. At the close of the war the original owner, Reginald de St. Walery, resumed possession, and ejected the monks; but finally, by injunction from the Pope, an adjustment of this difference was made, and the monks at length removed to Tetbury. That place, situated on the ridge of the Cotswold Hills, proved very inconvenient, owing to the deficiency of water and fuel; and about A.D. 1170 the monks again removed to Mereford, near Kingswood, where they erected a new abbey. The ancient building, which Dr. Barnett considered to mark the original site of the monastery at Tetbury, is mentioned by Rudder as "an old building in the Chipping." Atkins and Fosbroke do not allude to it, and Rudder supposed the original Priory to have stood at the Vicarage, or on the spot where a modern mansion stands now, called the Priory, which appears, however, to have been known formerly as the Manor House.

The Secretary read a portion of the *Essay on the Nereid Monument*, communicated by W. W. Lloyd, Esq., of which the reading had been commenced at a previous meeting.

Thursday, May 29, 1845.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Henry Ollard, of Didsbury College, near Manchester, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following drawings, pamphlet, and prints, were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By William P. Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., two lithographic representations of a design for the proposed restoration of the Gate of St. John's, Clerkenwell. By Thomas Willement, Esq., F.S.A., representations of an Obituary Window in Christ Church, Westminster, and of a Memorial Window in Trinity Chapel, Springfield, Essex. By the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., Correspondence relating to the British Archæological Association, 8vo. By Charles Stokes, Esq., F.S.A., three drawings representing the Sigillaria recently exhibited to the Society, which had been brought from Greece by Capt. Graves, and some other objects connected with them.

The draft of a new statute, proposed by William Bromet, Esq., M.D., at the previous meeting, was then read from the chair, and it was ordered, that a copy of this draft be suspended in the Society's Meeting Room; and that the ballot be taken on the same, on Thursday evening, June 5, 1845.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., communicated some remarks on the letter from the Rev. Ferdinand Keller, of Zurich, which had been submitted to the Society at a previous meeting, relating to a passage in Shakspeare's description of the rites observed at the burial of Ophelia. He stated, that after careful investigation of the accounts of the contents of British sepulchral tumuli, as recorded by Douglas, Gough, Sir Richard Hoare, and other writers, he had found no record of the discovery of "shards," or fragments of earthen vessels, or of flints of various sizes, described by the learned antiquary of Zurich as found strewn immediately over the remains of the deceased, in certain barrows in Switzerland and Germany. Dr. Bromet observed that no account had been given by Olaus Magnus, Wormius, or other writers on Danish antiquities, of the custom to which M. Keller had alluded, in regard to the interment of the bodies of persons who had committed suicide. He had found no trace of any such usage in England, and was disposed to conclude that no heathen ceremonies had been observed on an occasion of this nature during primeval times; still less could he suppose that they had been retained, so as to have made Shakspeare's allusion (as M. Keller had conjectured) at all familiar to his audience.

The Secretary then resumed the reading of the Dissertation on the Xanthian Marbles, by Mr. Lloyd, which had been commenced on a previous occasion.

Thursday, June 5, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, read the case which had been submitted to the Solicitor-General and Sir Thomas Wilde, upon the construction of the first clause of the Statutes of the Society, as it bears

reference to their charter, and the opinion given upon the case in regard to the proposition of a new law at any one of the ordinary meetings of the Society. The opinion of counsel was to the effect that it is competent for any Fellow to propose a new law, or the alteration of any existing law, without previously submitting the proposition to the President and Council; the power of making bye-laws being vested in the majority of the Fellows, at a meeting consisting of more than twenty-one Fellows, the President, or his deputy, being present.

The Vice-President then read the following minute of a resolution of the Council of the Society:—

“It was moved, and unanimously resolved, that the former custom of having regular monthly meetings of the Council during the session of the Society, from November to June, both inclusive, and so much oftener as may be required by the business of the Society, be forthwith resumed and strictly adhered to.”

The draft of a new statute, as proposed by William Bromet, Esq. M.D., at the meeting of May 22, was again read; and, the ballot being taken thereupon, it was negatived.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part CCIX. By John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., *The Numismatic Chronicle*, No. XXVII, 1845. By S. G. Drake, Esq., *The Book of the Indians*, ninth edition, 8vo. 1845. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. VIII. Part II. 1845. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. III. Part V. By Thomas J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., Letter to the Dean of Hereford relative to the affairs of the British Archæological Association, 8vo. 1845.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society two specimens of the enamelled work of Limoges (*Opus de Limogid*), of two different periods: the more ancient being a crucifix, exhibiting some features of Byzantine design, an example of the *champ levé* process of enamelling, as practised during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the second, a work of the sixteenth century, the enamel wholly covering the metallic ground. The subject represented on this object, which had been used as a pax, was the crucifixion.

Hugh W. Diamond, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a description of the hieroglyphics which appeared on the cases of a mummy, opened by Mr. Birch and himself, in 1843, accompanied by drawings. The upper surfaces of both cases had been destroyed, but the other parts, as well as the mummy itself, were in remarkably good preservation. It was considered by Mr. Birch to be of the period of the Psammeticæ. Mr. Diamond remarked that the bandages had evidently been formed of new material, torn in widths of six inches in width, and measuring 21 feet in length, with the remarkable peculiarity of a blue border at one end, the other terminating with a well-made fringe, being evidently from a fabric manufactured for the purpose, and not, as generally asserted, of old materials. These bandages weighed upwards of 32 pounds. He stated his belief that the great secret of preservation, in the process of embalming, was *siccation*, and that by that means alone animal matter might

be preserved. The drawings exhibited by Mr. Diamond afforded interesting illustrations of the subjects selected for the decoration of every part of the cases, internally and externally; they represented the various deities of Egypt, whose protection was invoked in favor of the deceased.

The Rev. William J. Rees sent for the inspection of the Society a facsimile of an inscription which exists in the church-yard at Llanavan Vawr, Brecknockshire. It had been noticed by Mr. Theophilus Jones, in his History of the county, but the description given by that author is inaccurate. The correct reading of the inscription appears to be *HIC IACET SANCTVS AVANVS EPISCOPVS*. The Rev. Rice Rees, in his Essay on the Welsh Saints, makes mention of this memorial, and considers it probable that St. Avanus was the third Bishop of Llanbadarn, at some time between the years A.D. 500 and A.D. 542. The church of Llanavan Vawr, and that of Llanavan-y-Trawsgoed, in Cardiganshire, are situate in the district which may be assigned to the diocese of Llanbadarn.

Thursday, June 12, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles James Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., presented to the Society an engraving representing the interior of the great chamber, decorated with carvings, at Great Campden House, Kensington; thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

Sampson Hodgkinson, Esq., of East Acton, sent for exhibition to the Society a small coffer or reliquary formed of oak, ornamented with beautifully designed tracery. It was purchased at Eu, in Normandy, and is supposed to have belonged to the conventual church of St. Laurence in that town. Its date appeared to be about the commencement of the fourteenth century.

John Winter Jones, Esq., communicated, in a letter addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, a notice of two rare specimens of early typography preserved in the British Museum; the first entitled "*Meditations sur les Sept Pseaulmes Penitenciaulx*," the other a French version of the "*Cordiale, sive de quatuor Novissimis*." A striking resemblance appears between the types with which they are printed and those used by Caxton, and Mr. Jones had been led to conclude that they were the production of his press. These tracts had been overlooked by bibliographers; their extreme rarity would render them objects of curiosity; and they become highly interesting when viewed as claiming a place among our own typographical antiquities. Mr. Jones considered the type used in printing the "*Meditations*" to be identical with that of the French and English "*Recueil of the Histories of Troy*," and the first edition of "*The Game of Chess*." He stated the consideration which had induced him to include those works, contrary to the opinion of some bibliographers, amongst the productions of Caxton's press. In the introduction to the second edition, Caxton relates that having found the *Treatise on Chess* whilst he resided at Bruges, he had translated it and printed a certain number, which had quickly been sold; wherefore he

had determined to put it forth anew. The "Recueil" is printed in the same character, and Mr. Jones considered this evidence sufficient to warrant the inference that both these pieces, as likewise the "Meditacions," issued from Caxton's press. The second tract noticed by Mr. Jones is printed in the same type as the second edition of the "Game of Chess," and other works by Caxton. In addition to the remarks which he had found occasion to make during a careful comparison of these volumes, Mr. Jones gave a detailed description and collation of the two tracts which had led to the inquiry, accompanied by an account of the treatises, and the authors to whom they had been ascribed. He supposed that they were printed by Caxton before he established his press at Westminster, about the year 1474. The water-marks are those which occur in books printed in the Low Countries.

Another portion of Mr. Lloyd's Dissertation on the Xanthian Marbles was then read, and the continuation was reserved for a future occasion.

Thursday June 19, 1845.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Sydney Smirke, Esq., one of the Auditors appointed March 13, 1845, to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1844, reported, that having examined and approved the said accounts, together with the vouchers relating thereto, the Auditors had prepared the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, to be submitted to the Society:

			<i>Disbursements in the year 1844.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance of the last year's account - - - -	910	16 2	To Artists, and in Publications	593	12 2
<i>Receipts in the year 1844.</i>			For Taxes - - - -	13	12 9
By Annual Subscriptions - - -	1034	5 0	For Salaries, viz.:		
By Admission Fees -	184	6 0	Resident Secretary	200	0 0
By Dividend on £7000 Stock - -	203	17 6	Joint Secretary -	157	10 0
By Sale of Books and Prints - -	78	9 4	Clerk - - - -	60	0 0
By Stamp Duty on Bonds - - - -	19	10 0	Porter - - - -	30	0 0
	1520	17 10		447	10 0
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Payments - - -	378	0 0	For Tradesmen's Bills - -	147	5
			For Insurance - - -	22	11 0
			For Advertisements, &c. -	69	2 5
			For Bookbinding - - -	16	10 0
			For Collecting Subscriptions	51	5 9
			For Bond Stamps - - -	18	4 0
			For Anniversary Dinner -	26	2 0
			For Catalogue and Arrangement of Prints and Drawings -	33	12 0
				1439	7 2
			Balance in the Treasurer's hands on Jan. 1, 1845 - -	1370	6 10
				£2809	14 0
	£2809	14 0			

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols £7,000.

Witness our hands,
June 5, 1845.

E. LLANDAFF,
SYDNEY SMIRKE,
Auditors,

The Treasurer reported to the Auditors, that the payments made on the separate account, under the sanction of the vote of the Society, March 31, 1841, for defraying the charges of the publication of Anglo-Saxon works, amounted, at the end of the year 1844, to £1135 1s. 6d., and that the receipts from the sale of those works, up to that period, amounted only to £712 7s. 2d., leaving a deficiency on that account of £422 14s. 4d. The actual balance, therefore, in the Treasurer's hands, was reduced from £1370 6s. 10d. to £947 12s. 6d. As no further payments are intended or required to be made on the Anglo-Saxon accounts, there is good reason to expect that the balances of succeeding years will become considerably more favourable.

The thanks of the Society were then given to the Auditors for their kind attention on this occasion, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The following presents were then made to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., an engraved representation of the New Church at Homerton. By the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, *Mémoires sur les Antiquités*, Tome VII. 8vo. 1845.

The reading of Mr. Lloyd's Essay on one of the Xanthian Marbles, called the Nereid Monument, was then concluded.

The Society then adjourned over the Summer recess, to meet again on Thursday, November 20.

Thursday, November 20, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June to November, 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Nos. 210—214. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *The Archæological Album*, Part IV. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. VIII., Part III. By Monsieur Mauduit, *Emploi de l'Airain à défaut du Fer*, 8vo. 1844; *Défense de feu le Chevalier, auteur du Voyage de la Troade*, 8vo. 1845. By John Lindsay, Esq., *a View of the Coinage of Scotland*, 4to. 1845. By the British Archæological Association, *Journal*, Nos. 2, 3, 8vo. 1845. By the Syro-Egyptian Society of London, *Hieroglyphic Inscriptions*, fol.; *Report of the Council and Auditors for 1844*, 8vo. By the Zoological Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. XV. Part VIII. 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, *Journal*, Vol. VI. Part I. 8vo. 1845. By the Shakspeare Society, *Papers*, Vol. II. 8vo. 1845; *Diary of Philip Henslowe*, edited by J. P. Collier, Esq. 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Society of Emulation at Abbeville, *Mémoires*, 5 vols. 8vo. 1833—1843. By the Chevalier J. Boucher de Perthes, a complete collection of his works, 15 vols. 8vo. with a Portrait of the Author. By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, *Mémoires*, Tome I.—VII. with plates and supplements, 8vo. 1838—1844; *Bulletins*, Tome I, 1841—1844, and

1845, No. I. 8vo.; Notice sur une Feuille de Diptique d'Ivoire représentant le Baptême de Clovis, par M. J. Rigollot, 1832; Coutumes locales du Bailliage d'Amiens, en 1507, Tome I. 4to. 1845; Catalogue descriptif et raisonné des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Communale de la Ville d'Amiens, par J. Garnier, 8vo.: with these printed works was presented also a silver medal, struck by the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. By the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, Transactions, Part IX. 4to. 1845. By John Edward Lee, Esq., Delineations of Roman Antiquities, found at Caerleon and its neighbourhood, 4to. 1845. By John Eisenberg, Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Foot, 4to. 1845. By the Board of Management of the Saffron Walden Museum, Catalogue of the Museum, 8vo. By Monsieur F. Von Leber, an Account of the Ancient Castles of Raubeneck, Scharfeneck, and Raubenstein, in the neighbourhood of Vienna, 8vo. 1844. By Dr. F. H. Schröder, Glossarii Latino-Suethici specimen vetustum, from a MS. in the Library at Upsala, 4to. 1845. By Dawson Turner, Esq.; F.S.A., Ancient Documents in the possession of the Rev. D. Rolfe, 8vo. By Dr. C. T. Beke, F.S.A., Abyssinia, 8vo. 1845, The Language and Dialects of Abyssinia, and the Countries of the South, 8vo. 1840. By Robert R. Tighe, Esq., a Letter to the Earl of Lincoln, on the Parks and Thoroughfares of Windsor, fol. 1845, printed for presentation only. By Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., a new Elucidation of the Portland Vase, fol. 1845. By William Petit Griffith, Esq. The Natural System of Architecture, as opposed to the artificial system of the present day, 4to. 1845. Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A., presented an early impression of a Medal, which he had directed to be struck for the City of London School, as a prize.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq., F.S.A., sent for the inspection of the Society representations of some decorative pavement tiles, which had been dug up at St. Margaret's, Stanstead, Hertfordshire, in a garden adjoining to the old chapel of the monastic establishment which existed at that place, now used as a parish church. The designs were chiefly heraldic, or monstrous animals, dragons, antelopes, &c. One of these examples resembled the tiles found at St. Alban's Abbey, to which the foundation at Stanstead had been subordinate. Mr. Shepherd exhibited also a facsimile of the inscription on the tomb of Shakspeare. He took occasion to allude to the labours of the Society of Antiquaries, which had now existed for more than 120 years, and numbered many distinguished names on the list of its Fellows, expressing the hope that the members of the Society at the present time might be induced to imitate the example of industry and zealous pursuit of science which had been shown in previous years. Mr. Shepherd earnestly solicited the co-operation of the junior Fellows of the Society, in carrying into effect the object for which it had been instituted—namely, the recording of all discoveries which, from time to time, may be made in Archæology, and by such efforts to augment both the interest of the proceedings and the value of the publications of the Society.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., presented to the Society two impressions from a sepulchral brass, representing Matthew Johnes, who died 1623, and his wife. They were interred in the church of Llanga-

velach, Glamorganshire. Mention of this person occurs in the Glamorganshire Pedigrees, recently published by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., brought for the inspection of the Society two vessels of earthenware, communicated by the Rev. J. B. Reade. They were apparently of Oriental manufacture, but were described as having been recently dug up in Bonner's Fields, Hackney; and it was stated that the very curious matrix of the seal of Boxgrave Priory, in Sussex, described by Sir Frederick Madden in *Archæologia*, xxvii. p. 375, and discovered in the same locality, had been deposited in a similar earthen vessel. It had also been purchased by Mr. Reade from the same person who had sold to him the vessels now exhibited. Dr. Lee laid before the Society, at the same time, a fragment of an antique head, sculptured in marble, recently received by him from Egypt.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute, by permission of the proprietor, R. H. Sedgwick, Esq., communicated for the inspection of the Society a bronze collar, of British workmanship, discovered near Embsay, about three miles from Skipton, Yorkshire. It had been deposited between two upright slabs of stone, which supported a third slab laid upon them, like a transom. It was formed in two portions, connected together by means of pins, or tenons, so that the collar might readily be removed from the wearer's neck.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute communicated also, by permission of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., a contemporary account of the ceremonial observed at the nuptials of the Princess Margaret, A. D. 1468, from a MS. in his possession, and read by him at a meeting of the Historical Section, during the annual meeting of the Institute at Winchester, September 13. A portion of this narrative having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future occasion.

Thursday, November 27, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Monsieur Edouard le Hericher, Secretary of the Archæological Society of Avranches, *Avranchin Monumental et Historique*, 8vo. 1845. By Charles Henry Cooper, Esq., *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, Parts XXVI. XXVII., 8vo. By the Trustees of the British Museum, *Ancient Marbles in the British Museum*, Part X., 4to. By Thomas Thomson, Esq., F.S.A., *Compota Camerariorum Scotiæ*, Tom. I. III. 4to. 1817.

Henry Vint, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society two antique bronze heads, and a small bronze pedestal for a bust or statue. They were found in the month of October last in digging a trench on the Eastern Counties Railway, about half a mile east of the Colchester terminus, and north of the town of Colchester. Fragments of red pottery, bronze, and lead, were dug up near the spot; and at about six feet distant were found a human skull and some horses' teeth. The discovery was made at the depth of about five feet.

A description of these remains by Mr. Charles Newton was read. He considered that one of these bronzes, an aged head bound with ivy, with pointed ears and a beard arranged in spiral curls, probably represented the type of Silenus. This head appears to have ornamented a large vase, the loop with which it is surmounted having formed the place of insertion of a handle attached. Though much mutilated, it is a beautiful example of ancient art, remarkable for the boldness of the design, and the sharpness and delicacy with which the hair and foliage are wrought. With this bronze was found a bust of the Emperor Caligula. In the features may be recognized an expression of cruelty, dissimulation, and fear, corresponding to the character of this Emperor and the description of his countenance as given by Suetonius. This bust is modelled with the greatest care and knowledge, and the original surface, where it remains, is of the most exquisite finish. The small bronze stand found with these heads is inlaid with a floral ornament in silver. Many of the bronzes found at Pompeii are placed on stands similarly decorated.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., laid before the Society an original letter, the autograph of Sir Harrye-Stradling, communicated by the Rev. John M. Traherne, Chancellor of Llandaff Cathedral, and accompanied by a modernised version and notes. It was addressed to his wife Elizabeth, sister of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, dated from Rome, the last day of March, the year not being stated. It appears; however, to have been written in 1456, as allusion is made to the fatal battle between the King of Hungary and the Turks at Belgrade, which occurred in that year. Sir Harry gives an account of the dangers encountered on his journey, by way of Calais, of his arrival at Rome on Good Friday, and the exhibition of the "vernicle," or handkerchief, on which the features of the Saviour were miraculously portrayed. He had been assailed by the Pope, and put to great cost to obtain absolution for his wife, under lead, namely, the Papal Bull, which he sent to her by a messenger. He announced his intended journey to Venice, having obtained his licence from the Pope. In the Stradling Pedigree, given in Meyrick's Glamorganshire Antiquities, 1578, printed by Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., it is stated that Sir Harry went to Jerusalem in 16 Edward IV. (1476-77), and there received the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, as his father and grandfather had done; that he died in the Island of Cyprus, on his way home, and that his book is yet to be seen, with a letter which his man brought from him to his wife. This letter, evidently the same as the autograph communicated by Mr. Traherne, is again noticed in Lloyd's History of Cambria, 1584, p. 139. Possibly Sir Harry made two pilgrimages. It does not clearly appear, however, from the letter, that his projected journey at that time was to so great a distance as the Holy Land: he observes that if he found that he might proceed with safety, his return might be expected as soon as "All hallow tyde" (Nov. 1), and otherwise by Midsummer. In 1720 it appears that the MS. was in the possession of Sir Edward Stradling, and when the family became extinct in 1738 his library and papers were dispersed. This interesting document is now in the possession of George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., of Swansea.

Thursday, December 4, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books and prints were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1845. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part CCXV. By Patrick Chalmers, Esq., two Lithographic Drawings, representing a sculptured monument of early date, and an ancient font, existing at Auldbar, near Brechin.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland exhibited three matrices of ancient seals, one of which had recently been presented to the Institute, namely, the Seal of the Chantry founded by Thomas de Brembre, at Wimborne, Dorset; also the Seal of William Graindehorge (13th century), recently found at Flasby, near Gargrave, Yorkshire, where the family of Grain-dorge, or de Grano-hordei, were settled as early as the reign of Stephen; and that of the Sub-Dean of Chichester, found in Hampshire, near to the parish of Amport, which is a living belonging to the Chapter of Chichester. It bears the legend S' SVBDECANI · CICESTRIE, and a figure of St. Peter, the patron Saint of the Cathedral. Date, 13th century. The Committee of the Institute communicated also for the inspection of the Society a large salver of pewter, ornamented in the centre with a roundel of enamelled work, being the Arms of King Charles I.

John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some specimens of "Kimmeridge coal money," found in Dorsetshire.

The Rev. John Gunn, Rector of Irstead, Norfolk, communicated for exhibition a series of drawings representing the rich decorations of the lower part of the screen in Tunstead Church, Norfolk. They consist of figures of Apostles and Saints, elaborately coloured, the backgrounds being diapered. On the southern side of the screen are portrayed St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James the Less, and St. John; on the northern side, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, St. Matthew, St. Bartholomew, St. Simon, St. Jude, distinguished by the symbol of a ship, held in his hand, St. Thomas and St. Paul. These paintings appear to be productions of Flemish art, during the fifteenth century; several highly curious examples still exist in various churches in Norfolk, which might supply valuable materials for the history of the progress of art in England during the middle ages.

The reading of the narrative communicated by the Committee of the Archæological Institute, being an account of the circumstances which occurred on the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy with Margaret sister of Edward IV., as related by an eye witness, was then concluded. The Princess left London on June 18, 1468; having made her offering at St. Paul's, she mounted her horse, being seated on a pillion behind the Earl of Warwick, and thus rode through the city with a splendid retinue. The Mayor presented to her a pair of basons, containing one hundred pounds in gold. Thence she proceeded to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury, accompanied by the King, and on Friday next after the Nativity of St. John Baptist, embarked at Margate, with the Duchess of

Norfolk, Lord Scales, her presenter, Lord Dacre and others. She landed next day at Sluys, in Flanders, and was received very honourably, with pageants representing subjects of scriptural history, and illuminations. On the morrow the old Duchess of Burgundy visited her; on the Monday following the Duke came privately to see his bride, and expressed great admiration at her beauty. They were then publicly affianced to one another by the Bishop of Salisbury. During the week she received repeated visits from the Duchess and other great estates, and on the Saturday removed to the Damme. The nuptials were solemnised between five and six o'clock on the Sunday morning, the Bishops of Salisbury and Tournay officiating on the occasion, and the bride then made her entry into Bruges in a litter, richly apparelled, and was received by the inhabitants, troops of various nations, and merchants, with solemn rejoicings. Divers singular pageants were exhibited, and a grand entertainment succeeded, of which and of the jousts which ensued, continuing during nine successive days, a curious and minute description was given. The prize of the tournament was won by Sir John Widdville, brother to Elizabeth, Queen of England. The volume in which this relation is preserved, now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, formerly belonged to one of the Wriothesleys, afterwards Garter King of Arms, and was also in the Library of the late Sir George Nayler. It comprises historical and heraldic collections, written towards the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Thursday, December 11, 1845.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—By Mr. W. J. Taylor, a bronze medal, struck to commemorate the second annual congress of the British Archæological Association at Winchester. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal, Vol. VIII. Part II. 8vo. 1845. By the National Institute for the Promotion of Science, at Washington, third bulletin of their proceedings, 8vo. 1845. By the Royal Geographical Society of London, Journal, Vol. XV. Part II. 8vo. 1845.

Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., communicated some remarks on the discovery of the remains of the Earl Warren, with those of his wife Gundrada, and various ancient objects which have been found among the ruins of Lewes Priory. That splendid establishment was founded A.D. 1077, by the Earl William, whose place of sepulture has recently been brought to light during the formation of a railway, and its destruction quickly followed on the dissolution of the Religious Houses, as shown by the letter of Portmari to Cromwell, printed by Browne Willis, which at once conveys an idea of the magnificence of the original structure, and the pains taken in converting its materials to the greatest profit. Fifty years since, however, considerable portions of the Great Gateway, and walls of the Refectory, still remained: the curious Dovecote, built in the form of a cross, was demolished within Dr. Mantell's recollection. Representations of the ruins, as they appeared in 1780,

have been preserved by Watson, in his *Memoirs of the Earls Warren*. From time to time portions had been pulled down for the sake of the materials, and the remains of the gate, with its clustered columns of Sussex marble, was sacrificed, not many years since, in order to widen the road. The historical associations connected with this gate should have sufficed to secure it from destruction: thence had the gallant force under Henry III. and Prince Edward issued forth to meet the patriot forces assembled on Plumpton Plain by De Montfort; and thither had the defeated sovereign fled for refuge. Many attempts had been made by Dr. Mantell, and other persons, to ascertain the precise site of the Conventual Church, and Chapter House, but in vain. On October 18, the progress of the railway cuttings brought to light the vestiges of the church; at a depth of several feet beneath the turf, several compartments were found, formed by low walls, which had once supported a pavement, and two of these cells were covered over by large slabs. In these were found two leaden coffers, measuring about three feet by one foot in width, inscribed with the names WILLELM' and GUNDRADA, and containing the bones of the earl and his countess, in very perfect preservation. It is clear that these small coffers had been formed to receive their remains long after the first interment, in consequence of the decay of the original coffins; and Dr. Mantell conjectured that this disinterment had taken place during the reign of Henry II., when a new church was erected. The fine monumental slab, inscribed with the name of Gundrada, and discovered in Isfield Church, was probably sculptured about the same period; and its dimensions are too small to have been destined for a tomb of ordinary size. Besides the leaden cists, the recent excavations have brought to light remains of several skeletons, and a leaden vessel enclosing an earthen jar, in which had been deposited the viscera of a human being, possibly, as it has been conjectured, the remains of the third Earl William, who went to the Holy Land, A.D. 1147, and was there slain. Some sculptured fragments have also been found, but inferior in interest to those formerly in Dr. Mantell's possession, and now in the British Museum. The only monument of the labours of the monks of St. Pancras, now remaining, is the Mount Calvary, which has been left uninjured, the railway running close to its base. Amongst minor objects of interest discovered on the site of the Priory are numerous fragments of Decorative Tiles, which have been carefully preserved; many vestiges of pavements of such tiles had been dug up by Dr. Mantell several years since, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the spot where the leaden cists were found. Some specimens were sent for the inspection of the Society: a considerable number of curious tiles, brought to light during Dr. Mantell's researches at Lewes, are now preserved in the British Museum.

The Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute communicated, by permission of George Bowyer, Esq., F.S.A., notices of the Castillion family, settled in Berkshire, collected by him, and brought before the Historical Section at the recent annual meeting of the Institute at Winchester. The Castillion family was of Milanese origin, and derived their descent from Baldassar Castiglione, author of "*Il Cortegiano*," and eulogised by Tasso. The great actions of other distinguished mem-

bers of this noble race have been detailed in the "Elogi Historici," printed at Mantua, 1606. Baldassar, by Hippolyta his wife, daughter of Count Guido Torelli, left a son, Count Baldassar, who espoused Katherina, daughter of the Marquess of Malaspina; their son Peter was father of John Baptist Castillion of Benham Valence, in Berkshire, who was in the service of Henry VIII., and afterwards of the Privy Chamber in the reign of Elizabeth. He married Margaret, heiress of B. Campagne, by whom he had several children; Douglas, his fifth son, was father of John Castillion, who had one daughter, Mary, married to Herbert Randolph, Esq., Recorder of Rochester, from whom descended John Randolph, Bishop of London, who died in 1813. The monumental effigies of John Baptist de Castillion, and of Dame Elizabeth, wife of his son Sir Francis, exist in the church of Speen, Berkshire.

Thursday, December 18, 1845.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq., F.S.A. The History of Surrey, Vol. IV. Part II. 4to. By Messrs. Firmin Didot, Ancient and Modern Architecture, Parts XXXIX. XL. 4to, 1845. By George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., Some Account of Sir Hugh Johnys, 8vo. 1845.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small volume, the binding of which was stamped with the Rose and Crown, and the initials M. T., being a MS. of a metrical paraphrase of the New Testament, apparently written early in the seventeenth century. Mr. Francis communicated also for the inspection of the Society several bronze celts, a stone axe of unusual form, with a bronze sword found in Glamorganshire, and preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution of South Wales. Also a shoemaker's rule or measure, bearing the date 1664, one extremity being curiously carved in the form of the high-heeled shoe, according to the fashion introduced from France, during the reign of Charles I.

Gideon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., exhibited two small bronze vessels, or pyxes, supposed to have been intended to hold the chrism or consecrated oils; they were found amongst the remains of Lewes Priory.

Dr. Mantell communicated also a notice of the memorial of Sir Walter Mauntell, preserved in Lower Heyford Church, Northamptonshire, accompanied by a rubbing from the sepulchral brass which represents him and Elizabeth his wife. The name of Mantell occurs in the roll of Battle Abbey. The family were settled at Roade, in Northamptonshire, from the reign of Henry I., until that of Henry VIII. In the chancel at Lower Heyford two monuments exist, one bearing the arms of Mauntell and Heyford, and an inscription in the French language, being the memorial of John Mauntell and Elizabeth his wife, date about A.D. 1446. On the other are represented Sir Walter and his wife, co-heiress of John Abbott; their hands are conjoined, and the details of armour and costume are curious. Sir Walter died A.D. 1487.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated a Memoir preserved in Harl. M.S. 168, fol. 110, entitled, "An Advice of suche mennes as are considered to be fitte to putt the forces of the Realme of England in order to withstand an invation pretended by the King of Spain," dated 30 Elizabeth, 1587. It contains numerous comments upon the several points where it was supposed that the Spaniards might be able to land; the most proper arrangements for combating with them; the proportion of men to be prepared to serve to that end, especially as regarded the border towards Scotland. It appears to have been the result of the deliberation of Arthur Lord Gray, Sir Francis Knolles, Sir Walter Raleigh, and other experienced officers. The increase of the military force, and the holding of general assemblies for the purpose of training, were recommended; also that provision be made of bills, being weapons that the realm could furnish, complaint being made of the scarcity of armour, on which account it was considered fitting to unite with the armed men a certain number of bill-men not provided with armour. The letters to which reference is made as Original Despatches, in various accounts of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, were a fabrication by the authors of the Athenian Letters; many documents still remain in the public repositories which have not yet been examined, tending to explain the circumstances relating to the formation and defeat of the Armada.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute communicated a notice of various antiquities discovered at Woodpurty, Oxfordshire, by Rev. John Wilson, F.S.A., accompanied by the exhibition of a number of objects of curiosity, fragments of Samian ware, implements of bronze and iron, some of them of Roman workmanship, whilst others appeared to belong to the early British period. The neighbourhood of Woodpurty abounds in Roman remains. The line of the great Roman road between Eboracum and Clausentum ran at the distance of about half a mile; no Roman remains, however, had been discovered at Woodpurty, until the search was commenced with the view of ascertaining the site of a church and village, supposed to have existed there, and to have been destroyed by fire. The foundations of the church and numerous buildings were, in consequence, brought to light, amongst which were found many evidences of Roman occupation, and remains of Roman construction, which had been worked up as materials for buildings of a later period. The tradition of the existence of a town at this place is noticed by Hearne in one of his Diaries, dated 1732, and he states that a vase had been found there, in which was a silver piece, supposed by him to have been a denarius. An abundant variety of fragments of pottery has been subsequently disinterred, but scarcely any perfect specimens, and at a distance of a mile from the site some similar remains were found by the late Sir Alexander Cooke, in a wood called the New Wood. Coins of Domitian, Hadrian, Maximianus, Constantine, and Claudius Gothicus have been found at Woodpurty; numerous remains of hypocausts have been noticed, and the slag refuse of an iron foundry is of frequent occurrence; this kind of slag may also be observed at Drunshill, near Woodeaton, in the neighbourhood.

The Society then adjourned over the Christmas recess, to meet again on Thursday, January 8, 1846.

THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS

ERRATA.

Page 77, lines 10 and 16, for Lordsborough, read Lonsborough.

Page 81, lines 21 and 24, for Archæological, read British Archæological.

Page 85, in the list of Defaulters, the name of Charles Tilstone Beke, Esq., had been erroneously retained, the arrears of his annual contribution having been paid previously to the ballot on April 17.

TABLE

Page 1, Line 15 to 16, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 2, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 3, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 4, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 5, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 6, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 7, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 8, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 9, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".
Page 10, Line 15, in the margin, read "Lambert".

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1846. No. 6.

Thursday, January 8, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Downing Bruce, Esq., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, residing at No. 18, Charles-street, St. James's, and John Hopton Russell Chichester, Esq., of Wimpole-street and Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, were severally balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq., *History of the House of D'Oyly*, Part I. 8vo. By the Editors, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, a Record of the Antiquities, Historical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Architectural, of Wales and its Marches, Part I. 8vo. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 216. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1846.

George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an original Charter from Oliver Cromwell, confirming the letters patent, dated 26 February, 1655, whereby it had been granted that the town of Swansea should be a free town and borough, and that the Portreeve, Aldermen, and Burgesses should form a body corporate. At their desire the Lord Protector, by the present document, ratified the said patent, and further granted to them one representative in Parliament. Dated, 3 May, 1658. Mr. Francis laid before the Society, at the same time, some documents preserved amongst the collections of the Royal Institution of South Wales; one of them, dated at Paris, June 1286, related to the title of Edward I. to certain possessions in Agenois; another, dated at Paris, June 1315, was a remission of exactions levied by royal mandate, in the times of Louis X. Another document, interesting on account of an unique impression of the Seal of St. David's Hospital at Swansea, appended to it, was a bond between Richard Rawlynges, Warden of the Hospital, and the burgesses and "comyns of the Towne of Sweynsey," concerning the title to certain lands in the neighbourhood of that town. On the seal, of pointed oval form, appeared a figure of an Archbishop, under a canopy of shrine-work, with the inscription SIGILLVM CO'E DO ... REN ... DAVID DE SWEYNESE. Dated, 3 September, 2 Edward VI.

John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited several portraits on panel,

the property of Ashurst Majendie, Esq., of Castle Hedingham, Essex, apparently copies executed, towards the close of the sixteenth century, from authentic originals. They represented the Emperor Maximilian ; Albert, Archduke of Austria ; Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and Marguerite, his Duchess ; John, Sans-Peur, Duke of Burgundy, and Marguerite de Bourbon, his Duchess ; Philip II. King of Spain, and Johanna, daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon, and wife of Philip le Bel.

Monsieur Octave Delepierre, Honorary F.S.A., Secretary of the Belgian Legation, communicated a document found by him in the course of researches amongst the Records of West Flanders, which comprise numerous evidences relating to the connexion of that country with England. It related to a dispute which had arisen at Bruges, in the year 1441, between a Scotch merchant, named William Carebis, John Crawford, a monk of Melrose Abbey, and Cornelius de Aeltre, citizen and master of the art of carpentry of Bruges, who had contracted to supply certain sedilia or stalls, and to erect them in the Abbey Church of Melrose, after the fashion of the stalls in the choir of the Abbey Church of Dunis in Flanders, with carving similar to those existing in the church of Thosan near Bruges. The stipulated price had been paid, and the master carpenter was called to account for delaying to complete the work ; whereupon he pleaded various excuses, stating that the work had been impeded by popular commotions at Bruges, during which he had been deserted by his workmen, and suffered severe losses. It was finally agreed that the representatives of the Abbot of Melrose should pay to the Friars Minors of Bruges, in whose refectory the stall work in question had for some years been standing, to their inconvenience, four livres de gros ; that they should bear the charge of its transport to the town of Sluys, and embarkation there for Scotland, and make some allowance to Cornelius, towards his journey to Melrose. That they should, moreover, give to him and his chief carver ("formiscissori") a safe-conduct for their journey and return. Dated 7th October, 1441.

An original relation, preserved amongst the Records of the Corporation of London, and communicated by Thomas Lott, Esq., F.S.A., was then read. It was entitled "the true order, conduyt, and cawse of the muster which was made before the most high, noble, and puyssant Prince, Kyng Henry the VIII. by the cytezens of London," the 8th May, in the 31st year of his reign, 1539. This muster was occasioned by information that the Pope had, by means of Reginald Pole, incited the Princes of Christendom to invade the realm, whereupon the King had in person visited the coasts, caused block-houses and fortifications to be made, put the navy in readiness at Portsmouth, under the Great Admiral of England, the Earl of Southampton, and issued commissions to all the realm for the muster of the people and view of harness and weapons. Amongst these a commission was directed to the Lord Mayor, Sir William Forman, and the Aldermen, requiring them to certify the names of all men within the city between the ages of 16 and 60, with the number and kinds of harness and weapons. Whereupon, after careful inspection in the several wards, and selection of the most able men, the Mayor was informed by Cromwell that Henry was disposed to inspect in person the muster of the citizens. This announcement greatly excited their zeal

and loyalty ; consultations were held for ordering the array in the most becoming manner ; those persons only who had white harness were permitted to take part, to the exclusion of such as were armed only with jacks, brigandines, or coats of fence. A kind of uniform of white coats, hats, and hose was prescribed, and every man of substance hastened to provide himself with a coat of silk, costly ornaments, arms, and armour ; most of this sort had also chains of gold. A detailed description was given of the armour and apparel of the constables, the Mayor and aldermen, the "wyffelers," minstrels and standard-bearers, which had been fully abstracted by Hall in his *Chronicles*. Then followed a description of the assembly of the army, the divisions into "battayls," the disposition of the ordnance, the order observed on the march, the rich array of the Lord Mayor, his officials and attendants, as also of the Recorder, Sir Roger Cholmeley, the Sheriffs, and many curious details, only briefly noticed by Hall, or omitted altogether. The citizens assembled early on the morning of May 8, in the common field between Mile End and Whitechapel, and entering by Aldgate passed through the city in warlike fashion, till they came to Westminster, where the King and nobility stood to behold the muster. The great guns and hand guns fired very terribly ; the loyal citizens moved forward through the Great Sanctuary at Westminster, and about St. James's Park, to a great field before the same, where Henry might conveniently inspect them from his Gate House, at Westminster. About five in the afternoon they reached Leadenhall, on their return, and the muster, which had commenced at nine in the forenoon, dispersed. The most perfect order was observed in this remarkable display of the alacrity with which the citizens responded to the call of the Sovereign, and evinced the prevalent feeling of the times in opposition to any Papal influence.

Thursday, January 15, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, *Bulletin* for the year 1845, No. 3, 8vo. By Monsieur Achille Deville, Honorary F.S.A., *Lettre à M. Auguste le Prevost sur le Cœur de St. Louis*. By the *Ministre de l'Instruction Publique* in France, *Collection de Documents Inédits sur l'Histoire de France*, publiés par ordre du Roi ; Paris, 45 vols., 4to., with three large Atlases. By William D. Haggard, Esq., F.S.A., a medallion portrait of Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., executed in wax, by Mr. Archer, of Tavistock-street.

William Debonaire Haggard, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver medal of the sixteenth century, of very rude execution. A letter was read, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis by Thomas Burgon, Esq., of the British Museum, who supposed that this piece was a blundered copy from a coin of Hadrian, with the mixture of Greek letters in the inscriptions. That which appeared on the obverse seemed to be a barbarous imitation of the usual legend on many large brass coins of that emperor—HADRIANVS. AVG. COS. III. P.P.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., presented to the Society a cast from the inscription carved on a piece of oak, formerly part of the rood-screen in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, Radnorshire, which, as he observed, had excited considerable interest, and had not hitherto been satisfactorily deciphered. The late character of the mouldings, as shown by this cast, appeared to shew that this inscription is not more ancient than the latter part of the fifteenth century. The Dean, at the same time, informed the Society that a Committee had been formed for the restoration of the remarkable Norman church of Kilpeck, in Herefordshire, under Mr. Cottingham's direction, and requested information in regard to the construction of the original covering of the curious apse, which had been removed not many years since.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations on the ancient encampment situated at the south-western angle of Wimbledon Common; it was described by Lysons, and had been considered by Camden to be a vestige of the battle between Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, which occurred, according to the Saxon Chronicle, at a place called Wibbandun, A.D. 568. Mr. Kempe, however, was disposed to think that the work had been constructed by the Britons; he observed, that places, the names of which contained the Celtic term *Dinas*, or *Dunum*—often changed into *ton*, or *tune*—had generally a British origin. In the Itineraries many such names are found, as *Londinium*, *Sobiordunum*, *Camalodunum*, &c. The British dunes were the *oppida* described by Cæsar; they were placed on elevated spots, often surrounded by woods, and commonly near springs of water. Such was the position of the camp at Wimbledon. The prefix was, perhaps, derived from some Saxon proprietor, *Wimbald*, into whose possession the British dune had, at length, passed. The entrenchment is of circular form, and has an inner vallum, foss, and outer vallum, forming a covered way which runs round the exterior line of the foss; by this arrangement an assaulting force would be met by a double line of defenders, and be exposed to a double discharge of missiles.

A portion of a communication from Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., was then read, being a Memoir on a fictile cylix found at Vulci, now preserved in the British Museum.

Thursday, January 22, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Monsieur Edouard le Héricher, *Suite du Premier Volume sur l'Avranchin*, pp. 401—653, 8vo. By the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres of Brussels, *Nouveaux Mémoires*, tom. X.—XVIII., 4to.; *Mémoires Couronnés par l'Académie Royale*, tom. XII.—XV., 4to.; *Mémoires Couronnés, et Mémoires des Savants étrangers*, tom. XVI.—XVIII., 4to.; *Bulletins*, tom. XI., XII., 8vo.; *Des Moyens de soustraire l'exploitation des*

Mines de Houille aux chances d'explosion, 8vo.; Annuaire, 1844, 1845, 8vo.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited the original inscribed rail of oak, formerly portion of a screen in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, near Knighton, of which a cast had been presented to the Society at the previous meeting by the Dean of Hereford. He referred to the supposition of Sir Samuel Meyrick, that the characters belong to a system of musical notation, as stated in a paper previously communicated to the Society.

George Godwin, Esq., Jun., F.S.A., exhibited an ancient spear head of bronze, found recently during excavations in the Fulham road, nearly opposite to the gate of the West London Cemetery. It was of unusually large dimensions, measuring in length 16 inches, and the width of the blade, in the broadest part, was 2 inches. The central rib was hollow throughout nearly the whole length of the blade. It was found about four feet and a half beneath the surface, embedded in the solid clay.

The reading of Mr. Birch's Memoir on a vase from Vulci, being one of the hundred vases selected from the Prince of Canino's collection, and purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, was then concluded. This vase is of the most flourishing period of Hellenic fictile art; the figures are red upon a black ground, and are designed with the utmost delicacy. In the interior of the cylix is represented Peleus leading Thetis, after her capture, to Chiron. On the outer sides of the vase are portrayed a subject, explained by Mr. Birch as the quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon; and a second group, which he considered to be of the highest interest as an illustration of the Attic dramatists, representing the judgment of Orestes before the Aræopagus. Mr. Birch described various remarkable representations of this myth, occurring upon other vases, and exhibited tracings from two, which had been found likewise at Vulci.

Thursday, January 29, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

John Comport, Esq., of Rochester, Solicitor, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England presented their Journal, Vol. VI. Part II. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

Lord Albert Conyngham, F.S.A., exhibited four vessels of terra cotta, recently brought from South America. Their forms were of singularly grotesque character.

W. Whincopp, Esq., exhibited a remarkable object, supposed to be of Roman workmanship, discovered in the neighbourhood of the Roman remains at Breteuil, near Beauvais, and subsequently in the collection of M. Mansard, of that place. It was a circular piece of jasper, measuring in diameter two inches and three-eighths, in form precisely similar to the flat pomel of a medieval sword, with bevelled edges, and perforated as if for adjustment to the upper end of the blade of such a weapon,

On one side was cut a laureated imperial head, apparently antique, and around the edge of the stone, the legend ANTOOINVS AVS PIVS PP TR P COS III, which seemed to be a more modern addition. A similar pomel, found near Athens, but without any ornament, is in Lord Strangford's possession, and a third exists amongst Payne Knight's collections in the British Museum. Mr. Whincopp also exhibited a stone maul or battle-axe, of unusual size and form, found at Shropham, in Norfolk.

Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some supplementary remarks on the account of the sepulchral memorial of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, given by Mr. Pearsall, and published in the thirtieth volume of the *Archæologia*, with a plate representing the Monumental Brass still to be seen in Constance Cathedral. Mr. Pearsall had cited the relation given in a work, entitled "*Concilium von Costnitz*," and noticed, as a singular circumstance, that no offering was made in the Cathedral at the funeral of the Bishop. Mr. Hailstone, however, on comparing the account thus quoted, with that given in an edition of the same *History of the Proceedings at the Council of Constance*, printed at Augsburg by Heinrich Steyner, in 1536, and entitled "*Das Concilium zu Constantz*," remarked certain circumstances, which had escaped the notice of Mr. Pearsall. It appeared that the usual custom of making an offering had not been wholly omitted, but had been deferred on the occasion of the interment of the Bishop, which took place on September 5, being the day after his decease; on September 13, however, the offering and funeral obsequies were celebrated with suitable state, and all the princes and dignitaries, temporal and spiritual, were present on the occasion. A detailed recital of the circumstances attending this ceremony is found in the Augsburg edition, consulted by Mr. Hailstone. A full account is also given of the arrival of Bishop Hallum at the Council, of his suite, and the discourse delivered by him in the Cathedral on some solemn occasion, when he selected as his text, Luke i. 15. The armorial bearings of the prelate, which had been wholly defaced on his sepulchral brass, occur twice amongst the curious woodcuts which illustrate the volume. The bearing is an engrailed cross ermines, with a crescent in the dexter chief. The escutcheon is surmounted by a mitre, placed between a cross-staff and a crosier, the former being probably in allusion to his dignity of Cardinal.

The first portion of a communication from Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, entitled, *Observations on the Origin and History of the Badge of Edward Prince of Wales*, was read, and the sequel reserved for a future occasion.

Thursday, February 5, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned. By the British Archæological Association, *Journal*, No. IV. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part CCXVII. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, February, 1846. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. IV. Part I.

W. Whincopp, Esq., exhibited a gold ornament, supposed to have

been an ear-ring, discovered in Suffolk, and a silver ear-ring, found in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, both supposed to be of Saxon workmanship. The gold ring was formed with several round wires curiously twisted, like a rope tapering towards the extremities, which were united together, forming a sort of loop, to which a smaller ring or hook might be adjusted, for suspension to the ear. The weight of this ornament, however, (12 dwt. 14 gr.) appeared too great to have allowed of its being thus worn. This curious ornament presents some analogy in its character to that of the torques discovered, with coins of Canute, on Halton Moor, Lancashire. *Archæologia*, XVIII. pl. 18.

Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., exhibited another gold ornament, similar in its general fashion to the ring found in Suffolk, but formed of two massive square wires twisted together, and decreasing gradually in size towards the extremities, which were connected together so as to form a ring, measuring in diameter about an inch and a quarter. It was ploughed up on the Sussex downs, near Falmer, and was presented to Dr. Mantell by the late Earl of Chichester.

The reading of the Observations on the Origin of the Badge of Edward Prince of Wales, by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, was then resumed. The popular account of the adoption of the ostrich feathers and motto by the Black Prince at the battle of Cressy is first mentioned by Camden in his "Remains;" the first edition erroneously giving Poitiers, instead of Cressy, as the field where those insignia were won. Sandford repeats the statement that they were taken from the King of Bohemia, who fell at Cressy, citing Walsingham, who, however, makes no allusion either to the feathers or motto; and no contemporary authority for the popular history is known to exist. In a careful examination of the Wardrobe Accounts, made for the History of the Order of the Garter, the attention of Sir Harris Nicolas had been constantly directed to these and other badges or mottoes. The first mention of the feathers which had been found in any record, is in an indenture, not hitherto known, relating to a delivery of plate by the keeper of the King's wardrobe, subsequently to 43 Edward III. 1369. In the enumeration of the Queen's plate, every article of which, if marked, bore her arms or initial, a large dish for alms is described, enamelled at the bottom with a black escutcheon with ostrich feathers; there is no mention of its having been a gift to her from the Black Prince, or any other person, and Sir Harris was led to the inference that the feathers in a sable field belonged to Philippa, either as a badge of her family, or as arms borne in right of some territory appertaining to her house. The next notice of the feathers is in the will of the Black Prince, dated 1376; they are described as his badge, and it is manifest that they were never used as his crest. In further refutation of the tradition regarding the King of Bohemia, it is material to observe that his crest was two wings of a vulture, and not an ostrich plume, as shown on his seals, given by Oliver Vredius. The only other contemporary evidences of the usage of the feathers are supplied by seals. They do not occur upon the great seals of Edward III. or of his consort, but are introduced on a seal of that monarch, "*pro lanis et corcis liberandis*," of which a cast exists in the British Museum. Sir

Harris described eight different seals of the Black Prince, on some of which the feathers are omitted; they may be seen on his great seal for the Duchy of Aquitaine, represented in Sandford's History. It appears that some of the other sons of Edward III., if not all of them, bore the same badge, with a slight difference, as proved by their seals and other authentic evidences. It was likewise borne by Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. An ostrich feather was the badge of the younger sons of Henry IV.; it was also used by the House of York. On the seal of Prince Edward, afterwards Edward V., it occurs in a novel manner, being fixed on his horse's head, as well as introduced in the diapering. After the reign of Henry VII., the feathers seem to have been considered to belong exclusively to the Sovereign's eldest son; they were used by Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI., with the label and motto, and surmounted by a coronet. Subsequently to the reign of James I. they have usually been borne as a plume encircled by a coronet; and, from ignorance of the real character of this ancient and beautiful badge, it has sometimes been considered as the crest of the Princes of Wales. Sir Harris concluded by stating his opinion that there is no truth in the tradition which assigns the origin of the ostrich feathers to Cressy or Poitiers; and that it was derived, as well as the mottoes, from the house of Hainault, possibly from the Comté of Ostrevant, which formed the appanage of the eldest sons of the counts of that province.

Thursday, February 12, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq., of Tavistock-square, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Numismatic Society, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, No. XXIX. 1846. By Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq., F.S.A., *Gardyne's Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowers*, 4to. 1845; printed for the Abbotsford Club. By the Société des Antiquaires de l'Onest, *Mémoires*, Tom. I.—XIII., 8vo.; Poitiers, 1836-45; *Bulletins*, 1845. By the Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments, *Séances Générales tenues en 1845*, 8vo. Caen.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A. sent for the inspection of the Society a cast of a singular bronze collar, discovered at Wraxall in Somersetshire, near the residence of Mr. Coathupe, as noticed in the *Archæologia*, XXX. p. 521. It appeared to have been adorned with pearls or precious stones, and was formed in two portions, which were united, as it was supposed, by means of pins, fitting into sockets at the extremities of either moiety of this curious ornament.

Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated three inedited letters from Henrietta Maria to Cardinal Mazarin and the Duke of York, and three from Oliver Cromwell to Mazarin, copied from the originals, which are preserved in the Archives of the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères at Paris. The letters of the Queen throw some light on the intentions of the exiled family during the time immediately following

the battle of Worcester, which seemed to have destroyed their hopes. It appears, however, from these documents that the eyes of the Stuarts were still fixed upon Scotland, and that as late as 1653 Charles II. had resolved to return to that country. The first of these letters, dated April 19, 1652, was a mere request to the Cardinal to give employment to the Duke of York in the service of the French King. In the next, addressed to the Duke from Chaillot, December 15, 1652, she expressed her grief at the determination of Charles II. to quit France; this appears to have been written on the occasion of the embassy of M. de Bordeaux to England, which was naturally regarded by the ex-queen as a virtual recognition of the Commonwealth. It seems, however, that her confidence in the good intentions of the French court was quickly restored; and in the third letter, addressed to Mazarin in 1653, she alludes to the intended departure of her son for Scotland, to raise a new insurrection against the Parliament, and solicits the Cardinal's assistance. No aid was, however, supplied, and Cromwell was in secret correspondence himself with Mazarin, as appears by a complimentary letter addressed to him from Westminster in June, 1653. In the following year, Monsieur de Baas was despatched by Mazarin to congratulate Cromwell on his elevation to the Protectorate, and Cromwell's letter in acknowledgment has been preserved. The envoy appears to have remained in England as the accredited agent of the French court, and having intrigued with the royalists, and engaged in a formidable plot, he was expelled from the country. The letter from Cromwell on this occasion, written in Latin, possibly, as Mr. Wright observed, by Milton, expresses the most friendly feelings both towards the French government and the Cardinal; the friendship between Mazarin and Cromwell appears indeed to have continued to the end of their lives without interruption.

Thursday, February 19, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

James Pilbrow, Esq., of No. 8, Bloomsbury-square, and of Tottenham, Middlesex, Civil Engineer, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, Transactions, Vol. IX. Part II. 1845; Proceedings, Nos. XXXII. XXXIII. 1845; Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee, Vol. III. Part I. By the Royal Asiatic Society, Journal, No. XVI. Part II. 1846.

William Henry Blaauw, Esq., exhibited the lid of the leaden cist, inscribed with the name of GVNDRADE, Countess de Warenne, recently found on the site of the Priory Church at Lewes, and various objects which had been brought to light during excavations at that place. Dr. Mantell had previously communicated to the Society some notices of these discoveries, at the meeting on 11th December last. It is obvious that the remains of William de Warenne and his wife had been trans-

ferred from their original sepultures to these small cists ; the time when this occurred had not been recorded, but it was, probably, as Mr. Blaauw remarked, on the completion of the chapter-house, in which they were finally interred. William the second Earl Warenne, in his second charter, alluded to the gradual progress of the buildings, and dedication of the church, which appears to have taken place between the years 1091 and 1097. The chapter-house, mentioned by Orderic, must have been built within the next fifty years ; the church was not fully completed until nearly the close of that period, for the second dedication appears to have occurred between the years 1136 and 1147, as mentioned in a charter of the third Earl. Mr. Blaauw remarked, that in all the older documents the name of the Countess is invariably written Gundrada or Gondrada. He noticed the occurrence of fragments amongst the remains at Lewes, belonging to the period of early-English architecture. From this fact it appears that some buildings were erected there during the thirteenth century ; but whether these later works rendered the removal of the remains of the founders requisite must remain uncertain. Mr. Blaauw thought it most probable that their transfer to the leaden cists took place about the time of the second dedication, and about sixty years after the first interment.

A portion of a communication from the Rev. James Graves, of Borris in Ossory, relating to the Irish earth-works termed Rathes and Duns, was then read, and the remainder reserved for a future occasion.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then announced to the meeting that the Council, at their last meeting, had come to the decision, that it might conduce to the prosperity of the Society, and be agreeable to the members, that the Chairman of the evening, at the termination of the reading of such communications as might be made to the Society at their weekly meetings, should invite the members present to make any observations which might occur to them on the subject of the papers which had been read, or the objects laid on the table for their inspection.

Thursday, February 26, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

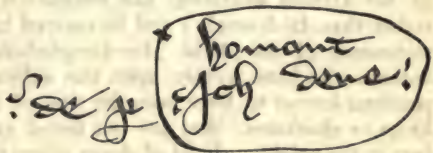
The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., *Magna Carta*, and ancient statutes, 12mo., printed by Pynson, 1515 ; and a MS. entitled, *De rebus Physicis, secundum Cartesium*, consisting of extracts from Aristotle, Des Cartes, and other writers, formerly, as appeared by an inscription on the first page, in the possession of Peter le Neve, 1678. By Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., *Essays on subjects connected with the Literature of England in the Middle Ages* ; 2 vols. 8vo. 1846.

Edward Tyrrell Artis, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a small bronze casket, described as having been found inclosed in an earthen vase, and containing various Roman coins, of early and late periods. It was brought to light in the course of excavations for the line of railway between Northampton and Peterborough ; but the exact site had not been ascertained. It is now in the possession of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Rev. George H. Dashwood submitted to the inspection of the Society a series of drawings, representing ancient seals attached to documents preserved in the muniment room of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., at Stow Hall, Norfolk, and relating chiefly to lands in the Hundred of Clackclose. These seals are mostly those of private persons, from the reign of Henry III. downwards, with some few Abbey seals. Mr. Dashwood noticed, especially, as an early instance of impalement, the seal used by Gilbert de Ethol, Rector of Westbrigge, 3 Edward III., and, as an example of dimidiation, the seal of Katharine de Essex, in the same reign. The seal of Bartholomew Elys, of Great Yarmouth, 17 Richard II., is remarkable as giving the family arms, with the substitution of his merchant's mark, in place of the cinquefoil in base. Amongst numerous seals of the Bardolphs, that of John Bardolph of Frettenham, t. Edward III., is singular, as exhibiting five cinquefoils, whereas the bearing of that family usually displays only three.

Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas communicated some further observations relating specially to the origin of the mottoes ICH DIEN, and HOUMOUT. It is particularly deserving of notice, that although the Black Prince does not mention the former in his will, expressly directing that HOUMOUT should be inscribed over all the escutcheons on his tomb at Canterbury, yet it is found only over those which contain his arms, and that over the shields with ostrich feathers ICH DIENE is placed, and repeated on an escroll upon the quill of each feather. A remarkable piece of evidence, preserved in the Tower, and hitherto unpublished, supplies the proof that the Prince actually used both mottoes; it is a warrant from the Black Prince, dated April 25, 1370, with the extraordinary signature, probably by his own hand, as here represented.

This is the more remarkable, as being the only known instance of a document signed by the Prince; and because no other example has been noticed of a motto thus used.



Ich dien are German, and not, as Camden suggests, old English words; the Prince appears to have attached more importance to his other motto, houmout, or homout, which has sometimes been erroneously printed houmont, and supposed to be French. Sir Harris, however, believed that it is formed of the two old German words, hoogh moed, hoo moed, or hoogh-moe, signifying magnanimous, high-spirited, and expressive of the predominant quality of the Prince's mind, as the motto Ich dien, I serve, indicated his position and sense of duty. That Queen Philippa used German mottoes is shewn by the record of presents given to her by Edward III., in 1361, ornamented with her motto, "Myn biddenye," and the words, "ich wrude much." Sir Harris was impressed with the belief that the mottoes used by Prince Edward were derived from his maternal house of Hainault, and that the popular notion of the origin of the motto Ich dien, as having been taken from the King of Bohemia, is unfounded.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A., communicated some remarks on the memorial of Gundrada, Countess Warren, at Lewes, and the discoveries

recently made there. The sculptured slab, inscribed in uncial character, now deposited in the church of St. Mary, Southover, in all probability covered the stone coffin wherein her remains had been first deposited, on her decease, A.D. 1085; the foliated ornaments carved upon it resemble various examples, assigned to the twelfth century, of which Mr. Kempe exhibited representations. The leaden cist, recently found, he was disposed to regard as having been fabricated about half a century after the demise of the Countess; and he considered the remarkable fretty ornament of corded work, which decorates it, as derived from the Roman times. It appears on a Roman sepulchral urn, discovered by Mr. Kempe, at Holwood Hill; on a Roman stone coffin found near the Watling-street Way, at Dartford, in Kent: it decorates the Roman mile-stone, which stood on the same ancient road, at Southfleet, and was preserved in the grounds of the rectory at that place; and is found on one of the ancient sepulchral stones in the church of Llanvihangel-aber-cowin, in Caermarthenshire, popularly known as "the Pilgrim's stones."

The reading of the Memoir on the Raths and Duns, in Ireland, by the Rev. James Graves, was then concluded. The earth-works designated by these appellations are to be seen in every part of that country. They vary in dimensions and shape, the majority being circular; but some are of elliptical, or rectangular form. In some districts they are known by the name *lis*, or moat, some descriptive epithet being frequently conjoined, as Rathmore, Lismore, Dunmore, all signifying the Great Fort; in many cases the name of some person distinguished in history forms part of the appellation, by which such a fortress, formerly his usual place of habitation, is still known. Some antiquaries, as Mr. Graves observed, had considered these remains as of Danish rather than Irish origin; and he entered into a critical discussion of the statements of the Abbé Mac-Geoghehan, Ware, Ledwich, and other authors who have written upon this subject. These fortresses occur in positions known to have been the sites of the dwellings of ancient Irish kings or chieftains: they are not found exclusively or in greater numbers in the neighbourhood of places where the Danes had settlements, and they may be seen in fastnesses into which it is probable that the Danes never penetrated. The greater number of these Rathes were undoubtedly erected for purposes of defence; but Mr. Graves considered that some of them had been connected with religious usages. He proposed to divide the military works of this nature into two classes—the residences of kings and toparchs; and those belonging to the petty chiefs of a district. The former appear to have consisted of one or more earthen ramparts, within which were erected buildings for various purposes, probably of a very rude and temporary construction: the second class seem to have been generally dwellings formed with wattles, or other simple materials; but they frequently had communication with subterranean chambers, some of which are still to be seen in various parts of the country. Mr. Graves described several of these remains, and cited numerous passages in the more ancient writers, which tend to throw light upon this curious subject.

Thursday, March 5, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, proposed for election the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Oxford, who, as a Peer of the realm, was entitled to have the ballot for his election taken immediately; whereupon he balloted for, and was declared duly elected a fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Royal College of Physicians of London, Catalogue of the Fellows and Licentiates, 8vo. 1845. By John B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., The Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1846.

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings from an incised memorial in Bottesford Church, originally at Belvoir Priory, and a sepulchral brass in the chapel of Eton College. The first is a slab, commemorative of Robert de Roos, of Hamlake, who died 1285, and Isabella de Albini, his wife, heiress of Belvoir, who died 1301. It was removed to Bottesford at the dissolution of the neighbouring Priory. The inscription, into the text of which three armorial escutcheons are introduced in a singular manner, records the interment of the heart of de Roos; the heraldic peculiarities exhibited by these escutcheons are remarkable; the bearings are—1, de Roos impaling de Albini; 2, de Albini dimidiated with de Roos; 3, de Roos quartering Badlesmere, with a blank impalement. Robert de Roos left a son, William, who had livery of his father's lands, but, as Dr. Bromet was disposed to conclude, did not become possessed of the honours and lands of Belvoir until the death of his mother. He was succeeded, in 1316, by his son William, who received immediate livery of the whole inheritance, and married Margery, sister and co-heir of Giles de Badlesmere. Dr. Bromet supposed that their great-grandson, John de Roos, who succeeded in 1384 and died in 1393 without issue, caused this memorial to his ancestors to be placed in the church of Belvoir. He noticed the singular marshalling of the bearing of Isabella, on the dexter side of the second escutcheon, which may have arisen from her having retained possession of the honours of her parental barony of Belvoir, after the decease of her husband, as shewn by various documents cited by Dr. Bromet. That barony was also much more important than that of de Roos, and the bearing may on this account have been placed on the more honourable side of the escutcheon. The third escutcheon with the blank impalement may possibly be regarded as a shield of expectation (according to the term used in Spain), and attributed to John de Roos, who does not appear to have been married; it is obviously to be assigned to a date later than the demise of Margery de Badlesmere, in 1363, as until that event her arms could not with propriety have been quartered with those of de Roos.

The sepulchral brass at Eton is a figure of a young man in armour, representing, as appears by the inscription, "Richard Grey, Lord Grey Cotenore, Wylton, Ruthyn, and on of the heys apparant to Richard, Erll of Kent, sone of Edmond Lord Grey, broder and heyre to George

Lord Grey, and Thomas Lord Grey, and henchman to our Sovereign Lord King Henry the VIII." He died October 28, 1521. Dr. Bromet noticed this memorial as shewing the union of these titles, which are generally supposed to have been separate long previous to that date.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings representing two heads, specimens of Assyrian sculpture, brought from Mossul, and now in the possession of Sir Robert Peel.

Richard Greene, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some particulars relating to the discovery of a tomb and effigy on the north side of the chancel in St. Michael's Church, Lichfield, supposed to be those of the founder. In the course of the recent restoration, a recessed tomb was brought to light; it had been walled up, concealed by plaster, and the recumbent figure, as well as the arch under which it lay, wilfully mutilated, the crocketed dripstone of the latter having been destroyed, even with the surface of the wall, and one side of the effigy cut away to the thickness of a brick, for the purpose of facing up the opening of the arch. On removing the figure, the tomb was found beneath; it had been constructed in the thickness of the foundation wall: the body was deposited therein in an oak coffin, and the remains appeared to be those of a person in the prime of life. The effigy is sculptured in fine grit stone, known in Staffordshire as Wharton stone, and exhibits some peculiar features of costume, from which Mr. Edward Richardson, to whom the restoration of this interesting figure has been entrusted, is disposed to consider it as a work of the time of Edward III., or Richard II. They consist chiefly of a close fitting skull-cap, covering the back of the head and ears, whilst the front hair and a roll of curls on each side are exposed, in a fashion similar to that exhibited by the effigy of De Ros, in the Temple Church; the hood and tippet, the long sleeves of the outer robe, and the close fitting sleeves of the under garment, buttoned on the arm. The building in which this memorial has been found is of early-English character, with plain lancet windows. Mr. Greene, regarding the costume as appropriate to a civilian of the classes inferior in rank to the aristocracy, conjectured that it might be the tomb of William de Waltone, who, by a document dated at Lichfield, 18 Edward III. 1344, gave certain lands to find a light to burn in the church of St. Michael, and provide for the celebration of a mass therein, for the benefit of his soul and that of his wife. These observations were accompanied by a letter from Sydney Smirke, Esq., F.S.A., under whose direction the disclosure of the tomb had taken place; he remarked that the remains appeared to have been disturbed at some earlier period, and that the walls of the chancel are of various dates, the original structure appearing to have been in the early pointed style, but there were windows of the fourteenth century, and portions of still later date. The arched recess appeared to be of Decorated character, which may corroborate Mr. Greene's conjecture in regard to the appropriation of the tomb.

William J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations on the custom of wearing a leek upon Saint David's day. It is singular that in Brand's Popular Antiquities, although the antiquity of this practice is strongly asserted, no authority is cited in proof, nor even any allusion to it quoted, which is of earlier date than the seventeenth century.

The well-known passage in Shakspeare's *Henry the Fifth*, Act V. scene 1, wherein this custom is designated as "an ancient tradition," appears to have been passed over without note or observation by commentators. This play, according to Mr. Collier, was produced in the summer of 1599, and no previous mention of the leek appears to have been noticed. In Owen's *Cambrian Biography*, indeed, it is asserted that the title by which St. David has been dignified as patron saint of Wales is scarcely known amongst the people of the Principality, having originated in the romances of the Middle Ages, which created the Seven Champions of Christendom, and that it had been received from England by the Welsh in comparatively modern times. The writer in that work states, even, that he had never heard of such a patron saint, nor of the leek as his symbol, until he became acquainted therewith in London. Mr. Thoms suggested that the custom still observed by the Welsh was probably derived from Scandinavia, and introduced into Britain by Saxon or Danish invaders. In corroboration of this view he cited passages from the *Edda* of Sæmund the Wise, and the *Volsunga Saga*, describing the return of the chief Sigmund from battle, when, meeting his infant son, he bore to him a noble gift, the leek, and therewith gave him the name of Helga. It is not clear whether the king thus bore a leek as a returning conqueror, or because it was a custom to wear it at a name-giving; but we learn from the *Edda* that it was regarded as a sacred plant, as it had been likewise amongst the Egyptians.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, then read two documents, the originals being preserved in the British Museum; the first was a letter from John Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, addressed to Secretary Cromwell, in favour of Master Claxton, his chaplain, who had been summoned by Cromwell to make answer to certain charges, of which this was one, that when preaching he had neglected to exhort the people to pray for the King's Highness, the Queen's Grace, and the Lady Princess, by name. The second document was a memorial to Lord Burghley, respecting the decay of the walls of Chichester, in the year 1596.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that, the usual time for auditing the accounts of the Society approaching, the President had nominated as Auditors for the year terminating December 31, 1845, the following gentlemen:—

George Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L.

Richard Lord Braybrooke.

Peter Levesque, Esq.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter.

Thursday, March 12, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Stockton-upon-Tees, Author of the *History of the House of D'Oyly*, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Statistical Society of London, Journal,

vol. IX. Part I., 8vo. 1846. By the Editor, the Athenæum, Part 218. By Jabez Allies, Esq., F.S.A., Essay on the Ignis Fatuus, or Will-o'-the Wisp, and the Fairies, 8vo. 1846.

Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., exhibited a view of the ancient dovecote of Lewes Priory, now totally demolished. This building was remarkable on account of its large dimensions, and the cruciform plan of its construction. The material employed was the hard chalk of the Sussex Downs; the recesses for the pigeons were formed in like manner as in the circular dovecote at the Preceptory of Garway, described in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. They were arranged in parallel rows, and extended over the whole interior surface of each wall of the building; the entrances for the birds were under the roof, in each of the four gables, and the number of pigeon-holes was reckoned by Dr. Mantell as between three and four thousand. No representation of this singular building, which existed until recent times, had been published. The date of its erection is uncertain.

The Rev. Edward Harries, Vicar of Llandysilio, Pembrokeshire, exhibited several ancient relics discovered in South Wales; one of them being described as a seal, in the form of a cross, with four faces; it was found in the parish of Llandewy, in an ancient entrenchment. Also a singular object, formed of bronze, a polyhedron, composed of twelve pentagons; it was hollow, and had a circular aperture on each side; the diameter measured about three inches. It was found in an old building near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire.

Mr. William Rogers submitted for inspection a small coffer of wood, beautifully carved, and exhibiting some curiously designed subjects and inscriptions. Date, the fifteenth century.

Arthur H. Holdsworth, Esq., communicated an account of a singular place of interment, found in Kingswear Church, Devon, according to the relation made to him by the Rev. John Smart, incumbent of the parish. This church belonged to Torr Abbey; and it has been supposed that the priest, who was appointed by that Monastery, made his abode in the church tower, as there is a fire-place in the chamber on the first story. The fabric having fallen into decay, the principal parts of the church had lately been rebuilt. During the demolition of the south wall a grave was found in the south-east corner of the chancel, adjoining to the wall; it measured seven feet by four, extending in depth a few feet below the foundation of the wall. Some bones of large size were found in it, and a piece of leather, large enough to give the impression that the remains had been wrapped in that material. When this grave had been cleared out, a passage, sufficiently large to allow a man to creep through, appeared in its side, leading into a cavity in the natural soil beneath the foundation wall. In this receptacle, measuring about three feet in diameter, were found the bones of ten or twelve infant children, which apparently had been buried in quick-lime. Access to this singular place of concealment could only be had through the grave first mentioned, and the interment of a corpse therein made might serve to preclude any suspicion of the deposit secreted within.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., communicated transcripts of several original letters, existing in her Majesty's State Paper Office, relating to the death

of the celebrated Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, at Padua, in the year 1556. After the attainder and execution of his father the Marquess of Exeter, he had been imprisoned in the Tower, and was liberated by Queen Mary, at the instance of Philip her husband. Courtenay resolved to travel in order to avert all suspicion that he was meddling with political intrigues. King Philip gave him an introduction to his father, Charles the Fifth, whose court was then at Brussels. Courtenay was graciously received by the Emperor; on quitting Brussels he proceeded to Venice, where he took up his residence; and the English ambassador, Mr. Peter Vannes, appears to have had instructions to watch his movements, and report to the Queen with great particularity. Vannes, however, soon had to relate to Mary the circumstances of the death of this unfortunate nobleman. He had gone to take the diversion of hawking on the island of Lio, about six miles from Venice, where he was surprised by a storm, and, in consequence of exposure to the rain, was seized with a burning ague. He repaired to Padua, in a "certain uneasy kind of waggon called a coche," and there died, according to Mr. Vannes' report, on September 18, 1556. Dugdale erroneously states that his death occurred in October. The Earl was interred in the church of St. Anthony, at Padua, where his monument still exists. A suspicion that he was poisoned had been entertained, which seems to be altogether removed by the correspondence now produced by Mr. Kempe, which affords an interesting illustration of the manners of the times in which Courtenay lived, and minutely records the circumstances of the close of his unfortunate life.

Thursday, March 19, 1846.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Samuel Solly, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a golden gorget, found on the estates of the Drapers' Company, in the county of Derry. These curious ornaments have been found almost exclusively in Ireland, and representations of several, varying slightly in form or ornament, may be found in *Archæologia*, Vol. II. pl. ii: Vol. XXX. pl. xii.; Gough's *Camden*, Vol. IV. pl. x.; a specimen also, discovered near Penzance, is represented in Lysons's *History of Cornwall*.

The Archæological Association exhibited two illuminated drawings, executed by Mr. H. F. Sprague.

Thomas W. King, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some observations on the monumental inscription to the memory of Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, in Eton College Chapel, accompanied by a pedigree, in illustration of the fac-simile exhibited by Dr. Bromet on March 5. Richard Grey died in 1521, a minor and without issue; it is not easy to explain why he should be styled "one of the heys apparrant to Richard Erll of Kent;" both were descended from John Lord Grey de Wilton, who died 17 Edward II., but the Earl had a brother living in 1521, who succeeded him. It is equally inexplicable why Richard Grey should be styled "Lord Grey Cotenore, Wylton, Ruthyn," as these baronies never merged in one individual. The barony of Grey de Codnor fell into abeyance in 1496, among the aunts of Henry, the last lord; and had

it been a barony limited to heirs male of the first baron, the Greys of Barton, a family existing at the time of Richard's death, would have had a prior claim. As regards the style of Ruthyn, Mr. King remarked that Richard's grandfather married the daughter of Edmund Lord Grey de Ruthyn; but his descent, thus deduced from that family, could in no wise have entitled him to the designation of that barony. Richard Earl of Kent died within three years after the decease of Richard Lord Grey de Wilton, and it seems probable, from the expression "one of the heirs apparant," that the monument at Eton was erected soon after; the insertion of the style "Lord Grey Cotenore, Wylton, Ruthyn," may possibly have been intended merely to indicate his connexion with the other ennobled branches of his ancient family.

Samuel Birch, Esq., F.S.A., communicated observations on two bas-reliefs of Assyrian sculpture, brought from Khorsabad, and in the possession of Sir Robert Peel.

The Secretary then read the following Resolutions of the Council, viz.:—

At a Council holden on Tuesday, March 17, 1846, at 3 P.M.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair:—

Resolved,

That, in consequence of the advanced time of life, and protracted illness of Mr. Carlisle, and the frequent recurrence of a state of indisposition, in which his infirmities render him unable adequately to discharge the duties of Secretary, the Council, whilst they are anxious to express their deep regret at this suspension of his long and valuable services, feel it indispensable to proceed forthwith to the nomination of some Fellow of the Society, to assist him in the execution of the duties of his office.

That such Fellow, on agreeing to accept this appointment, be paid at the rate of £150 a year, and that he be entitled Assistant Secretary.

That this appointment be valid only till the ensuing Anniversary of the Society, namely, the 23d of next month.

That Mr. William John Thoms, Fellow of the Society, be invited to accept the office of Assistant-Secretary, for the purpose and on the terms above specified.

That these Resolutions be communicated to the Society at the next ordinary meeting.

That Captain Smyth be requested to act as Provisional Secretary to the end of the present meeting of the Council.

Whereupon, after an address by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. tending to show that these Resolutions were contrary to the Charter, and not justified by the Bye-laws or Statutes, they were referred back to the Council.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter moved, That it be an instruction to the Council and Secretaries, that no list of persons to form the Council for the ensuing year be laid upon the table of the Society at the ensuing annual Meeting.

An amendment was moved by William Ayrton, Esq., and seconded

by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., That the house list of Officers and Council for the ensuing year be printed and transmitted to each Fellow, along with the list of Fellows and usual summons for the Anniversary Meeting.

After which the Society adjourned, upon a motion made by the Marquis of Northampton, That the question be adjourned over to the next meeting.

Thursday, March 26, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair,

The Secretary read the following letter from the Earl of Aberdeen:—

“ Foreign Office, 24th March, 1846.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ For a considerable time past my various avocations have prevented me from attending to the general business of the Society of Antiquaries, and even from being present at the weekly meetings of the Society.

“ I should feel unwilling to resign a situation which I have filled for so many years, did I not perceive that the present state of the Society requires from its President a degree of personal attention much greater than it would be possible for me to afford; but under these circumstances I must hope that, at the approaching election on St. George's day, a choice will be made of some person as President, who may be more capable than myself of promoting the welfare of the Society, by devoting more of his time to its interests.

“ You will have the goodness to make this letter known to the members of the Society at their weekly meeting on Thursday next.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My dear Sir,

“ Very truly yours,

“ Nicholas Carlisle, Esq.

“ ABERDEEN.”

Whereupon it was moved by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., seconded by Alfred J. Kempe, Esq. and unanimously Resolved,

That, in acknowledging the receipt of the Earl of Aberdeen's communication, desiring not to be put in nomination on St. George's day for the office of President of the Society of Antiquaries, the meeting cannot but express its deep regret, feeling most sensible of the advantages the Society has received for a great number of years by the attention of his lordship to its interests, and the influence derived from his high and distinguished name and character.

The Vice-President then read from the chair the following Resolutions of the Council, viz. :—

At a Special Council holden on Wednesday, March 25, 1846, at 2 P.M.,

VISCOUNT MAHON, Vice-President, in the Chair :—

Resolved,

That the Council which met this day have, in accordance with the desire expressed at the last meeting of the Society, reconsidered their Resolutions passed on the 17th inst.

That it does not appear to them that in these Resolutions they have

in any degree exceeded their due authority of expenditure by the Statutes, since Chapter XIII. reserves to them powers of incurring expenses not "exceeding the sum of one hundred pounds," and since the salary proposed to be given to the Assistant Secretary, although at the rate of £150 per annum, was only proposed until the 23rd of next month, being the Anniversary Meeting, and would therefore have fallen far below the specified sum.

That, however, since the proposal appears to have encountered considerable objection at the last meeting, and since certain doubts have been expressed whether such Resolutions are in accordance with the Charter and Statutes of the Society, these Resolutions be withdrawn.

Resolved,

That for the present and ensuing years, the house list of Officers and Council be printed and transmitted to each Fellow, together with list of Fellows and usual summons for the Anniversary Meeting.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the anniversary election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would take place on Thursday, April 23, being St. George's day, the ballot to open at two o'clock: also that, by order of Council, no Fellow should be capable of giving a vote at such election who was in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution.

Thursday, April 2, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Earl of Aberdeen:—

"Argyll House, 2 April, 1846.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have had the honour to receive the Resolution of the Society of Antiquaries, as well as that of the Council, expressive of their regret, in consequence of my request not to be again put in nomination on St. George's day, for the office of President.

"I am sensible of the kind feelings which have dictated these Resolutions, and which I beg very sincerely to acknowledge. Having now filled the office of President of the Society for near five-and-thirty years, I cannot be indifferent to its future welfare and prosperity. It is my earnest desire that my successor, by his personal attention to the interests of the Society, may be enabled successfully to maintain its character and to preserve its peace.

"I have the honour to be,

"My dear Sir,

"Very truly yours,

"Nicholas Carlisle, Esq."

"ABERDEEN."

William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq., M.A., of the department of Antiquities in the British Museum, and of Balliol College, Oxford, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were

ordered to be returned for the same. By the Rev. J. M. Traherne, F.S.A., *Extracts from the Beaufort Progresses, 1684, 8vo.* By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1846.* By Monsieur Auguste le Prevost, Honorary Fellow, *Pouillés du Diocèse de Lizieux, 4to.* By Monsieur Ballin, *Précis Analytique des Travaux de l'Académie Royale de Rouen, pendant l'année 1845, 8vo.* By Monsieur Marion du Mersan, Honorary Fellow, *Description des Médailles Cistophores du Cabinet de France, 8vo.*

William Bromet, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited representations of two celts, preserved in the Museum at Douai, in France; one of them is formed of gneiss, and was found at Cantin, near Douai; it is deeply engraved with rude lines, portraying a human head with a conical cap, from each side of which hangs a broad label. The other is of a striated green jasper; it was found at Izel-les-Equerchin, near Arras, and bears a representation of a human head with a conical cap, sculptured in relief.

The reading of observations on two bas-reliefs of Assyrian sculpture, brought from Khorsabad, communicated by Samuel Birch, Esq., was then concluded. They represent heads of heroic size: they form a portion of the recent discoveries of M. Botta, at Khorsabad, and were sent by the British Consul at Mossul to Sir Stratford Canning, by whom they were presented to Sir Robert Peel. One of these sculptures represents a warrior, wearing a kind of turban; the adjustment of the hair much resembles that of Persian figures at Persepolis. The other is the head of one of the figures attendant upon the monarch; the hair is gathered up in undulating curls, and bound by a fillet, upon which appear traces of colour. In the ear appears an ear-ring, resembling the Egyptian symbol of life. Two complete figures, with heads of similar character, have been found by M. Botta. Mr. Birch related the circumstances under which M. Botta's discoveries have been made, at the village of Khorsabad, a short distance to the north-east of Mossul, after fruitless researches on the supposed site of the ancient Nineveh. He brought to light a pyramidal or conical structure, possibly a tomb, constructed upon a foundation formed of inscribed bricks. The interior walls were partly covered with glazed bricks, of white and yellow colour, disposed so as to form an architectural decoration, and other bricks bearing white cuneiform characters on a green ground; the cornice was also of terra-cotta. On the exterior were bold sculptures, apparently representing the capture of a city, and the triumph of an Assyrian monarch; these works throw a new light upon the arts of the Assyro-Chaldeans, which appear to have advanced to a high degree of perfection. Representations of these remarkable remains have been published in France, in the "*Journal Asiatique*."

The Society then adjourned over the Easter recess, to meet again on Thursday, April 23, being St. George's day, and the Anniversary of the Society.

Thursday, April 23, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Society met on this day, being the festival of St. George, in accordance with the statutes, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing. The names of the following Fellows, deceased during the previous year, fifteen in number, were announced :—

David F. Atcherley, Esq., Serjt.-at-Law.
George Basevi, Junior, Esq.
George Henry, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Right Hon. John Hookham Frere.
Rev. William Stanley Goddard, D.D.
Richard Halliwell, Esq.
Joseph Hawker, Esq.

John Leonard Knapp, Esq.
Henry Gally Knight, Esq.
Sir Gregory A. Lewin, Knt.
Thomas Moore, Esq.
Robert Medcalf, Esq.
Charles Pilgrim, Esq.
George Shum Storey, Esq.
Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A.

The names of ten Ordinary and two Honorary Fellows, elected in the course of the previous year, were then announced, and likewise those of two Fellows who had withdrawn from the Society during the same period.

John Adamson, Esq.

| Sir Frederick Madden, Knight.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots. Thomas William King, Esq., and John Noble, Esq., having been thus appointed Scrutators, the Fellows proceeded to the election by ballot; and, on a return of the ballot being made,

PHILIP, VISCOUNT MAHON, was declared to be elected **PRESIDENT**; and the following noblemen and gentlemen were declared to be the Council and Officers for the year ensuing :—

Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R.S., **TREASURER.**

John Barrow, Esq.

Samuel Birch, Esq.

Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L.

George Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L.

Richard, Lord Braybrooke.

Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., **SECRETARY.**

John Payne Collier, Esq.

Sir Henry Ellis, Knt., F.R.S., **SECRETARY.**

Henry Hallam, Esq., F.R.S.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.

Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

Robert Lemon, Esq.

Peter Levesque, Esq.

Spencer J. Alwyne, Marquis of Northampton, Pres. R.S.

William Salt, Esq.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq.

Albert Way, Esq., M.A., **DIRECTOR.**

Sir Richard Westmacott, Knt., R.A.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter.

The Vice-President then announced that the second part of Vol. XXXI. of the *Archæologia* would be ready for delivery to the Fellows in the course of the following fortnight.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, April 30.

The Annual Festival of the Society took place, according to custom, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street. The Chair was taken on this occasion by the President.

Thursday, April 30, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following document :—

" I, Philip, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Henry Hallam, Esq., William Richard Hamilton, Esq., Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., and Thomas Stapleton, Esq., being four of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be Deputies, and each and every of them severally to be a Deputy, to me, the President of the said Society; with full power and authority to them, each and every of them, in my absence to supply my place of President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office, might do, if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

(Signed) *in* " MAHON."

" Witnesses :

" HUGH STARK,

" C. IRVIN."

Sir Charles George Young, Garter, one of the Auditors appointed by the Society, on the 5th of March, 1846, to audit the Accounts of their Treasurer, for the year ending December 31, 1845, then reported, that having examined the said Accounts, together with the vouchers relating thereto, the Auditors had found the same to be just and true; and that they had prepared the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, for the information of the Society :—

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, for the year ending December 31, 1845:—

		£ s. d.	<i>Disbursements in the year 1845.</i>		£ s. d.
Balance of the last year's account	- - -	1370 6 10	To Artists, and in Publications	- - -	870 7 5
<i>Receipts in the year 1845.</i>			For Taxes	- - -	35 14 2
By Annual Subscriptions	- 1088 17 0		For Salaries, viz.:		
By Admission Fees	58 16 0		Resident Secretary	200 0 0	
By Dividend on £7000 Stock	101 18 9		Joint Secretary	157 10 0	
By Sale of Books and Prints	97 1 1		Clerk	60 0 0	
By Stamp Duty on Bonds	9 0 0		Porter	30 0 0	
By Dividend on £6500 Stock	94 13 2				447 10 0
By Sale of £500 Stock	493 18 6		For Tradesmen's Bills	- - -	114 10 5
		1944 4 6	For Insurance	- - -	22 11 0
By Compositions in lieu of Annual Payments	- - -	84 0 0	For Advertisements, Postage, &c.	- - -	68 10 11
			For Bookbinding	- - -	12 15 0
			For Collecting Subscriptions	- - -	53 12 0
			For Bond Stamps	- - -	9 0 0
			For Anniversary Dinner	- - -	27 16 0
			For Catalogue and Arrangement of Prints and Drawings	- - -	19 19 0
			For making Index to Archaeologia, vol. XV. to vol. XXX. inclusive	- - -	300 0 0
					2002 5 11
			Balance in the Treasurer's hands on Jan. 1, 1846	- - -	1396 5 5
					£3398 11 4
		£3398 11 4			

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols £6,500.

Witness our hands, this 25th day of April, 1846.

BRAYBROOK.
PETER LEVESQUE.
GEORGE BOWYER.
C. G. YOUNG.

The Auditors likewise reported that, having examined the subscription lists due from the Members of the Society, they find the arrears for the years 1844 and 1845 amount to £255 12s.

The thanks of the Society were then given to the Auditors for their kind attention and trouble upon this occasion, and also to the Treasurer, for his good and faithful services.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., after some preliminary observations, delivered the following Minute to the President, by whom it was read to the Society, viz.:—

That whereas the balance of account in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1846, appears to be £1396 5s. 5d., but, as no notice is taken of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Anglo-Saxon publications, the Council be requested to desire the Treasurer to furnish them with a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Anglo-Saxon publications, that the same may be communicated to the Society at large, for their information; and, more especially as, at the Audit on the 19th of June, 1845, the Treasurer reported to the Auditors that no further payments were intended or required to be made on the Anglo-Saxon Accounts.

Mr. Pettigrew also delivered the following Minute to the President, by whom it was read to the Society, and unanimously approved, viz.:—

That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby given, to Hudson Gurney, Esq., for the attention he has paid to the interests of the Society, during a period of twenty-four years, as one

of the Vice-Presidents. The Society cannot but embrace this opportunity of expressing their deep regret that the state of his health should have rendered his resignation of a seat in their Council necessary, and they hasten to record the estimation in which they hold his past services, always rendered with the greatest urbanity, and accompanied by distinguished liberality in the promotion of every object for which the Society was instituted.

The following books were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part 219. By John Hubback, Esq., *A Treatise on the Evidence of Succession*, 8vo. 1844. By Messrs. Didot, *Ancient and Modern Architecture, views, plans, &c.*, chronologically arranged by Jules Gailhabaud; second series, 4to., 1846. By the Royal Academy of Brussels, *Bulletins*, tome XII. 2^{de} Partie, 8vo. 1845. *Annuaire*, 1846, 8vo. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1846. By G. Beaumont, Esq., *On the Selection of Projected Lines of Railway*, 8vo. By Nathaniel Gould, Esq., *Historical Notices of the Commercial Docks*, fol. 1844.

Thursday, May 7, 1846.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following Resolutions of the Council, viz.:—
At a Council holden on Thursday, May 7, 1846,

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair :

The President and Council Resolved, That, in future, the Report of the Auditors shall be laid on the table at least one week before the Anniversary of the Society, on St. George's Day, and be publicly read on that occasion.

To afford further time, if required, for the transaction of any financial or general business which may arise, it is intended, that the Anniversary Dinner shall, in future, take place at six o'clock, instead of half-past five.

It is also conceived by the Council, that much inconvenience and delay to the Fellows on St. George's Day may be avoided, by substituting one list for ballot, with three compartments, instead of three separate lists and three separate boxes. With this view an alteration of the Statutes, chapter vii., section 4, will be proposed at the next meeting, which proposed alteration will be, according to the rules of the Society, read at three following meetings of the Society, and a copy of it be forwarded to every Fellow residing in or near London. After which, a ballot for its adoption or rejection by the Society will be taken.

The following letter from Hudson Gurney, Esq., was likewise read:—

“ St. James's-square, 4th May, 1846.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ I have received your letter, inclosing me the highly flattering vote of the Society of Antiquaries, of Thursday last.

“ I feel that they have conferred on me an honour to which I am by no means entitled.

"But I have to request you to convey to them my best thanks for the great indulgence with which they have been pleased to overlook the many deficiencies on my part, which may have occurred during the years in which I had acted as a Vice-President of the Society.

"I beg to express my most earnest wishes for their prosperity, as well as to offer my sincere congratulations on their having the position, which I had the honour to occupy, filled by those so much better qualified.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours, most truly,

"Nicholas Carlisle, Esq.

HUDSON GURNEY."

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—By Dawson Turner, Esq., F.S.A., *Narrative of the Visit of Charles II. to Norwich, in 1671*, 8vo. By the British Archæological Association, *Journal*, No. V., 8vo. 1846. By George Godwin, Esq., F.S.A., *The Builder*, Vol. IV., Part V. By Abbott Day, Esq. M.D., *Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities in his possession*, 8vo.

Charles R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Edward O'Mally, Esq., exhibited to the Society a bronze statuette of Venus, of fine workmanship, discovered at Mogla, in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Stratonice. Also, a bacchanalian group in *rosso antico*, from the collection of the Marchese Grimaldi.

The Central Committee of the Archæological Institute exhibited a bronze collar, or torque, with a bronze bowl, in which the collar had been deposited. They were found in cutting turf in Socher Moss, Dumfriesshire, placed upon three square hewn stones. This moss appears to have been, at some remote period, a forest, and the trunks of large trees are frequently found in the peat: it is only a few feet above the level of the Solway Firth, and numerous ancient relics of various periods have, from time to time, been brought to light, comprising Roman coins, and other remains. The collar resembled, in general character, those of which representations have been given in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXX. p. 554; XXXI. p. 517. Another similar ornament is in the possession of James Dearden, Esq., F.S.A.; but the design of ornament differs in each of these examples.

Benjamin Williams, Esq., exhibited a copy of the portrait of Christine de Pise, existing in a MS. preserved in the King's library at Paris, which, as Monsieur Paulin Paris supposes, was written by her own hand. This curious limning supplies evidence, that John Castel, son of Christine, was not, as several French writers have erroneously stated, a monk; most probably confounding him with another person of the same name, who was Abbot of St. Maur. The son of Christine, portrayed in the MS. at Paris, passed three years in England, in the suite of the Earl of Salisbury, the devoted adherent of Richard II.

Albert Way, Esq., Director, communicated a note relating to some remarkable antique vases, which had been sent by John Bidwell, Esq., F.S.A., for the inspection of the Society, at the previous meeting. They were of Greek fabrication, and were discovered, with various ancient remains, at Bengâzi, in Barbary, on the sea shore, at the entrance of the Greater Syrtis, in the dominions of the Pasha of Tripoli.

Bengázi is supposed to occupy the site of the Berenice of the Ptolemies, and Hesperis of more ancient times. One of the vases in Mr. Bidwell's possession bears the potter's name inscribed upon the neck, ΑΡΙCΤΑΡΧΟ ΑΡΙCΤΩΝΟC, Aristarchus, the son of Aristo. These interesting specimens were collected, about the year 1838, by Mr. Wood, British Consul at Bengázi, and presented by him to Mr. Bidwell.

Dr. Bromet exhibited an earthen vase, found amongst the ruins of an ancient Mexican Temple, communicated, for the inspection of the Society, by Mr. Dillman Engleheart. It was of most grotesque form, representing some monstrous animal, and fabricated without the aid of a lathe. It consisted of two portions, moulded separately, and afterwards united together.

Charles T. Beke, Esq., Ph. D., F.S.A., communicated an account of the ruined church of Mártula Máriam, in Abyssinia, originally built by the Empress Helena, early in the sixteenth century, and restored by the Portuguese Jesuits in the century succeeding. The district of Enabisie, a division of the province of Gódjam, in which these remains are situated, had not been visited by any European traveller since the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1633, until the recent journies by Dr. Beke, of which a record has been published by the Geographical Society. The province is almost surrounded by the Ábái, the Nile of the Portuguese and of Bruce, which makes a singular curve shortly after its exit from the Lake Tsána. The church of Mártula Máriam (the Tabernacle of Mary) appears to have been the most celebrated ecclesiastical structure in Abyssinia, and a detailed account of it has been given by Father Balthezar Tellez, in his history of that country. Helena appears to have long survived her consort, Béda Máriam, Emperor of Abyssinia, who left her large possessions in the province of Gódjam; the structure founded by her was rectangular, and stood in a walled enclosure in the form of a square, contrary to usual practice, most of the Abyssinian churches being circular. The walls were richly decorated with sculpture; the ornaments and vessels of gold and silver were of the most splendid description. The interior had, however, one great deficiency, namely, of light, according to the usage of the country, and the roof was thatched with straw. This church was plundered and destroyed by fire during the invasion of Ahmed Gran, King of Adál, A.D. 1528, and another structure was raised upon its ruins by the Missionary Bruno Bruni, about the year 1627, under the sanction of the Emperor Seltam Segued, who bestowed upon it two costly altar slabs of solid gold, which had been preserved from the original fabric, and were valued at 14,000 dollars. The church erected by Father Bruno, who was of Rome, is described as having had three naves, three chapels, and a sacristy, according to the usages of the Catholic Church. Within the last few years the principal parts have been demolished in order to build a native church of circular form. The eastern portion, however, still remains, consisting of five apartments, the central and principal one being a quadrangular chapel, separated at the western extremity by a screen; the floor is raised, and the circular arched doorways leading to it from the nave, lateral chapels, and transepts, are richly ornamented with sculpture, as are also the cornices and architectural decorations of the interior. They are executed in the style

prevalent in Spain about the close of the fifteenth century, but some parts resemble more modern ornaments, such as were in vogue in France during the eighteenth century. Scarcely any remains of the nave, or body of the church, exist, and the local tradition that this ruined structure is the same which had been defaced by the Mahomedan conqueror, Ahmed, appears wholly erroneous: few, if any, portions now remaining can be attributed to the age of the first fabric raised by the munificent Empress Helena.

Thursday, May 14, 1846.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following draft of a Resolution, as proposed by the President and Council, for altering Chapter VII of the Statutes, which provides for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, viz.:

That the last six Clauses of Chapter VII. of the Statutes be hereby repealed, and the following eleven Clauses be substituted for the same.

I. At the two ordinary meetings of the Society, next preceding the day of the Anniversary election, the President shall give notice of the time of the said election; and declare how much it imports the good of the Society, that such persons be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President and other officers; and that no Fellow, who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution, is capable of giving a vote at such election.

II. Every Fellow of the Society, in or near London, shall be called to the said Anniversary Meeting by a particular summons from the President, which shall be delivered to every such person, or left at his residence, a week at least before the said day, together with a printed list of the names of the Fellows of the Society; and the mode of balloting, together with the time of opening the ballot and of closing the same, shall be printed in the said summons.

III. The Council for the ensuing year, out of which shall be chosen the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries, shall consist of eleven members of the existing Council, and of ten Fellows who are not members of the existing Council.

IV. The President and Council shall, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, nominate eleven members of the existing Council, and also ten Fellows not members of the existing Council, whom they recommend to the Society for election into the Council for the ensuing year. The President and Council shall, also, in like manner nominate out of the proposed Council the persons whom they recommend to the Society for election to the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year.

V. At the ordinary meeting of the Society preceding the Anniversary Meeting, the names of such persons so recommended for election as Council and Officers for the ensuing year shall be announced from the Chair.

VI. Balloting lists, with the names of the Fellows recommended by the President and Council, and having a blank column opposite for such

alterations as any Fellow may wish to make, shall be prepared and forwarded, together with the summons, for the use of the Fellows, one week before the day of election.

VII. Two Scrutators shall be nominated by the President or Vice-President in the Chair at the Anniversary, with the approbation of the Society, to assist the Secretaries in examining the lists.

VIII. Each Fellow voting shall deliver his list, folded up, to one of the Secretaries or Scrutators; and the name of each Fellow who shall so deliver in his list, shall be noted by one of the Secretaries.

IX. The Scrutators, after examining the lists with the Secretaries, shall report to the Society the names of those having the majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries; the names of which persons shall be announced from the Chair.

X. For electing any officer by the Society, upon such vacancies as shall happen in the intervals of the Anniversary elections, the summons for such election, and the proceedings in it, shall be after the same manner as is directed for the Anniversary election.

XI. Upon any vacancy of the President's place occurring in the intervals of the Anniversary elections, one of the Secretaries shall cause the Council to be summoned for the election of a new President; and the Council meeting thereupon in the usual place, or any eleven or more of them, shall proceed to the said election, and not separate until the major part of them shall have agreed upon a new President.

MAHON, P.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, at the same time, proposed,

That, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, the list for the Council shall be first presented to the Scrutators, and the persons elected be declared; and that then, by a second vote of the Society, the President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries shall be elected out of the said Council.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—By William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq., *History of the House of D'Oyly, Part II.*, 8vo. By the Editor, *The Athenæum, Part 220*. By H. Merrik Hoare, Esq., *The History of Modern Wiltshire*, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Old and New Sarum, fol. 1843.

Robert Porrett, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a beautiful shield, recently purchased by the Board of Ordnance, for the Armouries at the Tower. The subject represented upon it appeared to be a procession of knights on their way to a tournament; the ornaments were of engraved work, and their character seemed to fix the time of Edward VI. as the date of the shield.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three ancient vessels of earthenware, all bearing considerable resemblance in fashion to the South American vase exhibited by Dr. Bromet at the previous meeting. One of them, supposed to be Roman, had been found by the excavators on the Eastern Counties Railway in the year 1843, at a depth of about nine feet, near the "Five Kings' Brook," in Essex; it was nearly filled with reddish sand. The second was dug up at Cusco, the ancient

capital of Peru; and it exhibited in its form a fair representation of the puma, or South American lion. It appeared to have been used for heating liquids, and for drinking, in the Spanish manner, by pouring a continuous stream into the throat, the ears being contrived so as to afford facility in holding the vessel. Near the spot where this vessel was found, various similar remains had been disinterred, with whistles and several human skulls, which had been presented to the museum at Leeds. The third vase was brought from an ancient place of sepulture in Chili, and represented two fruits, resembling lemons, united together by a handle; on one appeared a short long-necked bird, from the other arose a long tube, and by blowing thereinto a shrill whistle was produced. This grotesque specimen of the ancient unbaked pottery of America was of a pale yellow colour, ornamented with red stripes.

Thomas Windus, Esq., F.S.A., brought for the inspection of the Society some specimens of French ornamental ware, of the sixteenth century, described as productions of Bernard Palissy.

The Viscount Mahon, President, communicated to the Society the desire of the Prince Alexander Labanoff to ascertain the opinion of the best English antiquaries respecting the alleged residence of Mary, the Queen of Scots, at Hardwick Hall. The Prince stated that, in 1839, some doubts were expressed to him by the Rev. Joseph Hunter whether Mary had ever visited Hardwick. At that time the Prince did not concur in those doubts, but further consideration had convinced him that they were well founded. After long research, he felt bound to acknowledge that no trace exists of any visit of Mary to Hardwick Hall. The President remarked that, considering the interest excited by every particular in her life, and the minuteness of the local traditions which assert her residence at Hardwick, the question, thus brought forward by the accomplished editor of Queen Mary's correspondence, is by no means undeserving the attention and research of any British antiquary conversant in the history of the period.

The Secretary then concluded the reading of the Remarks on the ancient Church in Abyssinia, founded by the Empress Helena, communicated by Dr. Beke, of which a portion had been read at the previous meeting.

Thursday, May 21, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The draft of the Resolution, as proposed by the President and Council, for altering the Chapter of the Statutes which provides for the Annual election of the President, Council, and officers; as also the proposition of the Rev. Joseph Hunter for altering the same, were read for the second time.

The President then read the following Proposition, viz.—

It being found, on inspection, that a very large proportion of the library of the Society remains unbound, and that many of the volumes require re-binding and mending, in order to place the library in such a state as may render it more accessible and generally useful to the Society at large;

It is proposed by the President and Council, that the sum of three hundred pounds be now appropriated (under the direction of a library Committee, which has been appointed by the Council) for the purpose of binding and repairing the books in the library.

T. J. M. Forster, Esq., presented to the Society his work entitled *Philosophia Musarum*. Thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

Thursday, May 28, 1846.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The draft of the Resolution, as proposed by the President and Council for the alteration of Chapter VII. of the Statutes, having been read for the third time, the ballot was taken; whereupon there being only two negatives, it passed in the affirmative.

The proposition of the Rev. Joseph Hunter was then read for the third time, and the ballot taken; whereupon, there being 27 Ayes and 27 Noes, the Vice-President in the Chair gave the casting vote in the negative.

The Secretary then read a second time the proposition of the President and Council, for appropriating the sum of £300 for the purpose of binding and repairing the books in the Library. Whereupon the ballot was taken, when, there being 40 Ayes and 22 Noes, it passed in the affirmative.

Thomas J. Pettigrew, Esq. then handed the following minute to the Vice-President in the Chair, viz. :—

That the printed books contained in the library of the Society be circulated for the use of the Fellows, subject to such exceptions and conditions as shall appear to the Council necessary for their preservation and safety; and

That, upon special Order of the Council, the books so excepted, and the manuscripts, may also be permitted to be taken out of the library.

Whereupon the ballot was taken, when, there being 48 Ayes and 10 Noes, it passed in the affirmative.

The following communication of the Council, accompanying the general statement of the Anglo-Saxon account, was then read, viz. :—

The Council, on laying before the Society, according to the Resolution passed on the 30th of April last, the general account of the Anglo-Saxon publications, have to express their regret that the sale of these works has not been such as was hoped at the time they were undertaken, and that a considerable balance remains against the Society, viz.—£812 12s. 11d.

The Council, however, beg leave to assure the Society that no further expense whatever beyond the settlement of a few accounts, especially those of Sir Frederick Madden, on the completion of Layamon, and the printing of the Glossary, will be henceforth incurred.

The Council likewise lay before the Society an account of the remaining copies, by which it will appear that the number being considerably less than the number of Fellows, it would not be practicable to comply with the suggestion of a gratuitous distribution of one copy to each Fellow.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS AND RECEIPTS ON OF ANGLO-

DISBURSEMENTS.

			£	s.	d.
1831	Sept.	15—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for editing Cædmon's Paraphrase	50	0	0
	Nov.	14—Paid ditto, for ditto	25	0	0
	—	15—Paid Sir F. Madden, for transcript of Layamon	25	0	0
1832	Jan.	7—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account of Cædmon	25	0	0
	Feb.	22—Paid ditto, for ditto	30	0	0
	July	30—Paid Sir F. Madden, for transcript of Layamon	25	0	0
	Aug.	11—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account of Cædmon	15	0	0
	Nov.	26—Paid Sir F. Madden, for transcript of Layamon	30	0	0
1833	Jan.	16—Paid Mr. Thorpe, last instalment, for Cædmon	5	0	0
	March	28—Paid for Advertisements	2	12	0
	June	20—Paid for Account Book	0	1	6
	—	22—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	20	0	0
	Aug.	3—Paid ditto, for ditto	20	0	0
	Oct.	7—Paid ditto, for ditto	20	0	0
1834	Feb.	10—Paid Mr. Brooke, for Wood-cut for Title-page	2	2	0
	July	7—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
1835	Jan.	9—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, for printing Cædmon	120	9	0
	Dec.	25—Set off, at Mr. Thorpe's request, three years' contributions as F.S.A.	12	12	0
1836	June	4—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account of Exeter Book	30	0	0
1837	May	26—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, on account, for printing Layamon	100	0	0
1838	Jan.	26—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
	May	13—Paid Lepard, Smith, and Co. for Paper	31	10	0
	Oct.	30—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	20	0	0
1839	Jan.	15—Paid Sir F. Madden, on account, for editing Layamon	100	0	0
	Feb.	22—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, on account, for Printing	100	0	0
	March	26—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
	July	13—Paid Lepard, Smith, and Co. for Paper	50	11	0
	Aug.	8—Paid Mr. Thorpe, on account, for Exeter Book	25	0	0
1840	Jan.	10—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, on account, for Printing	150	0	0
	Dec.	25—Allowed Mr. Thorpe, for six years' contributions as F.S.A., due this day	25	4	0
1841	Dec.	24—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, for Exeter Book	100	0	0
1842	July	16—Paid Lepard, Smith, and Co. for Paper	78	4	6
1843	Aug.	4—Paid Mr. R. Taylor, for Printing	150	0	0

£1,463 6s 0d

ACCOUNT OF THE FUND FOR THE PUBLICATION OF SAXON WORKS.

RECEIPTS.

			£	s.	d.
1831	Sept.	4—By Mr. Hudson Gurney's Subscription	-	100	0 0
	Dec.	21—By the Earl of Aberdeen's ditto	-	105	0 0
1832	April	5—By Lord Bexley's ditto	-	10	0 0
	23—	By Rev. Dr. Niblock's ditto	-	1	1 0
	May	1—By Sir John Swinburne's ditto	-	5	0 0
	Nov.	3—By Mr. Carlisle's ditto	-	5	0 0
1833	March	28—By Sale of 34 copies of Cædmon at the Society's apartments, at 10s. 6d. each, and of a 4to. copy of Conybeare's work, at 1l. ls.	-	18	18 0
	May	2—By Mr. Gurney's Subscription for Exeter Book, paid to the Treasurer in addition to 60l. paid by him to Mr. Thorpe on the same account	-	60	0 0
	June	4—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work	-	9	19 6
	Oct.	7—By ditto	-	3	13 6
	Dec.	31—By ditto	-	3	2 6
1834	April	10—By ditto	-	3	3 0
	May	31—By ditto	-	5	5 0
	June	2—By Mr. Gurney's further Subscription	-	150	0 0
	Sept.	29—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work	-	4	0 6
	Dec.	31—By ditto	-	2	18 0
1835	Jan.	9—By Mr. R. Taylor's Subscription	-	10	0 0
	March	11—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work	-	1	11 6
	April	11—By Messrs. Black, Young, and Co., for copies sold by them	-	65	4 2
	Dec.	31—By Sale of a copy of Conybeare's work	-	1	1 0
1836	March	14—By Messrs. Black and Co. for copies sold	-	1	13 0
	Oct.	12—By Sale of Cædmon, and Conybeare's work, at the Society's apartments	-	2	9 6
1837	April	10—By ditto	-	2	1 9
	Oct.	9—By ditto	-	1	1 0
1838	Oct.	31—By ditto	-	1	11 6
1839	Jan.	8—By ditto	-	1	1 0
1840	July	2—By ditto	-	1	1 0
1841	Jan.	8—By ditto	-	1	7 6
1842	April	25—By ditto	-	0	17 6
	July	6—By ditto	-	18	12 11
	Oct.	7—By ditto	-	2	15 6
1843	Jan.	6—By ditto	-	0	15 0
	June	26—By ditto	-	2	5 0
1844	Feb.	13—By ditto	-	1	2 0
	June	29—By ditto	-	0	7 0
1845	June	27—By ditto	-	0	15 0
	Oct.	14—By Mr. Pickering, for copies sold by him	-	45	19 3
		By Balance due, December 31, 1845, from the Anglo-Saxon Fund to the Society of Antiquaries	-	812	12 11
				£1,463	6 0

(There remain, in stock, 200 copies of the Metrical Paraphrase of parts of the Holy Scriptures, by Cædmon, and 220 copies of the Codex Exoniensis.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—By the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, Transactions, Vol. II Part II., 4to. 1846. By the Numismatic Society, the Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXI., and a list of the members, 1846, 8vo.

John Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two paintings, brought to this country from the port of Shanghae, in China, by Captain Heaton, of the ship Carib, to whom they had been presented by a merchant of that place ; they were described as having been painted in the interior of the country, and as of an uncommon description. They appeared to represent subjects of Oriental Mythology.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., communicated observations on various opinions which have prevailed in regard to the site of the station Cambodunum, or Camulodunum, of Antonine's Itinerary ; and a piece of evidence, lately discovered by him, which seems to go far towards determining this long doubtful question. The road which passed by that station extended through the whole of our island. On the part by which Eboracum, or York, is connected with Mamucium (by many antiquaries supposed to be Manchester), two other stations occur in the Itinerary, namely Calcaria, nine miles distant from York, the distance of the modern town of Tadcaster, and Cambodunum. This is placed at the distance of 20 miles from Calcaria, and 18 from Mamucium. The actual distance, however, between Tadcaster and Manchester, by any practicable line, cannot be less than 50 miles. Horsley had suggested that the reading of the *Iter* might be erroneous, and proposed the correction of 30 miles, instead of 20, in the first-mentioned distance. Mr. Leman conjectured that an intermediate station might have been omitted ; but neither of these suppositions, as shewn by Mr. Hunter, could be regarded as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. He alluded to the controversy regarding the supposed identity of Cambodunum with a place mentioned by Bede, as Campodunum ; to the endeavours of Camden to fix its site, and his conclusion that it was to be found at Almonbury, in the West Riding. This opinion had been first controverted by Horsley, who shewed that the works at that place were not Roman, and, following a clue supplied by Camden, who had recorded the discovery of a Roman altar in the district of Greteland, in the parish of Halifax, brought together various arguments to prove that the site of Cambodunum should be fixed near the village of Elland. After the death of Horsley, fresh evidences were collected by the Rev. John Watson, respecting Roman remains in the district of the parish of Halifax, called Stanland ; numerous *indicia* of Roman occupation were found at a place called Slack, near the southern border of the parish, but actually within the parish of Huddersfield. These facts were communicated to Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, and the result was the conclusion, that the true site of the Cambodunum of Antonine had at length been established at Slack. Mr. Hunter adverted to the researches of Mr. Percival, of Royton ; the remarks of the commentator on the Itinerary, in the Translation of Richard of Cirencester ; and the statements of Dr. Whitaker, in his survey of the parish of Halifax. That writer appears to have questioned the validity of the claim asserted, in

regard to Slack, in consequence of Mr. Watson's observations. Mr. Wellbeloved, in his Eburacum, hesitates to pronounce decisively in favour of either opinion respecting the site of Cambodunum. In the course of this controversy antiquaries appear to have undervalued, as Mr. Hunter remarked, the authority of Camden, as a conscientious recorder of facts; his intimacy, moreover, with the Saviles of Bradley, in Stainland, afforded him the best opportunities of obtaining information in that district. A striking evidence in corroboration of his assertion regarding the altar found in Greteland, is supplied by an entry in a volume amongst Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian, comprising collections for the history of the Manor of Wakefield, by an officer of the Manor under the Saviles, John Hanson, of Woodhouse in Elland. He has therein recorded the fact of the discovery of the altar, in the year 1597, with foundations, Roman coins, and other remains, at the ground called "Thick Hollins, lying upon the height near the Clay House, near unto the Linwell." He gives a representation of the altar, which completely identifies it with the one described by Camden, and mentions the visit of Camden to the neighbourhood, in 1599. Mr. Hunter submitted, in conclusion, that the discovery of a Roman altar and remains near the spot on which Horsley conjectured that the Romans had formed a camp, is undeniable; and that the site of Cambodunum ought henceforth to be regarded as fixed at Greteland, the claim asserted by Watson and the Whitakers in favour of Slack being untenable.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide vacation, to meet again on Thursday, June 11.

Thursday, June 11, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following Resolution of the Council, viz.:—
At a Council holden on the 9th of June, 1846, at 3 P.M.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair,

Resolved,

That, in compliance with the wish expressed by several Fellows of this Society, it shall, from November next, be the practice, so far as possible, to announce from the Chair at each ordinary Meeting the names and subjects of such communications as it is intended should be read at the next.

It is obvious, however, that this plan cannot be carried into effect, unless the Secretary shall be provided in sufficient time to make his arrangements with an adequate supply of Papers; and the President and Council beg leave, therefore, to express their hope that the Fellows of this Society will have the kindness, in the course of the ensuing summer, to prepare and forward Papers to the Secretary,—thus still further promoting the interests of this Society, and of antiquarian science.

That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to each Fellow of the Society residing in the United Kingdom.

MAHON, P.

Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq., of Clapham Rise, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Statistical Society of London, *Journal*, Vol. IX., Part II., 8vo. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Part XI. By John Henry Parker, Esq., *A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford*, Part IV., 8vo. 1846. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1846. *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Parts XIV., XV., 8vo. 1836. By Charles Sandys, Esq., *A Critical Dissertation on Professor Willis' Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, 8vo. 1846. By Captain Grover, *The Bokhara Victims*, second edition, 8vo. 1845: *Lord Aberdeen and the Ameer of Bokhara*, sixth edition, 8vo. 1845.

William Roots, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., communicated for inspection two iron spear-heads, and a short sword, or dagger, found in the bed of the Thames, at Kingston; they were considered by him to be Roman, and noticed as substantiating his supposition that Cæsar crossed the Thames at that place. Sir Samuel Meyrick considered these remains as more appertaining to the Roman period than the bronze weapons found at Kingston, and exhibited on previous occasions by Dr. Roots.

Alfred J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a notice of Roman remains, near Blechingly, in Surrey. The district occupied by the Regni, in West Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, presents many vestiges of Roman occupation. The researches made at Holwood Hill, in 1828, had tended to confirm the opinion that the Noviomagus of Ptolemy, the chief station of the Regni, was there situated. Seven miles southward is found the elevated range of downs, forming the northern boundary of the valley of Holmesdale, upon which numerous fortresses are to be found, probably of Roman origin; and similar strong holds appear on the Kentish hills, eastward, towards Ightham and Wrotham. It would be easy to shew that the Holmesdale, throughout its extent, was guarded by a continuous chain of ancient forts, amongst which Blechingly and Ryegate castles, subsequently occupied by the Saxons and Normans, may be included. On a bold eminence, called White Hill, near the former place, on the estate of J. Perkins, Esq., of Pendhill, Mr. Kempe had recently noticed indications of a Roman building, on the north side of a bye-road, leading to Merstham. The spot is protected by the downs to the northward, in accordance with the usual care of the Romans in the selection of sheltered sites for their villas. The building may now be traced by a hollow in the surface, about 40 ft. in length, and 24 ft. in breadth: the northern end appears to have been circular, and there are remains of a party-wall; numerous fragments of roofing and flue tiles, and other Roman materials, are scattered over the surface of the ground. The country people consider these to be the remains of a bath, which might have been readily supplied by the numerous springs arising in the adjacent hills. A crop of wheat growing in the field was an obstacle to the prosecution of any detailed examination at the present time.

The President stated that he could fully corroborate the statement

made by Mr. Kempe, in regard to the existence of ancient earth-works, towards the eastern extremity of the Holmesdale; having had frequent occasion to notice such evidences of ancient occupation in the neighbourhood of his paternal estates, at Chevening.

The Dean of Hereford, F.S.A., communicated a notice of the burial-place of Joanna de Bohun, on the north side of the Lady Chapel, at Hereford Cathedral, recently disclosed to view during the progress of the restoration of that decayed fabric. In an arched recess in the wall is seen a recumbent effigy, under which a wooden coffin had been deposited in a grave, half the depth of which only was below the level of the chapel. The lid had been covered with linen of fine texture, upon which had been sewn three large crosses patées, and eight smaller ones, formed of white satin: three similar crosses appeared also on each side of the coffin, and four large iron rings at each side and end. The remains had been wrapped in cloth, apparently woollen, fastened with strong packthread: the bones were much decayed, as is usually the case in interments in the Cathedral; but the flowing hair remained perfect, detached from the cranium, like a wig. It was of a yellowish red colour, and so profuse in quantity, that the prevalent notion of the growth of the hair after death, which, as the Dean remarked, had been entertained by him from previous observations, appeared to be confirmed. This lady had been heiress of Kilpec, in Herefordshire, and espoused one of the Bohun family; in the year 1327, she gave the church of Lugwardine, with the chapels of Llangarrew, St. Waynard's, and Hentland, to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; and this donation was subsequently applied to the service of the Blessed Virgin, for which, previously, no sufficient provision had been made in the church of Hereford. It appears by the Obits, that she died in the same year, 1 Edward III. The foundations and circular apse of the original chapel, succeeded by the beautiful specimen of early English architecture, to which her bequest contributed, had recently been brought to light; the Dean remarked that, in the ante-chapel of this portion of the Cathedral, certain details partaking of Norman character appeared, which are not to be traced in the parts more eastward; and these last, as he supposed, had been constructed subsequently to the gift of the lady of Kilpec. During the necessary repairs towards the west end of the Lady Chapel, several interments were disclosed, and amongst them six ancient graves were found, cut through at about the middle of their length, in order to form the west wall of the crypt of the chapel, a moiety of each corpse being left in its original resting-place. In another grave a *bull* was found, and near to it a slab, inscribed with the name of "Magister Thomas de Torrington."

The Marquis of Northampton exhibited a small coffer, or forcer, of wood, beautifully carved, purchased by him at Constance. It was of German workmanship, some portions of the ornament being of architectural character, and presenting features of the style termed *flamboyant*. Its date appeared to be the latter part of the fifteenth century.

William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable original document, being the Covenant of the Scottish Parliament, in renunciation of Popery, dated August, 1641, and bearing the autographs of the peers and representatives. It was found in the charter-chest

of Major Richard Leslie Bruce Dundas, of Blair Castle, county of Perth.

The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne communicated a description of a statue of Minerva Custos, and other Roman antiquities, recently discovered at Sibson, and Bedford Purlieus, Northamptonshire. A portion of this paper having been read, the remainder was reserved for the next meeting.

Thursday, June 18, 1846.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles Sandys, Esq., of Canterbury, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following books were presented, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.—By the Archæological Institute of Rome, *Monumenti Inediti*, Vol. IV. Parts 1—12. fol. Bullettini, 8vo. 1845. *Annali*, Vol. XVI. 8vo. 1845.

J. R. Planché, Esq., F.S.A., communicated some remarks in further illustration of the origin of the badge and motto of the Prince of Wales, in reference to the interesting notices by Sir N. Harris Nicolas. Mr. Planché had been the first to draw public attention to the absence of all contemporaneous authority for the notion commonly received, that they were the personal insignia of the King of Bohemia. He observed that the motto HOUMOUT is rather a Flemish, than a German word, as stated by Sir Harris; that it is a noun substantive, and not an adjective. *Hoochmoet*, or *Hoomoet*, signifies “*magnanimité de courage, courage hautain*,” according to Mellema, in his *Promptuaire François-Flameng*. Instead of regarding this word and ICH DIEN, as two separate mottoes, he was inclined, from the evidence adduced by Sir Harris, to consider them as forming one complete motto, as written in full by Edward himself, in the remarkable signature of which a fac-simile has been given. He suggested the following interpretation of the whole motto, “*High spirit I serve*,” or, less literally, “*I obey the dictates of magnanimity*.” This conjecture may serve to explain the apparent contradiction in the prince’s will, which makes no mention of ICH DIEN, for, the escutcheons being arranged on his tomb in alternate order, the motto was merely divided, and HOUMOUT ICH DIEN may be read thrice in succession, above the six escutcheons on either side. Mr. Planché cited, as analogous examples, the Percy motto, “*Esperance en Dieu*,” popularly known as *ESPERANCE*; the motto or posy of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, on his second marriage, “*Aultre n’auray, Dame Isabeau, tant que vivray*,” usually given as simply *AVLTRE N’AVRAY*; or the war-cry of Crequy, which occurs abbreviated in like manner. In point of construction, he remarked that the prince’s motto has its parallel in that of the earls of Pembroke, “*Ung je servirai*.” He considered the suggestion made by Sir Harris, that the feathers were possibly derived from the county of Ostrevant, as very valuable, and conjectured that some supposed resemblance between the words *Ostruce* and *Ostrevant* might have led to the selection of

ostrich feathers as the symbol of that province, the arms of which have not been recorded.

John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., sent for exhibition two volumes containing sketches of Cathedrals, churches, architectural remains, costume, and antiquities, being portions of a series of thirty-seven volumes of drawings made by the late John Carter, between the years 1764 and 1817, each volume comprising the sketches of a year. Mr. Britton also exhibited nineteen sketches by the same artist, representing monuments in Hereford Cathedral.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, illustrative remarks on a gold ornament, forwarded for exhibition to the Society by Miss Gurney. It is an ornament composed of an ancient cast from a gold coin of the Emperor Maurice, rudely set in gold, with a loop for suspension, and portions of red glass or stone set in a double row around the coin. The diameter of this medallion measures an inch and a half; it was found upon the breach of the Norfolk coast, between Bacton and Mundesley, in January last. Three looped ornaments are preserved in the British Museum; one exhibits a genuine coin of the elder Philip, A.D. 244, another is set with a coin of Posthumus; these have loops behind, and seem to have been used as fastenings, or fibulæ. The third had been a pendant jewel, and is ornamented with a cast of a coin of Valens, and a border of portions of glass, in like manner as the medallion found in Norfolk. Similar ornaments, formed with Roman coins, are to be seen in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris. The specimens preserved in the British Museum may be ascribed to the sixth or seventh century. Miss Gurney remarked that the Danes had the practice of imitating Byzantine medals, as shewn by the curious ornaments represented in the publications of the Royal Society of Archæology at Copenhagen; these, however, although used for the same purpose, are very different in character when compared with the medallions in question. Whilst engaged in this inquiry, Sir Henry had conversed with Mr. Worsaae, the eminent antiquary of Copenhagen, who informed him that some Roman gold coins, set within ornamented circles of the same metal, exist there, but that the greater number of such ornaments are of the bracteate kind, ornamented with rude figures, or Byzantine coins, ranging from the last half of the fifth century to the middle of the eighth. In the account of the Væringers, or body-guard of northmen in the service of the Emperors at Constantinople, as given by Mr. Laing, in his version of the *Heimskringla*, some curious information is given regarding the discoveries of coins of the Greek emperors, Cufic coins and gold ornaments, apparently of Eastern workmanship, discovered in Norway, and supposed to be the hidden treasures of the Væringers. Mr. Worsaae's notices of ancient Northern ornaments, given in his work entitled "*Danemarks Vorzeit*," throw further light upon this curious subject. He describes gold rings for the neck adorned with plates inlaid with coloured glass, or hung round with gold bracteates, or thin plates stamped on one side with the imitation of some foreign coin. Runic legends occasionally are found in the margin. The gold bracteates have been found varying in dimension from half an inch to twelve inches in diameter. The medallion exhibited to the Society by Miss Gurney has

been presented by her to the British Museum, and will be deposited in the collection of National Antiquities, which is in the course of formation.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., communicated some Observations on the claim of Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, to have been one of the residences of the captive Mary Queen of Scots; in reference to the inquiry of Prince Labanoff, which had been brought before the Society by the President, on a recent occasion. Hardwick, one of the seats of the Duke of Devonshire, is situate about eighteen miles from Chatsworth, and the same distance from Sheffield, places where much of the time of Mary's captivity was spent. The house exhibits one of the most perfect existing specimens of the residences of the nobility of the times of Elizabeth, and printed books, as well as local tradition, have uniformly asserted the fact of the Queen's residence there, which had been regarded by the Prince Labanoff as questionable. Mary landed on the shores of Cumberland, May 16, 1568, and proceeded through Cockermouth and Carlisle to Bolton Castle, where she remained until January 26, 1569. It was determined that she should be given in charge to the Earl of Shrewsbury, a decision which appears by the private correspondence of the Talbot family to have been taken as early as the previous month of October. On quitting Bolton, Mary, who was in feeble health, travelled slowly, and letters exist written by her at almost every stage of her journey. On February 3, she reached Tutbury, where the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury were ready to receive her; and up to that time it is manifest that she could not have been at Hardwick. She was, however, then committed to the charge of persons to whom Hardwick, its estates, and whatever mansion might then exist, at that time, or soon after, belonged. The Countess was a daughter of John Hardwick, and, on the death of her brother, succeeded to the estate. The subsequent residence of Mary at Winfield-Manor, about ten miles distant from Hardwick Hall, until September 21, is clearly ascertained by her letters; she might have visited that place in some excursion on horseback, but the apprehension of attempts for her release at this period must have occasioned rigid restraint and constant vigilance; and Winfield appearing not sufficiently secure, the Queen was removed to Tutbury and Coventry. At the request of the Earl, she was removed to his mansion at Chatsworth, recently erected. Hence, on November 28, 1570, she departed to his castle at Sheffield, the decision of the court being that she should no longer be permitted to move from one place to another, but that some house of the Earl's should be named as the future place of her continual abode. Sheffield Castle had the preference, as secure against surprise or escape; and therein were the next fourteen years of her captivity passed, so long as she remained in Shrewsbury's custody: her train was reduced, and constant guard was maintained. Her excursions on horseback were limited to short distances, and the Earl was required to be constantly in attendance. There is scarcely a probability that, during this period, Mary could have been a resident, or even a visitor, at Hardwick; her temporary removal to the lodge in Sheffield park, during some changes in her apartments, was noticed by the jealous Elizabeth as an infringement of the rules prescribed; no one was allowed to visit the captive, and even the Earl's

son stated that for many years he had not seen her. By the mediation of the French ambassador, she was permitted to pay short visits to Buxton and Chatsworth, and these temporary removals are generally ascertained by the dates of her letters. In 1583, she was allowed to visit Worksop, seventeen miles distant, an excursion which excited the displeasure of Elizabeth, and in the following year the charge of Mary was transferred from the Earl to Sir Ralph Sadler. She quitted Sheffield on September 3, remained at Winfield until January, 1585, removed to Tutbury, thence to Chartley, and finally, on September 25, to Fotheringhay. There is nothing, as Mr. Hunter observed, amongst the numerous written memorials of her time that can be construed into a recognition that Mary visited Hardwick, and the strictness with which she was confined renders it highly improbable that she could ever have been there. The tradition of the house alone is in favour of such a notion; but even this cannot be traced for much more than a century. There is even every probability that the present house was not in existence during Mary's life-time, but was erected by the Countess of Shrewsbury subsequently to her widowhood in 1590. The date 1599 is even inscribed on the door of one of the rooms supposed to have been inhabited by the Queen. Some, indeed, have supposed that it was in the older mansion still remaining, in which Mary resided; but this is very improbable. Hardwick Hall, although it seems to have no claim to be regarded as one of her residences, may still serve as an example of what the houses were (now destroyed) in which her captivity was passed. Of Sheffield Castle nothing now remains; Sheffield Manor and Winfield Manor exist in ruins; and the house at Chatsworth which received her has been replaced by a more magnificent fabric.

The reading of Mr. Hartshorne's description of Roman remains, discovered in Northamptonshire on the estates of the Duke of Bedford, and communicated to the Society by his Grace's permission, was then concluded. During the spring of 1844, the first discovery occurred at a spot between Wansford and King's Cliffe, upon the western side of a wood called Bedford Purlieus, near to a road which may not improbably be considered as a vicinal way communicating with the Ermine Street, and in the neighbourhood of Castor, Chesterton, and other places of Roman occupation. Two small statues were found, deprived of the heads and feet; both were in the same attitude, holding whips, and clad in short tunics. They were formed of a compact shelly oolite, apparently the material found near the place, known by the name of Barnack-rag. With these were disinterred a large globular earthen vase, designated by Mr. Hartshorne as an *obrendarium*, used for sepulchral purposes. It contained human bones, and numerous fragments of glass and pottery, with two elegant *pateræ* of Samian ware; one of those small glass vessels usually called lachrymatories; another glass vessel of unusual form, being a *simpulum*; and a fictile vase decorated with figures in relief. This remarkable specimen of earthenware was formed of the clay of the district; the ground was of a black colour; the subjects represented upon it were combats with animals, most elaborately wrought. The whole of these curious remains formed, as Mr. Hartshorne supposed, a portion of a Roman *bustum*. The two statues might have been

intended to represent the propitiatory *Dû inferi*, or possibly Tisiphone and Hecate; he was, however, disposed to regard them as emblematical decorations of the tomb, figures of the Social Manes, destined to be placed on either side of the sepulchral amphora. Mr. Hartshorne proceeded to notice the Roman remains found at Sibson, now called the Wansford Station, in the spring of 1845. They consisted of a mutilated statue of Hercules rather above the natural size, a torso of Apollo, and a statue of Minerva Custos, of the size of nature; the Gorgon's head decorated her breast, a circular shield appeared at her side, on which her left hand rested, whilst with the right she grasped a sceptre. These statues, as well as the pair discovered at Bedford Purlieus, were formed of the Barnack-rag, the stone of the district; they are specially interesting as being the only examples of Roman sculpture, of the kind, hitherto found in Britain. The fact that these works were executed on the spot is likewise important, and supplies a valuable addition to our knowledge of the progress and state of Roman art in one of its most important colonies.

The Society then adjourned over the summer vacation, to meet again on Thursday, November 19.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847. 1847. 1847. 1847. 1847. No. 7.

Thursday, November 19, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President read the following Letter addressed to His Lordship by Albert Way, Esq.

“ Wonham, Reigate, 9th Nov. 1846.

“ MY LORD,

“ On a former occasion I made known to your Lordship my apprehension that it would become impracticable for me to discharge properly the duties of the office of Director, which I have had the honour to hold. The Society will shortly resume their meetings, and I feel it incumbent upon me to tender my resignation of this honourable post. I have ceased to reside in London, and it will be wholly out of my power to attend the evening meetings. There may have been times when the regular attendance of each officer of the Society of Antiquaries may have been dispensed with, but I have too sincere a desire for the welfare of the Society not to feel, that, at the present moment, every officer ought to be constantly at his post; I cannot, therefore, conscientiously continue to occupy a position to the duties of which it will not henceforth be in my power to attend, and must request your Lordship to accept my resignation.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your obliged and obedient Servant,

“ ALBERT WAY.

“ The Viscount Mahon.”

The Rev. John Edmund Cox, of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, was balloted for and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Books were presented to the Society. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., *The Gentleman's Magazine*, from July to November, 1846. By George Godwin, Esq., *The Builder*, Vol. IV. Parts 6—9, fol. 1846. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, Parts 222—226, 4to. 1846. By the British Archæological Association, *Transactions of the Association at Winchester in August 1845*, 8vo. and their *Journal*, No. 7. 8vo. 1846. By the Editors, *Moniteur des Arts*, No. 29, 4to.

1846. By Dr. C. F. Beke, *A Statement of Facts*, 2d edit. 8vo. 1846. By the Trustees of the British Museum, the *Alexandrian Codex*, a complete Copy, with the exception of Tome I. Part I. and the Notes to Part I. which had been previously received: also the Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum, Parts V—VIII. *l. p.* By Dr. Leemans of Leyden, Honorary Fellow, The Eighth Livraison of Egyptian Monuments in the Netherland Museum, fol. By the Archaeological Institute of Rome, *Monuments Inédits: Cahier 2*, pl. 13—24, fol. max. 1841; *Annales*, Vol. II. Part 17. 8vo. 1845; *Bulletini per l'anno* 1845, 8vo. By the Zoological Society, their Proceedings from 10th June 1845 to 14th April 1846, 8vo. By the Royal Geographical Society, their Journal, Vol. XVI. Part I. 8vo. By the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, their Journal, No. 17, Part I. 8vo. By the Maitland Club, *Liber Collegii Nostre Domine: Registrum Ecclesie B. V. Marie et S. Anne infra Muros Civitatis Glasguensis MDXLIX. Accedunt Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu.* 4to. Glasg. 1846. By the Corporation of London, *An alphabetical Index to the Catalogue of their Library*, 8vo. 1846. By the Publishers, *Monthly Prize Essays*, Vol. I. No i. 8vo. 1846. By the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, *Copies of Mr. Bruce's Reports on Internal Defence and on Conjoint Expeditions*. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, their Journal Vol. VII. Part i. 8vo. 1846. By the Leeds Philosophical Society, the Twenty-fifth Report of their Council, 8vo. 1844-5. By M. Lecoindre-Dupont, *Lettres sur l'Histoire Monétaire de la Normandie et du Perche*, 8vo. 1846. *Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*, 8vo. 1845-6. By Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, *Modus tenendi Parliamentum: Edited by T. D. Hardy*, 8vo. 1846. By George Grant Francis, Esq., *Charter of Confirmation to the Borough of Swansea*, by Oliver Cromwell, 8vo. 1846. *Original Charters and Materials for a History of Neath and its Abbey*, 8vo. 1845. Not published. By the Swansea Philosophical and Literary Institution, their Proceedings, 8vo. 1838. By George Burton Esq. the *Chronology of Stamford*, 8vo. 1846. By the Numismatic Society, the *Numismatic Chronicle for July 1846*, No. 33, 8vo. By the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, *Mémoires*, 8vo. 1844; *Bulletin*, 8vo. 1843; *Annales*, 8vo. 1844-5; *Americus*, 8vo. 1845; *Mémoire sur la Découverte de l'Amérique*, second tirage, 8vo. 1843. By the Camden Society, twenty-one Volumes of their Publications, 4to. By the Registrar-General, the *Seventh Annual Report of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England*, 8vo. 1846. By the Statistical Society of London, their Journal, Vol. IX. Part 3, 8vo. 1846. By the Royal Asiatic Society, their Journal, Vol. X. Part I. 8vo. 1846. By Dr. Gideon A. Mantell, *A Day's Ramble in and about the Ancient Town of Lewes*, 8vo. 1846. By Sir Roderick Impey Marchison, his *Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Southampton*, 10th Sept. 1846, 8vo. By Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, *Heraldic Visitations of Wales and part of the Marches*, 2 vol. fol. 1846. By the Committee of the Archaeological Institute, their *Archæological Journal*, Vols. I. II. 8vo. 1845-6. *Proceedings of the Institute at Winchester*, in Sept. 1845, 8vo. By George Bowyer, Esq. *Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England*, 2d Edit. 8vo. 1846.

By M. Eliacin Carmoly, *Mémoire sur une Médaille en l'honneur de Louis le Débonnaire*, 8vo. 1834. *Relation d'Eldad le Danite, Voyageur du IX Siècle*, 8vo. 1838. By the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, *Anaptyxis Biblica*, 8vo. 1846. By Dr. J. H. Schröder of Upsal, *Legenda Suecana Vetusta S. Helenæ, hactenus inedita*, 8vo. 1845. *Skirners Färd fran Isländsken öfversatt*, 1 Del. 8vo. 1843. *Histoire de la Société Royale des Sciences d'Upsal*, 4to. 1846.

Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. presented two impressions from the Seal of the Abbey of St. Mary of Talley, in Caermarthenshire, from a round matrix found at Wymondham in Norfolk, at present in the possession of Mr. W. Kent of Norwich. In the area, the small half-length figure of an Abbot, mitred, bearing his crozier, is represented within a gothic arch, the words **ave maria** over his head; and above, of larger size, the figure of the Lamb and banner. A plant in a flower-pot stands on each side of the gothic arch. The circumscription in black letter, * **S' abbtis & convent^o b'e marie de talley.**

Edward Foss, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a Memoir on the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Seal in the reign of John.

Scarcely two writers, he observed, agree either in the names or the succession of the Lord Chancellors of this reign; the earlier compilers of the lists of those officers having to rely either on the historians, who were often mistaken, or on their own examination of original documents, which was necessarily limited and unsatisfactory. Since the publications by the Record Commission have been given to the world, the means of arriving at correctness have been materially increased, and recent authors must be presumed to have used them. Much allowance is therefore to be made for the errors of the former, while the assertions of the latter become a fair subject for critical inquiry; the more especially in John's reign, most of the records of which have been published *in extenso*.

Mr. Foss next referred to the principal writers who have treated of the Lord Chancellors of this period, namely, Thynne, in his continuation of Holinshed's Chronicle; Philipot, in his Catalogue of the Chancellors of England, 1636, mostly taken from Thynne's Collections; Spelman, whose "Series" in his Glossary is mainly extracted from Thynne's Lists; Dugdale, in the "Chronica Series" appended to his "Origines Juridicales," 1666; Oldmixon, in his "Lives of all the Lord Chancellors, by an impartial hand," 1708; and Mr. T. D. Hardy in the "Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, Keepers of the Seal, &c." and the Lives of the Chancellors recently published by Lord Campbell.

The general impression has been, that when a Charter is authenticated by the words "Data per manum A. B. or C. D." the person so subscribing was either Chancellor, or Keeper of the Seal, or Vice-Chancellor. This mode of authentication we are assured has occasioned the discrepancy in the various lists hitherto published: some authors designating as Chancellors persons whom others call Keepers, or Vice-Chancellors.

The endeavour of this paper was to remove the confusion thus arising, by fixing with greater certainty the names and order of the Chancellors, and by considering the real character borne by those who have been thus called Keepers or Vice-Chancellors.

Mr. Foss contended that throughout the reign of John there are comparatively few Charters thus authenticated by the Chancellors themselves; that it was not their positive duty, even when present, to affix their names in this form; and that in almost every case, where the name of a known Chancellor appears, his title is distinctly added: while in the case of those who have been denominated Keepers, no addition to their names is found beyond the clerical dignity which they happened to hold at the time.

Mr. Foss next pursued his inquiry into the official character of the persons who thus authenticated the Charters, to whose names the designation of Chancellors was not added, and whether they have been properly designated as Keepers or Vice-Chancellors. In addition to other objections it appears that two, three, and sometimes four individuals are found performing the duty of attesting the Charters at the same period of time, and no document exists evidencing any appointment of Keeper or Vice-Chancellor. He thence inferred that, the Great Seal being frequently if not usually deposited in the Treasury of the Exchequer, under the care of its officers, who were answerable for its safe custody, and when it was required to be used would be in attendance for the purpose of producing it, some of them were in daily attendance on the Chancellor: and that these persons were no more than his subordinate officers, either Clerks of the Chamber of the Exchequer, or Clerks of the Chancery.

Mr. Foss next proceeded to his Proofs: enumerating no fewer than five several persons as attesting Charters during the Chancellorship of Hubert de Walter from 1109 to 1205; in one instance, two of them affixing their signatures upon the same day. He then shewed the alternation of the attendance of several of them during different months in the 5th and 6th year of Hubert's Chancellorship.

The Succession of Chancellors during the rest of John's reign was next drawn out, excluding Hugh de Wells and Ralph de Neville, who have been hitherto comprehended in the List; and removing Richard de Marisco from the position usually assigned to him, and placing him at the end of the reign. It also introduces a new Chancellor in Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, who has heretofore been entirely omitted. The order in which the Lord Chancellors succeeded each other was also shewn in a Table at the end of the Communication; followed by another Table of Officers authenticating the Charters, by some called Keepers or Vice-Chancellors, as far as they could be gathered on the Charter Rolls from the 1st to the 15th John, A.D. 1199—1203.

Thursday, November 26, 1846.

WILLIAM RICHARD HAMILTON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Sir Thomas Cartwright, of 36, Albemarle-street, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an original Charter and Seal, dated 1281, of Margaret de Ros, daughter and co-heiress of

the last Peter de Brus, Lord of Skelton, in Yorkshire, relating to certain lands in the Barony of Kendal, in Westmoreland.

Walter Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., communicated to the Society a Memoir on the use of the Sling as a warlike Weapon among the Ancients, accompanying a Present to the Society of a leaden Pellet, or Sling-bullet, inscribed with Greek characters, found lodged in the Cyclopiæ Walls of Samé, in Cephallonia. The Pellet was inclosed in a Box constructed of the wood of that redoubtable ship, the *Téméraire*.

The date of this Pellet, Mr. Hawkins observed, must depend on the degree of probability attached to the supposition that it was deposited there by one of the hundred Achæan slingers from Ægium, Patræ, and Dyme, in the army with which the Roman Consul, M. Fulvius, reduced that place, after a siege of four months, B.C. 189. In shape it resembles an almond; and the characters upon it present the word ΦΑΙΝΩ or ΦΑΙΝΕ, the concluding letters being slightly defaced; φαίνω, or in the Ionic dialect φαίνεω, signifying "appear," "show yourself."

The importance of Missiles in the military operations of the Ancients was next adverted to; Mr. Hawkins observing that it was not to be estimated by that which they have attained to in modern warfare. The issue of a battle, in ordinary cases, then depending chiefly on the conflict between the *οπλιται* or heavy-armed soldiers. The *ψιλληται* or light troops, whose office it was to discharge stones, arrows, and darts, nevertheless, rendered important service, whether as skirmishers in driving the enemy from his battlements, in discomfiting the wavering phalanx, or in dealing death against the fugitives. In this last capacity they constituted in some measure a substitute for cavalry, a description of troops in which the ancients were very deficient. But they afforded most effectual aid in rugged and mountainous places, where the regular troops, being unable to act, were destroyed, without the means of retaliating, by the slingers and archers on the surrounding heights.

Mr. Hawkins's next consideration was the relative rank of slingers, with respect to their comrades in arms. One cause of the undue depreciation, he observed, of missile warfare amongst the Greeks, and of the disasters which its neglect entailed upon some of the finest armies, may be recognised in the pride of wealth or of valour which taught the citizen soldier to regard the rank of the heavy-armed as the more honourable, either on account of his more costly equipment, or of his more perilous post. The low estimation in which slingers were held is evinced by the fact that Generals who wished to degrade or deteriorate a conquered people, not unfrequently armed them with slings, and forbade them the use of any other weapon. This policy was adopted by Cyrus the Great (about B.C. 540) towards the Phrygians and Lydians. And Xenophon remarks, that Cyrus considered the Sling to be of all weapons the most dishonourable and servile.

In tracing the use of the Sling historically, Mr. Hawkins found some difficulty, from the circumstance that under the name of "light troops" several distinct classes of soldiers were comprehended; namely, the slingers, the bow-men, the javelin-men, and the stone-casters, and that the Greek historians more frequently use the general term than the

specific denominations. Notwithstanding however, without professing to give a complete history of the Sling, in the remainder of his Memoir, he pointed out its chief epochs, and detailed the accounts of some of the most important Campaigns in which it was employed, together with some notices by ancient historians of its peculiar excellencies and deficiencies as an engine of warfare.

The earliest historical notice of the Sling is about the date B.C. 1406, found in the Book of Judges, ch. xx, v. 16, where it is related that in the army of the Benjamites were 700 men, left-handed, "every one of whom could sling stones at an hair-breadth." The next allusion to it is in the account of the death of the Philistine champion Goliath. From these, and other passages, the Slingers appear to have occupied a far more honourable position in the Israelite armies, than in those of the Greeks and Romans.

After referring to two Homeric passages, in which the use of the Sling is mentioned, of a date supposed to be B.C. 1184, Mr. Hawkins traced the employment of it through various periods of Greek and Roman History.

Toward the close of the Fifth Century before Christ, it appears the use of sling-stones began to be superseded by that of leaden bullets, and from this period downwards, the latter missiles are frequently mentioned both by Greek and Roman historians. The Greeks called them *μολυβδίδες*, *μολυβδαίνειαι*, and *σφαيرαι μολυβδιναι*, leaden bullets; and the Romans *glandes*, from their shape. They were ornamented with some device, or with inscriptions, as in the instance of the bullet which gave rise to the present Memoir. They were sometimes of considerable weight, as much as an Attic pound, but the usual weight of extant specimens is from an ounce and a half to three ounces and a half: and specimens have been found in the plains of Marathon, in Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Corcyra; at Athens, and in the channel of the Ilissus.

Specimens of Sling-bullets with Roman characters are far more scarce than those with Greek letters. The largest number have been found at Florence, where, as is conjectured, there was formerly a Roman arsenal. Amongst the devices in Roman characters, may be mentioned "*Feri, strike. Fugitivi peritis, ye perish in your flight, &c.*" Among the ruins of Eryx, to the eastward of Trapani (the ancient Drepanum), many leaden bullets for slings are found, some of which, as we are told in Captain Smyth's description of "Sicily and its Islands," are inscribed with imprecations.

Mr. Hawkins concluded his observations with the remark that the Sling had often been assigned to the ancient Britons; but there appears to be no adequate foundation for such a supposition. The Saxons, however, were celebrated for their skill in the use of this weapon, and the Anglo-Norman army seems always to have included an organized body of slingers. But the use of the Sling gradually became obsolete, though it was retained for a long time as a means of amusement and exercise. We have however evidence of its employment in war as late as the end of the fourteenth century, in the ballad entitled "A Tale of King Edward and the Shepherd," and at the commencement of the fifteenth

century, in the following passage from a Poem called "Knyghthode and Batayle," quoted by Strutt in his "Sports and Pastimes."

"Else eek the cast of stone, with sling or honde;
It falleth ofte, yf other shot there none is,
Men harneysed in steel may not withstonde
The multitude and mighty cast of stonys:
And stonys in effect are every where,
And slynges are not noyous for to bear."

Thursday, December 3, 1846.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., The Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1846, 8vo. By the Leeds Philosophical Society, their Twenty-sixth Report for 1845-6, 8vo. By Henry Butterworth, Esq., a Catalogue of Lord Chancellors, &c. by T. D. Hardy, 8vo.

Dr. G. A. Mantell, F.S.A. presented to the Society Two Drawings of a perfect glass Roman Vessel, dug up at a considerable depth, in making the foundation of the Hospital at Colchester.

The Secretary read "Remarks on Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, and her daughter Gundrada," communicated by W. H. Blaauw, Esq., F.S.A.

This Memoir was in answer to a Paper printed in the Archæological Journal for March, 1846, by Thomas Stapleton, Esq., V.P. Soc. Antiq., entitled, "Observations in disproof of the pretended Marriage of William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, with a daughter begotten of Matildis, daughter of Baldwin Comte of Flanders, by William the Conqueror, and illustrative of the Origin and early History of the Family in Normandy."

Mr. Stapleton's Inquiry had led him to the conclusion that Queen Matilda, previous to her marriage with William then Duke of Normandy, was the divorced wife of one Gherbodo, and the mother of three children, Gherbod, Frederic, and Gundrada; Gundrada having at a later period become the wife of William de Warren. Such former marriage, however, divorce, and issue of Matilda by Gherbodo were denied by Mr. Blaauw, who stated that in all the authorities he had been able to consult, he could find no proof, direct or indirect, to give Mr. Stapleton's hypothesis support. Mr. Blaauw contended that the Chronicle of Tours, which Mr. Stapleton had relied on, warranted no more than the mere fact of the marriage of Matilda with William in 1053; and that the mention of her as a damsel (*puella*) was of itself inconsistent with the imputed previous marriage. Mr. Blaauw then went into the circumstances of Matilda's marriage with William, their affinity, and the consequent Papal excommunication: drawing a further inference from the details, that so far from an anterior union having taken place, she had never left her home previous to her marriage with William. The Norman Chroniclers, he maintained, without exception, refer either to affinity or consanguinity as having caused a delay of Matilda's marriage with William, but that none had dropped the slightest hint of any previous

husband or children, nor consequently of any divorce. Mr. Blaauw cited various passages from the Norman historians, upon the uniform authorities of whom he rejected the marriage with Gherbodo, while on the other hand he considered the idea of Matilda having had illegitimate children as utterly precluded both by her station and character, being in the words of Malmesbury "the woman in our time an especial mirror of prudence, the perfection of modesty." Since William de Warenne, he added, terms Matilda, in his charter to Lewes Priory, "the mother of his wife," Gundrada, the only inference left is, that William the Conqueror was Gundrada's father. Warenne, he continued, does not indeed in his charter so designate King William as he might have done, but as that document was written under the reign of William Rufus, he preferred to distinguish the first King William from the second, as him "who first brought me into England, and by whose licence I brought over the monks;" a description more apposite to the purpose of the charter, and not requiring more details of family pedigree at a time when the single marriage of Queen Matilda with William must have been so notorious to the world that it was quite superfluous to state expressly who was the father of her children.

A mutilated Charter from William the Conqueror, preserved in the Cottonian Volume Vespasian F. III. fol. 1, granting the manor of Walton in Norfolk to Lewes Priory was next commented upon, in the reading of parts of which there is considerable variation between Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Blaauw, particularly as to the words "filie mee," in an early line, in the room of which Mr. Stapleton conceived he saw the words "pro me."

No two Chroniclers, Mr. Blaauw observed, agree in the Lists of the Conqueror's daughters, and the omission of Gundrada from them he considered as only one of several instances of females being forgotten or left thus unrecorded. Even William of Malmesbury, though living in the times, says in his account of the king's daughters, after mentioning Cecilia, Constantia, and Adela, "the names of two others have escaped my memory."

The remainder of Mr. Blaauw's Remarks related to the assumed dates for the births of William and Matilda's children; to the errors of Orderic Vitalis in his details of the royal Pedigree; to the origin of the Norman family of Warenne; and to the founding of the Priory of Lewes by William de Warenne, Gundrada's husband.

Thursday, December 10, 1846.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. residing at Rouen, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Books were presented to the Society, and Thanks for them were directed to be returned. By Thomas Wright, Esq. *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, Numbers V. VI. XII. and XIII. 8vo. 1840-3: with the *Archæologist*, No. V—X. 8vo. 1842.

The President and Council exhibited to the Society, at the request of John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. a Collection of Drawings from their Portfolios, ten in number, consisting of Elevations, Plans, Sections, and Details of Norwich Cathedral. They were purchased by the Society in 1806, of William Wilkins, Esq. senior, of Norwich, for the sum of 150*l.*, for whom they had been previously made by Mr. Repton. A short Communication from Mr. Repton to Sir Henry Ellis was at the same time read, explanatory of the changes which the fabric of the Cathedral had undergone since the Drawings were made.

Mr. M. Percy Hart exhibited to the Society a Mould made from a brass Tablet, apparently of Russo-Greek workmanship, discovered a few months ago, in digging a Grave in the burying-ground of Christ-Church, Spitalfields.

Thomas Lott, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society a copy of "A Direccion takyn for the receyving of the Corps of the most Noble Princes Queen Elizabeth, 16th Feb. 18th Hen. VII." from the Archives of the City of London.

The President and Council gave notice that the Ballot for the Offices of a Member of the Council and of Director, vacant by the resignation of Albert Way, Esq. will take place at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday the 7th of January, 1847: and that in pursuance of the Statute, chap. v. sect. 5 and 11, the President and Council had nominated and recommended to the Society for election, as a Member of the Council and Director, Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N., F.R.S.

Thursday, December 17, 1846.

WILLIAM AYRTON, Esq. (the senior Member present) in the Chair.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were directed to be returned for the same. By Richard Brooke, Esq., Observations upon the Accounts of the Battle of Stoke Field in 1487, 8vo. 1825. By the Royal Society, Catalogue of Miscellaneous Literature in their Library, 8vo. 1841. By the Royal College of Physicians of London, a Catalogue of the Fellows and Licentiates in 1846, 8vo. By W. D. Bruce, Esq., The Newleafe Discourses on the Fine Art Architecture, by Robert Kerr, 8vo.

Frederick Nash, Esq. exhibited to the Society, by the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, a Series of finished Drawings, seventeen in number, recently made by him, of Cowdray House in Sussex.

The Reverend Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., laid upon the table a Manuscript from his own Collection, which had been prepared with great care, for the especial use of King Charles the First, soon after his accession to the Throne.

It contained an account of what had been done up to that period, in the attempt to establish what is called an Academi Royal; being an Association of learned men formed for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries chiefly Historical and Antiquarian, to the Members of which were to be granted by special charter from the Sovereign peculiar privileges, rank, and insignia.

The exhibition of this Manuscript was accompanied by an Account of this Design from the first conception of it. The author was Mr. Edmund Bolton, an eminent scholar and antiquary, the author of *Nero, Caesar, the Hypercritica*, and many other works. This person had observed with regret the fall of the old Society of Antiquaries, and determined to make an effort to restore it. He attributed the fall in a great measure to its being an Association purely voluntary, having no bond such as a Charter would give, and no dependance on the State, which a Charter would secure. He set out therefore with the principle that it was above all things desirable to obtain the Royal Patronage, and to place the Academy in fact in close alliance with the Sovereign power. And, having laid down this first principle, and having his mind strongly imbued with a sense of what he conceived to be the dignity of the Literary Character, and its importance as an element of National Greatness, he conceived that it would be possible so to frame the constitution and charter of the Academy that the Members of it in all time to come should form an *Order of Literary Men*. His scheme was indeed in this particular of the most magnificent description. The Academy was to be united with the Order of the Garter; the members of it were to wear the Ribband and Jewel which are figured in Mr. Hunter's Manuscript, and he even speculated on the possibility that Windsor Castle might be assigned to the Members as the place in which to hold their Chapters, or, as he expresses it, to be turned into an English Olympus. The scheme now appears wild and extravagant; but it was not at once dismissed as a vain and foolish design. The reputation of Bolton gave to it some authority. He was a gentleman by birth, had studied at Cambridge and in the Inns of Court, was the intimate friend of Camden, and well known to all the principal Antiquaries and other men of learning of his time, and he stood in the position of a kinsman to the Duke of Buckingham. The Duke looked favourably upon the design, mentioned it in Parliament, where it was well received, and introduced the author of it to King James. The King appears to have expressed in general terms his approbation of the design.

This was as early as from 1617 to 1621, but the design did not advance so rapidly as its sanguine projector seems to have expected. He however kept steady to his purpose; he brought the scheme into definite order; and selected the persons who were to be the original Members of the Academy. There were to be three Classes of Members, whom he called the *Tutelaries*, the *Auxiliaries*, and the *Essentials*. The *Tutelaries* were to be the Knights of the Garter, the Lord Chancellor, and the Chancellors of the two Universities. The *Auxiliaries* were to be lords and others selected out of the flower of the nobility, and councils of war, and of the New Plantations. The *Essentials*, on whom the weight of the business was to lie, were to be laymen, most famous in Arts and Literature. The manuscript contains a list of the *Essentials*, who were in number eighty-four. There appear in the list the names of the most eminent poets, antiquaries, and heralds of the time, with many other persons whose pretensions were of a different kind. Among the most remarkable names are Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Mr. George Chapman, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Kenelm Digby,

Sir Dudley Digges, Mr. Michael Drayton, Mr. Benjamin Johnston, Mr. Inigo Jones, Sir Thomas Lake, Mr. Endymion Porter, Sir William Seagar, Sir Richard Saint George, Mr. John Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, and Sir Henry Wotton.

All that was now wanting was the Royal Fiat; and this Bolton appears, from his own account, to have been very near obtaining. In August 1624 he was introduced again to the King, who was then at Rufford; and in a long conference, he went through all the particulars of the design as it had been finally settled; and received, as he thought, the King's final approval; his Majesty suggesting only a few trifling alterations. But before any thing was actually done, the King died; and the new Sovereign, who had been present at the interview between the King and Bolton, and had made the remark that "it was too good for the times," looked less favourably upon it. The scheme at last was wholly laid aside; nor was it till after the Restoration of King Charles the Second that the less magnificent but probably not less useful design of the Royal Society established by Royal Charter was brought to bear.

Mr. Hunter's Communication contained more particular details of the plan. He also gave some account of Bolton himself, the author of the design, and slight notices of nearly all the original Members, sufficient to indicate the ground of their pretensions to seats in the Academy.

In consequence of the Christmas Holidays the Meetings of the Society adjourned to Thursday evening the 7th of January, 1847, at the usual hour.

Thursday, January 7, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

Arthur Ashfield, Esq., of Crown-court, Old Broad-street, was balloted for, and duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

His Highness Prince Alexander Labanoff, of Petersburg, the Editor of Queen Mary of Scots Letters; M. Paul Grimblot, of Paris; and M. Eliacan Carmoly, of Brussels, were also balloted for as Honorary Members, and duly elected.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them. By J. B. Nichols, Esq., *The Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1847, 8vo. By J. Murray, Esq., *English Etymologies*, by H. Fox Talbot, 8vo. 1847. By the Council of the Art Union of London, their *Almanac* for 1847; Tenth Report of the Committee of Management, 8vo. 1846. By C. H. Cooper, Esq., *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge*, Parts 29—31, 8vo. By Sir John Rennie, *An Outline of the Progress of Civil Engineering in Great Britain since the time of Smeaton*, 4to. 1846. By the Editor, the *Athenæum*, Part 228, 4to. 1846. By Dr. J. H. Schröder, of Upsal, *Glossarii Latino-Suethici Specimen Vetustum*, 4to.; *Histoire de la Société Royale des Sciences d'Upsal*, 4to. 1846; *Inscriptiones Gothlandenses Medii Ævi*, 4to. 1836. By the Council of the Architectural College of the Free Masons, their *Proceedings*, Part I. 8vo. 1846.

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the Society four curious Shields recently purchased from a dealer by the Board of Ordnance for

the Armouries in the Tower. No particulars respecting them were obtainable from the seller, but a general Description was supplied by Mr. Porrett.

“The largest of the shields represents on the boss St. George and the Dragon; on three of the compartments the subjects relate to the Siege of Troy, and the fourth compartment represents two Knights tilting against each other. This shield appears to be of about the time of Henry the Eighth.

“The shield next in size is of very elaborate workmanship; the conical boss and the border are divided into ten compartments, all of them representing subjects from the Old Testament—Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; the entrance into the Ark; the sacrifice of Isaac; Moses striking the rock, &c. &c. From the style of ornament, I conclude that this shield is of the time of James the First.

“The next in point of size is a Scotch shield, representing six armed horsemen in outline formed by indentations effected by a punch; they are very well designed, and I presume not older than the time of Charles the First.

“The last shield is a beautiful specimen of Italian work, representing Scotch Kings and chiefs in eight compartments, and belonged probably to some noble family of that country.”

The Society then proceeded to ballot for the election of a Member of the Council and of the Director in the room of Albert Way, Esq. resigned, when Captain William Henry Smyth, Esq. R.N., F.R.S., was unanimously elected a Member of the Council and Director of the Society, until the next Anniversary on the 23rd April, 1847.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 8.

Thursday, January 14, 1847.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. was admitted a Fellow of the Society, and John Wimbridge, Esq. was duly elected a Fellow.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same : By the Archæological Institute, The Archæological Journal, Number XII. By the Society of Antiquaries of the Morinæ, Memoirs, Vol. I—VI., with an Atlas. By W. D. Haggard, Esq. F.S.A., Observations on the Standard of Value, second edition, 1847.

Mr. Haggard presented at the same time an original Double Protractor (*registered*). It has the property of constructing angles, and measuring distances at the same time ; raising perpendiculars, and forming circles ; and will save much time to those who may have occasion for its use.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A. was enabled, by the kindness of Mr. John Doubleday, to lay before the Society casts from the two Seals of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry III. One of them is his Seal as Earl of Cornwall and Poictou ; the other, of larger spread, is his Seal as King of the Romans, a mutilated impression of which was engraved on wood, for the last edition of Dugdale's Monasticon. Richard, the youngest son of King John, was made Earl of Cornwall in 1226 ; elected King of the Romans in 1257 ; and died in 1272. The impression of the seal is very perfect : on one side is a shield of arms representing a lion rampant crowned, within a bordure charged with roundels ; circumscribed SIGILLVM RICARDI COMITIS CORNVBIE. On the other side the Earl is represented in mail armour, with surcoat, his left arm bearing a shield, on horseback ; the right arm and hand extended, wielding a sword ; the inscription SIGILLVM RICARDI COMITIS PICTAVIE.

Charles Spence, Esq. exhibited to the Society a Ring found among the ruins of the Priory of Frithelstoke, near Great Torrington, in the county of Devon. Various figures are engraven upon it, representing the Virgin and Child on one side, and the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket on the other, whilst a trefoiled recess containing an equilaterally-cut diamond in each section, may be considered as emblematic of the

Trinity. The ring is of gold, and, from the style of the workmanship, may be attributed to the reign of King Edward IV. or Henry VII.

W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the Society a section of the Tower of York Minster, measured and drawn by him in 1840.

G. Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the Society a sketch of the Tomb erected in the Collegiate and Parochial Church of Nôtre Dame at Bruges, to the memory of the celebrated Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester; and of Mary de Borssele his wife; which interesting memorial was destroyed by the French Revolutionists in 1797. The sketch was copied from an original drawing in Indian-ink, which was discovered by Mr. Steinman in a very valuable manuscript volume preserved in the Bibliothèque Publique of Bruges; in this book are described all the funereal memorials of that city from 1698 to 1707, and then from 1789 up to the present time. Other works have also treated of this tomb, but more or less imperfectly. M. Van Praet, in his *Recherches* printed in 1831, says that it was nine feet in length, of black marble, and adorned with figures of bronze. In his letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Steinman also communicates notices of several other remarkable tombs, from the same volume, of especial interest to English heraldry.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A., communicated to the Society the copy of a letter written from an English traveller at Rome to his father, in the year 1721, giving a graphic account of the Pretender and his family, as well as of their domestic habits. The gentleman describes the reluctance he had to being introduced to a Jacobite family; but, accident having brought them together, he received many kindnesses, of which he thus speaks:—

“We were admitted without ceremonies; y^e Pretender entertain’d us on the subject of our families, as knowingly as if he had been all his lifetime in England. He told me some passages of my grandfather; of his being a constant follower of K. Charles y^e first and 2d.; and added, S^r. had you been of an age before my grandfather’s death to learn his principles, there had been little danger of yo^r taking part against the rights of a Stewart. He then observed how farr the prejudices of education, and wrong notions of infancy, are apt to carry people from the paths of their ancestors. He discoursed as pertinently of several of our neighbouring families as I could do, upon which I told him I was surprised at his so perfect a knowledge of our families in Eng^l. His answer was, that from his infancy he had made it his business to acquire the knowledge of y^e laws, customs, and families of his country; so as he might not be reputed a stranger when y^e Almighty pleas’d to call him thither. These and the like discourses continued, till word was brought dinner was serv’d. We endeavour’d all we could to withdraw, but there was no possibility for it, after he had made us y^e complin^t. ‘I assure you, gentlemen, I shall never be for constraining any man’s inclinations; however, our grandfathers were worthy people, and dined often together, and I hope there can be no fault found y^t we do y^e same.’

“There is every day a regular table of 10 or 12 covers well served, unto w^h some of y^e qualified persons of his court, or travellers, are invited. It’s supplied with English and French cookery, French and Italian wines; but I took notice the Pretender eat only of the English dishes, and made his dinner of roast beef and what we call Devonshire pye. He also prefers our March beer, which he has from Lughorn, to y^e best wines. At y^e desert he drank his glass of champagne very heartily, and, to do him justice, he is as free and cheerful at his table as any man I know. He spoke much in favour of our English ladies, and said he was perswaded he had not many enemies among them; then he carried a health to them; y^e Prin-

cess with a smiling countenance took up the matter, and said, 'I think then, Sr. it will be but just that I drink to y^e cavaliers.' Sometime after, y^e Pretender drank a health to y^e prosperity of all friends in England; which he address'd to me. I took y^e freedom to reply, y^t as I presum'd he meant his own friends, he would not take it ill that I meant mine. 'I assure you, Sr.' said he, 'y^t the friends you mean can have no great share of prosperity till they become mine; therefore here's prosperity to yours and mine.' After y^t we had eat and drank heartily, the Princess told us we must go and see her son, which could not be refus'd. He is really a fine promising child, and is attended by English women, mostly Protestants, w^{ch} the Princess observ'd to us, saying y^t as she believed he was to live and dye amongst Protestants she thought fitt to have him bred up by their hands; and that in the country where she was born there was no other distinction but of that of honest and dishonest. Their women, and particularly two Londoners, kept such a racket about us to make us kiss y^e young Pretender's hand, y^t to get clear of them as soon as we could, we were forced to comply. The Princess laughed very heartily, and told us she did not question but the day would come that we should not be sorry we had made so early acquaintance with her son. I thought my self under the necessity of making her the complim^t that being her's he could not miss being good and happy.

"On the next post day we went, as commonly y^e English gentlemen here doe, to y^e Pretender's house for news. He had rec^d a great many letters, and after having perus'd them, he told us that there was no great prospect of amendment in the affairs of England; y^t the secret committee, and a great many other honest men, were taking abundance of pains to find out the cause of the nation's destruction, w^{ch} knowledge, when attain'd to, will avail only to give the more concern to y^e publick, without procuring relief; for that the authors would find means to be above y^e reach of y^e common course of justice. He bewoan'd the misfortune of England, groaning under a load of debts, and the several hardships contracted and impos'd to support foreign interest. He lamented the ill treatm^t and disregard for the ancient nobility, and said it gave him great trouble to see the interest of the nation abandon'd to y^e direction of a new sett of people, who must at any rate enrich themselves by the spoil of honest dealers, labourers, and manufacturers. 'Some may imagine,' continued he, 'that these calamities are not displeasing to me, because they may in some measure turn to my advantage. I renounce all such unworthy thoughts; the love of my country is the first principle of all my worldly wishes, and my heart bleeds to see so brave and honest a people distracted and misled by a few wicked men, and plung'd into miseries almost irretrievable.'"

Thursday, January 21, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Dr. W. Bromet, M.D., F.S.A. communicated an account of several bronze helmets and celts discovered in forming a new road at Mattrey, the ancient Mattrejum, between Innsbruck and Brixen. Twelve of these helmets are in the Imperial Cabinet of Medals at Vienna; and near the margin of one of them is an inscription in the so-called Phœnician characters, but which Dr. Bromet thinks very like what are deemed Archaic Greek. Another of these is preserved at Salzburg, of which a drawing accompanied this communication; it had cheek-pieces, but no vizor, whilst its horned crest and rude style of ornament appear to be Celtic, resembling some in the British Museum. The design, consisting principally of small indentations, or dots, would indicate an Etruscan origin; and, according to Pliny, the ancient inhabitants of Brixen came from Etruria. "I must venture to suppose," says Dr. Bromet, "that the ancient Brixenses improved on their Etruscan form of helmet; unless indeed—from the circumstance of finding several instruments called

celts with these helmets—we may conclude that the inhabitants of Matrejiun belonged to some Celtic-Etrurian tribe, of whom we have only a slight record; and that, from the number and good condition in which these celts and helmets were found, they had never previously issued from the spot where they had been manufactured.”

Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a Memoir on the Existence of Municipal Privileges under the Anglo-Saxons; in a letter addressed to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director of the Society. A portion of this paper having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, January 28, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

Edward Frederick Smyth Pigott, Esq., and Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq. were duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following Presents were received, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: By the Royal Geographical Society, The Geographical Journal, Vol. XVI. Part II. By Henry Stothard, Esq., F.S.A., a cast in plaster of a figure in wood, found among the numerous relics discovered in the bed of the river Thames, in the progress of the operations connected with the building of New London Bridge.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A., who forwarded the above figure, made a communication respecting it, in a letter to the Director. He thinks it was probably from the chapel built upon the Old London Bridge by Peter of Colechurch, and dedicated to Thomas à Becket. The figure represents God the Father personified as a Pope; at his feet is the globe, the symbol of universal power; the head is crowned with the Papal tiara; and the hands probably held in front a representation of Christ crucified. In confirmation of this supposition, Mr. Smith sent the impression of a curious seal belonging to Dr. J. W. Nicholl Carne, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, in which the Almighty is thus holding a crucifix: the inscription is

S. PATR. CRUCIFICUS DE MANU IN CAUSIS.

A Papal type of the Almighty was common in Italy during the middle ages; but it was rare in England, and in Germany the *imperial* form was preferred, whilst the French chose the *regal*, to which they attached the highest veneration. In Spain, it seems, God was as often exhibited in the insignia of Pope as in that of King. Mr. Smith observes that both the figure before us, and one of an ecclesiastic in his possession, discovered at the same time and place, seem to be of Flemish workmanship.

Benjamin Williams, Esq., of Cowley Grove, Uxbridge, exhibited to the Society an *estoc*, or thrust-sword, found in the river Seine, at Rouen, which he describes as apparently of the fifteenth century. “The shape of the guard is not very common, and the remarkable weight of the balance-shell proves that the blade must have been very much longer.”

Señor H. Tellez de Lazen presented, through Sir Henry Ellis, three

porcelain bricks from the saloons of the Alhambra of Granada, which, in his opinion, are more than 600 years old.

W. Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a plan of the Saxon crypt at Lavingham, in Yorkshire; a drawing of one of the capitals behind York Minster; and a sketch of Genezzano at Rome.

The Secretary then concluded the reading of Mr. Wright's memoir on the Existence of Municipal Privileges under the Anglo-Saxons. The author observes, that in the old towns such privileges were not obtained from the Crown, but preserved to the burghers by their fortifications enabling them to stand long sieges, and dictate terms of accommodation. This was evidently the case on the continent; and there is every appearance of similar results having obtained in England, by the gradual intermixture of the Saxons with the Romans. The unusual circumstance of a city being taken by storm, was generally followed by its total destruction and abandonment; so that wherever a modern town occupies the site of an ancient one, we may infer that its existence has been uninterrupted. Both in the Roman municipia and in the mediæval cities, the members of the *Curia* were mostly so by inheritance, and election into this body was rare. All the magistrates but one were chosen by themselves out of this body; the exception being the *defensor civitatis*, a plebeian named by the people. Even the several trades chose their patrons from among the *curiales*. On the decay of Imperial power, the Roman cities are thus seen to have become complete oligarchies, till personal feuds led to their subversion. Renouard has admirably traced the present magistrates on the continent, through the mediæval ages, to those of ancient Rome; and we can also discern the *municipia* in our boroughs—the *curiales* in our burgesses—the *duumviri* in our bailiffs—and the *principales* in our aldermen.

Canterbury offers a strong instance of gradual transition,—for, when it became the Saxon capital of East Kent, the new inhabitants buried their dead, and finally built churches, on the spots used by the Romans for interment. It was a *prefect* who granted lands to the monks there in the year 805; and a distinction is made in the document between the *villa* and the *civitas*.

Ethelred, in consequence of a dispute with the Bishop of Rochester, laid siege to that city, and was foiled; though the Archbishop of Canterbury had to pacify him afterwards with a sum of money. A proof of municipal privilege occurred at Dover in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when his French brother-in-law attempted to seize lodgings by violence. Not only did the town's-men take up arms against him, but Earl Godwin sided with them, even to marching against Edward, who was inclined to favour the intruder. The Saxon Chronicles furnish numerous examples of cities resisting and defeating the Danes—"while the King and his Earls, with the forces of the counties, were not able to make a successful stand." London seems never to have been ravaged by the Saxons, though towards the end of the sixth century it became the capital of the East Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent, nominated its bishop. Yet the King of Mercia appointed a bishop in the year 635; whence it appears that London did not wholly belong to either of those

states, but was a free trading town. Indeed there was the King of Kent's *wic-reeve*, to see that the Kentish men were fairly dealt with in their purchases. The Anglo-Saxon code confirms the independence of London in the ninth century, by detailing its power to ride after a thief through the surrounding districts, and demand aid to slay him and "those who stand with him." In 994, the Danes attacked London with 94 ships; but they sustained a signal defeat, "with more harm and evil than they ever imagined that any *buruhwaru* (*burgesses*) would be able to do unto them." The town's-men of London are frequently praised in the Chronicles of these times, as brave and experienced warriors; yet—like the citizens of the Roman *municipium*—they were not liable to be called upon to fight out of their own walls, and the royal power over them was very small. Even Cnut, fearing a contest with them in 1012, when he wanted them to cede the body of the murdered Archbishop Alfey to the monks of Canterbury, as a martyr, condescended to obtain the treasure by stratagem.

It was not only towns founded by the Romans that enjoyed municipal privileges, for the example was followed by the Saxons, and then by the Ecclesiastics, of which especial instances are given by Mr. Wright. That our municipal corporations were not created by the Normans, is evident from the existence in the Saxon æra of a *præpositus regis*, or King's reeve, to collect the royal dues; from the officious and often oppressive conduct of this official, many of the municipalities were induced to compound for the taxes by a yearly payment of a stipulated sum of money, and for the smaller towns to buy their exemption for ever by *fee-farm* security. After the Conquest, although the privileges and constitution of the cities and towns were in principle untouched, in practice they were frequently trespassed upon. "A new race of feudal lords had entered upon the land, who were ignorant of the customs of the people over whom they had intruded themselves, and who had little respect for any customs which stood as obstacles in the gratification of their views of aggrandisement. This must have led to continual riots and disturbances in the old Saxon towns, and to infringement of their privileges where they had little power to obtain permanent redress. After undergoing all these vexations during a few years, they saw the advantages, or we may perhaps better say the necessity, of purchasing from the King written charters confirming their old rights, which became an effective protection in a court of law. Thus originated municipal charters, which are rather to be considered as a proof of the antiquity, than of the novelty of the privileges which they grant. They were granted most abundantly under Henry II. and his sons, when it became the policy of the English monarchs to seek the support of the independent burghers against a turbulent feudal aristocracy."

After the reading of this Memoir, Mr. Hallam announced that the publication of Layamon was completed at the press; and that, in conformity to the Council's resolution of 1st of March, 1831, "Copies of this work be sold to the Fellows of the Society at the price of 1*l.* 1*s.* and to the public at 2*l.* 2*s.*; it being understood that each Fellow of the Society shall be entitled to take but one copy at the lower price."

Thursday, 4th February, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: By J. B. Nichols, Esq. The Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1847. By the Editor, The Athenæum, No. 229.

An account of some successful excavations in the autumn of 1845, by the Hon. R. C. Neville, within a Roman encampment in the "Borough Field" at Chesterford, was communicated by C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Although the site had been partly ransacked before, about half an acre had remained untouched, and gave good promise. Workmen were employed to trench this ground. Circular holes to the depth of 20 or 30 feet abounded, and these invariably contained fragments of pottery. Coins too were found abundantly scattered over the surface, principally third-brass, and not in good preservation. One, however, of Cunobeline, deserves especial mention, from bearing TASC. FIL. which is decisive as to his parentage. No fewer than 20 vases were disinterred; but the most interesting relic there discovered was a terra-cotta *thuribulum*, in shape so strongly resembling the Saxon and Norman fonts as to render it probable that some such heathen prototype served as a model for Christian artists. Bronze and iron styli, fibulæ, rings, pins, bracelets, and other relics were found on this very productive spot.

Last summer, Mr. Neville was also induced to excavate among some ancient foundations at Hadstock, and his exertions were attended with success. A mass of tessellated pavement was soon disclosed in high colour and excellent condition, and coins, vases, pins, needles, and numerous fragments of pottery were scattered around.

Mr. Neville also opened five tumuli on Triplow Heath, in Cambridgeshire, attributed to the Anglo-Saxons, but there was little to reward his zeal beside bones, fragments of glass and pottery, and a coin of Valentinian I.

Mr. Neville's paper was accompanied by a folio of splendid drawings of all the Chesterford pottery and the Hadstock pavement, every one of which bore strong evidence of the skill and fidelity of the artist. There was also a detailed list of the coins, by which it appeared that there were found 9 of silver, 12 of large-brass, 24 of middle-brass, and 331 of small-brass.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the "Renewing of certaine Orders devised by the speciall comma'dement of the Queenes Maistie for the relief and staye of the *present dearthe of graine* within the Realme, in the yeare of our Lord 1586. Nowe to bee againe executed this present yeare 1594, upon lycke occasions as were seene the former yeare, wth an addition of some other particuler orders for reformation of the great abuses in ale houses and suche licke." Mr. Almack remarks that this MS. appears to have been printed in 1594, but he doubts whether a copy could now be found.

By this stringent order, the sheriff and justices of the peace of each county are desired severally to take some of the hundreds, rapes, or wapentakes, respectively into their charge, to summon the most substantial inhabitants, and administer an oath that they will search what number of persons there be in each house to feed, and what stock in their barns; also what land is about to be sowed with grain, as well as what sales or purchases they have made in that line, to whom and from whom. Item—what carriers of corn there be, where from and where to, their names and licences. Item—what maltsters, brewers, or *tipplers*, and bakers, with the amount of their trade. Item—who are the great buyers of corn, and who have bought or sold it on the ground, and at what price. And if any person refuse to declare the full truth, he shall be brought up before the justices and punished as they think fit, even to be sent to jail without bail, or bound in a good sum of money. The said justices shall—in the case of any persons who possess more grain than they require for their families' food and drink till the next harvest, and for sowing their land—send to the market to be sold *retail* a certain portion of the surplus; nor was any unsold surplus allowed to be taken away. No corn dealer was allowed to purchase grain, but obliged to inform the justices if he did not sow, or use in his family the corn he was allowed to reserve. Strict supervision was to be kept on the brewers and bakers as to regulated price, weight, and assize of rye, barley, pease, and beans, for the poor; and no grain-meat to be wasted upon dogs or other beasts, “nether that anye be spent in makinge stuffe called starche, as of late theire hathe bene discovered great quantitie expended in that vaine matter.” The millers to be restricted to grinding corn, and not allowed to deal in it; and no corn to be embarked in the ports or creeks for exportation. Moreover, the strict execution of these orders is to be certified to the sheriffs every month, and they are to make faithful report to the Privy Council every forty days: so that if any justices fail in their duty without sufficient cause, they may be displaced, and their room supplied with others.

To the former orders are annexed the following conditions:—that the justices of the peace shall take note of all the ale-houses, victualling-houses, and tippling-houses within their respective jurisdictions, and discharge all such as they deem superfluous and unmeet. Those that continue are to bind themselves to be of honest conversation, to allow of no gaming on their premises, and to conform rigidly to her Majesty's orders. The brewers are also bound to serve no beer but at such rate and price as the justices shall fix. And no victualler, tippler, or ale-house keeper shall permit any persons to lodge in his house more than a day and a night, unless he can answer for them as the statutes require. This or any other disorder shall be inquired into and reported every fortnight by the constables or principal officers, in defect of which meeter persons shall be appointed.*

* A copy of Queen Elizabeth's proclamation concerning the scarcity of grain in 1565 will be found in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XIV. pp. 27—32.

Thursday, February 11, 1847.

SIR ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

Major Thomas Henry Shadwell Clerke, and Richard Brooke, Esq. were balloted for, and duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same : By the British Archæological Association, Journal, No. VIII. By the Numismatic Society, Numismatic Chronicle, No. XXXIV. By M. Adrian de Longpérier, Notice sur une Inscription Latine inédite Bellérophon. By the publisher, Tracts for the Last Days, Numbers 1—17. By W. D. Bruce, Esq. Chronological Tables. By George Godwin, Esq. The Builder Vol. V. Part 1.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a silver ring found near Bifrons, and presented to him by the Dowager Marchioness of Conyngham. It is, he observes in his letter to Sir Henry Ellis, of the Anglo-Saxon period, and, doubtless, as late as the last half of the tenth century. It bears a cluster of globes in the form of a cross, and resembles one found in a barrow at Sibertswold in 1772, which is engraved in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*, Plate XXII. No 4. Mr. Akerman also exhibited, at the request of Mr. Diamond, a gold ecclesiastical ring set with an uncut sapphire, found in the Castle dike at Norwich a few years since.

W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a quantity of flint and metal celts discovered at various times in the neighbourhood of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk.

Charles Baily, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, through the Director, part of a priest's embroidered chasuble of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, which he procured at Cologne, and forwarded as illustrative of the views expressed by Mr. C. R. Smith respecting the symbolical representations of the Trinity. In the upper part of the cross is a seated figure of God the Father as a Pope, beneath is the Dove, and in the lower part is the crucified Saviour.

George Bowyer, Esq. D.C.L. F.S.A. in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, alludes to a parchment roll of 1629 entitled "The Standard of all the Gamesters of the Game of Swannes uppon the River Colney, &c." and he gives a summary of the old laws respecting that bird.* By these the swan is not included in the *feræ naturæ*. In the twenty-third year of Queen Elizabeth there were 500 swans in an estuary near the Isle of Portland, some of which were valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and 400 of them, not being marked, were seized for the Crown. Upon this the owners pleaded their title to them, as derived from the Abbots of Abbotsbury, who made no mark except cutting the pinion of one wing of those intended for the kitchen: the lawyers, however, decided in favour of the Crown, the water being public, and the swan a royal fowl—as whales and sturgeons are royal fish. Coke mentions a tradition of the punishment for stealing a *marked* swan being, for the thief to forfeit a heap of corn high enough

* Ordinances respecting swans and swan-marks will be found in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XVI. pp. 153—163.

to hide the bird when hung up by the bill. His lordship also quotes a case of the young cygnets being shared between the owner of the cock and the owner of the hen, because of their fidelity to each other, whilst, in other animals, the young belong wholly to the owner of the mother. This letter is accompanied by a curious black-letter pamphlet containing the ancient statutes and customs of England regarding offences against the swan laws; it is intituled "The Order for Swannes." Respecting the use of the aspirate which has converted swan-upping into swan-hopping, Mr. Bowyer remarks that on p. 2 of this pamphlet "you will find mention made of the *upping-daies*; and at p. 3 this expression the **swan-herdes** of the Duchie of Lancaster shall up no swanne, &c." The privilege of a *cigninota*, or swan-mark, was only obtainable by royal grant.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A. communicated, in a letter to Lord Mahon, an account of a lost city near the coast of Pomerania, said to have been overwhelmed by the sea in the eleventh century. Sir Henry says, "Among the foreign letters addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, and bequeathed by him to the British Museum, is one from a Mr. Churchman, the larger portion of which scarcely belongs to the objects of the Society of Antiquaries, but which, in one or two of its paragraphs, calls attention to a curious fact, for the most part long since forgotten, and but slightly recorded in history." Churchman's * letter was written in 1804, and insists that there is manifest evidence of the sea's having been retreating from some of the shores of Russia for ages past, and encroaching upon others. Among the instances already adduced, he mentions that a "boat made of oak, together with several human skeletons, was found some years ago in digging a small canal at Strelna, the seat of the Grand Duke Constantine." And in 1803 was published "a short account of a vessel laden with marble, lately found in the dominions of his Prussian Majesty, not far from the Baltic:" as this vessel was said to be covered with earth, it is concluded that this was occasioned by the sediment of the water in which she was immersed. But the sea gains on the land in other parts of the Baltic:—"In most of the charts of that sea, the ruins of the famous city of Vineta are represented under water. Antiquaries believe its name to be derived from the nation called the Vineti. These ruins lie between the Danish island of Bornholm and the island of Rugen, opposite to Swedish Pomerania. It seems that the streets have been laid out, like Babylon, at right angles. According to Lubeccius, alderman of Triptow, this ruined city, situate on level ground, was visited by travellers with attention about the year 1564; among other visitors was the then Duke of Brunswick, and his chaplain. A vessel had come from Gothland, and took away all the marble and metal then to be found. Among other things were a pair of very large city-gates made of metal, concerning which there existed a popular song. President Keffenbrink tells us that on the 14th of August 1771, two Dutch vessels were shipwrecked on the ruins of this city. There were then standing several

* John Churchman was a native of America, who published by subscription in London, *The Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Charts of the whole Terraqueous Globe.* 4to. 1794.

pillars of white marble, or alabaster. The Counsellor M. Jordan went thither with Commodore Baarts from Swinemund, who endeavoured to save the vessels: as the weather was fine, all the company went on board and inspected the pillars, one of which by the shock was brought from its vertical position. Some old men declared, that they had formerly seen these white pillars above water. A certain master of a vessel at Swinemund said that, eleven years before that time, an English ship was lost on the ruins of Vineta, and on that occasion he went thither to assist the vessel in distress. He said he had discerned two walls of brick, which he supposed were about four feet thick, and 60 or 70 feet distant from each other, but only some parts of them reached so high as the water's edge."

Sir Henry adds, that the oldest map on which he has as yet found the site of Wineta or Vineta laid down, is that in C. de Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*, 1593: and in 1650, it was described as *Wineta emporium olim celeberrimum aquarum aestu absorptum*. In Zedler's great Lexicon, 1748, there is a full account of this "principal and most ancient town." Its origin is derived from the Phœnicians, and it appears to have attained to great wealth and importance in 470; but intestine broils induced them to call in the Swedes and Danes, who are stated to have ruined this fine city about A.D. 796, or thereabouts.

On the termination of this paper, the Vice-President announced, that the usual time for auditing the Society's annual accounts being now near at hand, the President had nominated as Auditors Lord Monteaule; Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.; Sir Charles George Young, Garter; and Peter Levesque, Esq. The following statement was made:—

"It will be perceived from the list, that contrary, not indeed to any rule of the Society, but to its previous usage, the President has prevailed upon two of the gentlemen who were on the Audit last year to be Auditors again this year.

"The President is anxious to explain to the Society his motive for this unusual course, of which he trusts they will approve.

"He has been led to think, from his recent investigation into the financial state of the Society, that such an innovation might be in any year a desirable improvement upon the former course; but at present there is a strong and special reason for it.

"For several months there has been in progress, chiefly by means of Members of the last Board of Audit, a thorough investigation into the whole financial state of the Society,—of which the important results will appear to the Society in the next Report of Audit. But, to render this Report as clear and comprehensive as possible, it seems essential that the continuity of proceedings should not be broken; and that two of the Members of the former Audit should be continued on the next, so as to explain to their new colleagues the former steps of inquiry, and discuss with them the intended measures of improvement."

Thursday, February 18, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq. lately elected, having subscribed the obligations required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following present was received, and the thanks of the Society

were ordered to be returned for the same : By Mous. Octave Delepierre, Anglo-Saxoniana, 8vo.

C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A., in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, communicated his remarks upon some of the ancient British coins recently found by the Hon. R. C. Neville ; and he exhibited casts of them which had been forwarded to him. They were five in number, and thus classed :—

- I. *Obv.* CVNOBEL . . . Galeated head and bust, to the left.
Rev. TASC . FIL. A hog on its haunches, apparently eating a plant.
- II. *Obv.* CVNOBELINVS REX. Head to the right.
Rev. TASC (?) A Bull butting.
- III. *Obv.* Head to the right.
Rev. A hog walking to the right : a lunette or part of a circle above : a pearly star of five points below.
- IV. *Obv.* . . VER. Head to the left.
Rev. A goat standing to the left. In the field stars and a circle.
- V. (As Ruding, Plate v. fig. 34.)

“Of these coins,” observes Mr. Smith, “Nos. I. and II. are well-known to numismatists. They have gained additional interest from the interpretation given by Mr. Birch (see the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 78) to the hitherto puzzling word *Tascio* or *Tascia*, which, for a couple of centuries, furnished a theme for discussion and controversy, and brought into the field of literary disputation much learning and research to no satisfactory purpose. It remained for Mr. Birch to apply to the stubborn word the simple test of comparison, when it immediately resolved itself into *Tasciovanus* ; the F, or FIL. became *Filius* ; and when these two words were found in conjunction with that of Cunobelin, the entire legend naturally became *Cunobelinus Filius Tasciovani* ; suggested, no doubt, by the formula “Caesar Divi F.” on the coins of Augustus, which, together with the Consular coins, in many instances furnished designs for the British currency.” “No. IV. is altogether new. The letters upon it appear to be VER, but as the piece of metal has not covered the entire surface of the die, only a portion of the inscription appears. It may belong to the word Verulamium, often occurring upon the coins of Tasciovanus. The head is apparently that of Hercules, copied from a Consular coin ; the goat is probably derived from the same source. I need not dwell upon the importance of these monuments, almost coeval with the earliest historical account of Britain. They are indeed almost the only works of art which we can point to and pronounce exclusively British. Weapons and ornaments, funereal urns, and the mounds which covered them, may be disputed, but coins and their inscriptions admit of no doubt of correct appropriation. The new varieties which are constantly occurring (as in the little collection before us) should stimulate us to use every effort to secure those which may be brought to light in excavations, or by other means, for careful examination. Essex, as you are aware, was included in the kingdom of Cunobelin, and consequently in this county we find his coins in the greatest abundance. Some time since, I am informed, a considerable number were dug up in the vicinity of Colchester, and passed into the hands of a London dealer, by whom they were disposed of without any regard to

the purposes of scientific inquiry to which they might have been made available."

George Bowyer, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A. communicates the result of his researches into some legal antiquities, and particularly refers to the history of the degree of Doctor of Laws. The earliest occurrence of it is in the Code of the Emperor Julian—*De Professoribus*. About the middle of the xiith century, however, when the school of Bologna was fully established, the doctorship was first conferred as a degree; and Savigny conjectures that the jurisdiction granted by the Emperor Frederic I. to professors of the school of law contributed to bring about this change. Some time after, mention is made of Doctors of the Canon Law; and in the xiiith century of Doctors of Medicine, and other arts. A remarkable point in the early history of the Civil Law degree is, that its origin is essentially academical. The candidate was first honoured with the degree of Licentiatius, and afterwards—by a solemn assembly in the cathedral—the university proceeded to confer the degree of Doctor. Panzirolus describes the robe, scarlet cap, and furred hood, as having been derived from the ecclesiastical vestments; and he traces the origin of bestowing the ring, to the Roman knights. The epithet *Judex* was sometimes confounded with *Doctor*, as both indicated magistracy.

W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A., communicated his observations on some British, Celtic, and Roman stations in the vicinity of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire; and his paper was accompanied by a drawing of Totterhoe Castle, a British earth-work; together with a ground-plan of the British and Roman stations and roads in the vicinity of Dunstable. Mr. Saull mentions that he found abundant traces of the ancient inhabitants of the vicinity; and that the intersection of two British track-ways—which afterwards became the Watling and Icknield streets of the Roman æra—was visible. His examination of the site leads him to conclude that Durocibrivæ was not on the precise site of Dunstable, but a mile and a half to the westward, where a parallelogram of about four acres is strongly marked by its vallum and fosse on the three sides, the fourth being a natural escarpment of the hill.

Thursday, February 25, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V. P., in the Chair.

Richard Brooke, Esq. and the Rev. John Edmund Cox, were admitted as Fellows of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: By William Dickson, Esq. Wood's Magazine, No. 38. By Mons. Ballin, Précis analytique des Travaux de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, de Rouen, pendant l'ann. 1846. By the Camden Society, A Relation of the Island of England about the year 1500.

Sir Walter James exhibited, by the hands of the President, drawings representing various ancient buildings at Cashmere, Lahore, &c., lo-

calities which, as Lord Mahon observed in his letter accompanying them, "have so long been a *terra incognita* to the artist." These views are beautifully executed by the Hon. Charles Hardinge.

The Marquis of Northampton, F.S.A., obligingly exhibited a small terra-cotta figure of Eros, or Cupid, which was found in a tomb in the vicinity of Naples.

R. Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited to the meeting a steel shield of the xvth century, intended for the armouries in the Tower of London, in addition to the four which he recently laid before the Society.

George Bowyer, Esq. D.C.L., F.S.A., in a second letter to Sir Henry Ellis, discussed the history of the degree of Serjeant-at-Law. Coke, alluding to times before the Conquest, regards Serjeants as being anteriorly called *Narratores Counteors*, because of the count or declaration; a view for which he has the authority of the "Mirror of Justices," a work reckoned coeval with Edward I. or II. The learned Serjeant Wynne, however, refers the degree to the period of the Conquest, since great numbers of the inferior clergy followed King William hither, and were called by writ to this degree, in order to expound the Norman laws. Under Henry III. the King's Serjeant-at-Law prosecuted pleas of the Crown; and in the time of Edward I. we read of the *Serjeant Counter*, a dignity next in degree to that of a knight; and to the present day, this officer, becoming a peer, still continues a Serjeant. For want of authors of legal authority in those days, Mr. Bowyer quotes Chaucer on this topic; and the Serjeant's chusing a pillar at St. Paul's may mean, like the money-changers in the Temple, that there "they used to hear their clients, and take notes on their knee." The old poet dilates on the power and stateliness of the Serjeants, and assigns to them a capacity which no modern lawyer can claim:

"And every statute could he plane by rote."

If the Serjeant-at-Law had not the same quasi-judicial character as the Doctor, still no one could be made a Judge who was not first a Serjeant. This state and dignity were held to be requisite to counter-balance the heavy expense of their installation, amounting to 260*l.* and upwards; for they were expected to hold a sumptuous feast of seven days' continuance, to present gold rings to stated individuals, and to give liveries of cloth to their inferiors, as a "tokyne of the creacion." Mr. Bowyer then describes the ceremonials observed on such occasions—principally from Dugdale, Wynne, and Fortescue, and concludes by saying "this account of the venerable degree of Serjeant-at-Law has rather a melancholy interest to antiquaries, as its privileges are now abolished in the Court of Common Pleas, by statute 9 and 10 Victoria, ch. 54; and there will in future be no Serjeants created except as a preparation for the Bench."

Thursday, 4th March, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President announced to the Society that copies of Layamon are now upon delivery to the Fellows, at the terms proposed to the meeting of the 28th of January.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same : By J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1847. By the Royal Asiatic Society, their Journal, No. 17, part 2. By the Editor, The Athenæum, No. 230. By E. P. Colquhoun, Esq. Topography of the Harbours, &c. of Athens. By G. Godwin, Esq. The Builder, vol. v. part 2.

W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a square piece of lead curiously engraved, and probably the matrix for impressing the consecrated wafer.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to the Director, described the cromlech commonly called Wayland Smith's Cave, at Ashbury, in Berkshire. It stands about a mile and a half west of the famous White Horse cut in the chalk of the downs at Uffington, and within a hundred yards of an ancient road called the "Ridgeway." The stones once composing the cave of this invisible smith are called *sarsens* or "grey wethers;" they are lying in disorder about the spot, and are of the same quality as those at Abury and Stonehenge. The vault or cave was formed as usual in these sepulchres by upright stones covered by large slabs at the top. Of the latter but one remains; a large quantity of stone having been taken from this place some time since for the purpose of building a barn. "It will be observed," says Mr. Akerman, "in this cromlech that there are two lateral chambers, or transepts, giving to the entire ground plan the form of a cross. These chambers would alone be sufficient to negative the absurd idea of these stones having been raised as altars for human sacrifices—a supposition indulged in by the *speculative* antiquaries of this and other countries." The explanation offered of these gigantic monuments is, that the several chambers held the remains of great men; and that in the earth heaped over them to form the tumulus inferior people were interred. The description was accompanied by drawings of Wayland Smith's Cave, and one of the *Cromlech du Tus*, in Guernsey.

B. Williams, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society a description of the literary curiosities in the public library of Rouen; accompanied by an early Calendar, and an initial portrait, presumed to be of our Archbishop Anselm. The Calendar was written between A.D. 978 and A.D. 1097, a date ascertained by the saints which it enumerates, and by a comparison with other calendars. It is from an elegant Anglo-Saxon Missal of the eleventh century, which appears to have been taken from England by Robert Archbishop of Canterbury, when he fled on the Queen Mother's account from Edward the Confessor.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. S.A. addressed a letter to Lord Mahon, communicating a transcript of a Paper in one of the old Royal Manuscripts in the British Museum; probably the only perfect copy now in ex-

istence, and as such is both an historical and typographical curiosity. It is a miscellaneous piece, and was printed by Machlinia, the cotemporary of Caxton, not in quarto, as described by Ames, but in folio. The contents are—The Promesse of Matrimonie—The Lettre of annuelle Port—The Obligation of Nisi—Th' Articles of the Convencion betweene the Frenssh King and the Duc of Austrice, late called Duc of Burgoyne. "The greatest interest, however, attaching to this paper," says Sir Henry, "is that it preserves the terms and circumstances under which an early marriage was proposed for Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, with the Dauphin of France." It will be recollected that this princess was intended by her father for George Neville, Duke of Bedford; she was afterwards promised to the Dauphin, so that there might be no more "warre, batailles, and hostilities," between the English and French; was next wooed by her uncle Richard the Third; and finally married to Henry the Seventh.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847. No. 9.

Thursday, 11th March, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By Mons. de Gerville, *Recherches sur les Isles du Cotentin, &c.* By Mons. J. Bouchier de Perthes, *Du Patronage, ou l'Influence par la Charité.* By the Royal Irish Academy, their *Transactions*, Vol. XXI. Part I; and *Proceedings for 1844*, 5, 6. By the Statistical Society of London, their *Journal*, Vol. X. Part. I. By John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. a short *Vocabulary in the Arabic, Ghadames, and Tuaric Languages.* This vocabulary is extracted from a MS. Report of a Tour in Northern Africa by Mr. James Richardson in the years 1845 and 1846; and was privately printed under the superintendence of Mr. Norris of the Asiatic Society, and Mr. Richardson.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq. exhibited to the Society, through the medium of the President, some very remarkable plates of Asiatic Inscriptions, and other curious objects; the former obtained in 1839, from an excavation at Baroda, in the province of Gujerat. By a translation printed at the Bishop's College Press, Calcutta, their date appears to correspond with the year 812 of the Christian era.

Dr. Bromet, M.D. F.S.A. in a letter to the Director, remarks, that having called attention to the somewhat exaggerated views of a cromlech and obelisk in Brittany, presented some years ago to the Society by the Rev. Bathurst Deane, he now exhibits another drawing of this cromlech, or *dolmen*, as it is called in its neighbourhood; and also a drawing of the interior of the cavern under the tumulus Gaur' Innis. The upper, or table-stone of the cromlech, according to Dr. Bromet's own measurement, is 21 feet long, 12 broad, and 4 deep; it is supported by three vertical stones which are between 5 and 6 feet above ground: and there is another and shorter vertical stone, which, although not a supporter, was evidently erected for the purpose of its becoming so, should either of the three other uprights fail,—a provision observed in similar antiquities in Cornwall. The obelisk, or *menhir*, has long been in a fallen and fractured state; it consists of four pieces, altogether more than 70 feet long, and, at its largest end, 14 feet broad, with an estimated weight of 250 tons.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A., communicated to the Society, through Sir Henry Ellis, an extract from a published lecture on ancient remains

in Britain, with a view of its throwing some light upon Mr. Akerman's paper on Wayland Smith's Cave. He also forwarded an excerpt of a printed letter from Francis Wise, B.D. to Dr. Mead, 1738, on the same subject.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., in a letter to Lord Mahon, communicated a few remarks on the legend of Weland, the Smith; which, he observes, though not possessing much novelty, have not hitherto been placed before the English reader in a connected form. He regrets the degradation of our older traditions into mere nursery tales, as instanced by "the mighty deeds of the God Thor against the Giants of Jotenheim, being transformed into the exploits of Jack the Giant-killer." When John Leland made his antiquarian tours in the reign of Henry VIII. these local legends appear to have been extremely numerous: thus, speaking of Corbridge in Northumberland, he says:—"By this broke, as among the ruines of the olde town, is a place caulled Colecester, wher hath beene a fortres or castelle. The people there say that ther dwellid yn it one Yoton, whom they fable to have been a gygant." The giant race of the Northern and Teutonic mythology were termed Jotens or Yotens, in Anglo-Saxon Eotenas; and Layamon says,—“There dwelt Eotens, or giants, very strong, in Albion.” The schoolmaster, observes Mr. Wright, is the great enemy of legendary lore.

The story of Weland, which bears a close analogy to that of the Grecian *Ηφαιστος*, is found at some length in the Edda; from which it seems that he was the son of the giant Wade; that he obtained from the mountain dwergr, or dwarfs, the art of working metals by fire; that he excelled in making arms and armour; that he fell into the hands of King Nidung, who, to ensure his remaining at his forge, had him hamstrung, and the tendons of his feet cut; that he avenged himself by killing the king's two sons and outraging his daughter; and that he finally flew away with wings which he had constructed. Mr. Wright cites numerous allusions to this legend in the early romances and poems, and traces the deeds of the mythic smith through the literature of the different people of Western Europe. On the whole he has no doubt but that the hamstrung smith, Weland, was the same personage as the classic Vulcan, who was also lame, made arms and armour, and worked iron similarly, if the price of the labour were left with the metal.

Thursday, 18 March, 1847.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Sir Charles George Young, Garter, one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1846, reported that the Auditors, having duly examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, find the same to be just and true; and that they had prepared from the said Accounts an Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements, together with a statement of the financial state of the Society, for the information of the Fellows.

This Report was accordingly read; and it was resolved that it be

received, printed, and circulated. It was then moved and seconded that the Auditors' Report be taken into consideration on Thursday evening, the 15th of April, 1847.

Thursday, March 25, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

His Excellency George Bancroft, Esq. the American Minister at the Court of St. James's, was duly elected an Honorary Member of the Society; and the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, and Albert William Woods, Esq. were elected Fellows.

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same. By the Philosophical Society of Manchester, their Memoirs, Vol. VII. Part II. By the Zoological Society of London, their Transactions, Vol. III. Part IV. By W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. Historical Sketch of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1839. By the Royal Agricultural Society of England, their Journal, Vol. VII. Part II. By James Richardson, Esq. a Vocabulary of the Arabic, Ghadames, and Tuarick languages. By Douglas Guest, Esq. A new System combining inventions and improvements as appertaining to Floating Bodies. By M. Arwidson, Royal Librarian at Stockholm, A miscellaneous collection of Swedish Annals, Early Songs, Early Swedish Literature, Royal Letters, and Lives of the Swedish Governors; together with a large collection of engravings, in three folio volumes, with an index.

The Marquis of Northampton, F.S.A. communicated to the Society, Observations upon a Greek Vase—which was placed on the table—discovered in Etruria, now in his Lordship's possession, bearing the name of the fabricator, Nicosthenes. His Lordship first remarks on the significance of the various objects depicted on the shields of divinities and heroes: he then alludes to the form of the vase now exhibited, which had a long narrow neck, and two broad but very thin flat handles, as being so uncommon that he only knows of five others. Some of these bear figures and some do not; but each has the name ΝΙΚΟΣΘΕΝΕΣ ΕΠΟΙΕΞΕΝ, who appears to have been one of the earliest manufacturers, and all his paintings are black and white on a red ground. In the present specimen a duel is represented on both sides, but between one pair of warriors there lies a dead body. On one shield is a serpent, but only the inside is seen of that opposed to it. On one of the other pair there is a tripod. From the unity of subject observed on some vases, it is probable that the simple duel represents the death of Hector; and the other, the combat over the body of Antilochus. Thus Achilles would be an actor in each, in confirmation of which view it is remarkable that below the figures is a pair of cocks fighting, superscribed ΔΙΚΑΙΑ, which, read from right to left, gives us Æcides, the patronymic of Achilles. On a vase at Munich, we see a cock upon the shield of Hector.

The noble author gave a detailed view of the various devices or emblems which the Greeks bore upon their shields, and concluded by inviting others to investigate the subject. Some beautiful drawings were exhibited in illustration of the description.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the meeting a valuable collection of Celtic, Roman, and Saxon weapons of war, and a circular bronze shield, discovered in the bed of the Thames opposite London. For the sake of comparison he also placed on the table specimens of Roman and Saxon weapons found in Berkshire. Mr. Smith entered into a description of the various implements, and was followed by M. Worsaae, of Copenhagen, in the elucidations.

The President then gave notice that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the Anniversary Election of the Officers and Council of the Society will be on Friday, the 23rd of April, being on St. George's Day: also that on account of Passion Week and the Easter Holidays, the meetings of the Society would be adjourned to Thursday evening, the 15th of April.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand 31st December 1845	1396	5	5

RECEIPTS, 1846.

	£	s.	d.	
By 19 Annual (Old) Subscriptions for 1845, at £2 2s.	39	18	0	
By 163 Annual Subscriptions for 1845, at £4 4s.	684	12	0	
By portions of Subscription, T.M. Alsager, Esq., deceased, and Mr. Bacon withdrawn	4	4	0	
By 7 Subscriptions in advance for 1846	29	8	0	
				758 2 0
By Arrears of Subscription 1838 to 1843	42	0	0	
By ditto ditto 1843	31	10	0	
By ditto ditto 1844	138	12	0	
				212 2 0
By Admission of 11 Members		92	2	0
By 3 Compositions		126	0	0
By Sale of Books and Prints		78	1	10
By Dividend on £6,500 3 per cent. Consols, due Janu- ary 5th, 1846	97	10	0	
Income Tax	2	16	10	
				94 13 2
By Ditto, due July		94	13	2
				189 6 4
By Sale of £600 Stock at 95½	574	10	0	
Expenses	1	19	0	
				572 11 0

Amount of Stock 31st Decr. 1846 £5,900.

£3424 10 7

Witness our hands, 8 March 1847.

MONTEAGLE.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.
PETER LEVESQUE.

Thursday, April 15, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Lord Redesdale and Sir Fortunatus Dwarrior, having been duly elected, were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

Sir Robert Inglis proposed, and Mr. Stapleton seconded, a Motion, that the Auditors' Report be received, which was carried:—

"WE, the Auditors, appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the 11th day of February, 1847, to Audit the Accounts of their Treasurer during the year ending the 31st day of December, 1846, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said accounts the following Abstract:—

DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
By discharge of the Anglo-Saxon debt		812	12	11
By further payments on account of Layamon		72	6	0
By payment to Mr. Lemon on account of Vote for Library		209	11	6
To Artists, and in Publications by the Society		1196	14	7
For Salaries, N. Carlisle, Esq.	200 0 0			
Less Income Tax	4 10 4			
		195	9	8
" Sir Henry Ellis	157 10 0			
Less Income Tax	4 12 2			
		152	17	10
" Mr. Martin		100	0	0
" " Compensation from April 1845, }				
" by order of Council, in lieu of fees }		26	13	4
" Holtzer, Porter		30	0	0
" Mr. Long, assistance in the Library, 152 days, to 30 Sept. 1846		79	16	0
		584	16	10
Insurance on £5,500 Library		13	11	0
" £4,000 Stock in Cellar		9	0	0
		22	11	0
Taxes, Assessed		17	5	3
" Property		3	14	1
Do. On Salaries		9	2	7
		30	1	11
Tradesmen's Bills for House Expenses		238	1	7
Anniversary Dinner		26	16	6
Bookbinding		6	10	0
Collecting Subscriptions (Mr. Martin)		37	2	9
Portage, Parcels, Advertisements, and Petty Cash		81	17	6
Incidental Expenses, viz. Book Duty, Shipping Presents, }		40	0	4
Moving Stock, Purchase of Copper-plates }				
Porter's Livery, 29 Nov. 1845		5	10	0
		3364	13	5
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January 1847		59	17	2
		£3424	10	7

Witness our hands, 8th March, 1847.

MONTEAGLE.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN.

CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.

PETER LEVESQUE.

(AUDITORS' REPORT, *continued.*)

"THE Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries for the year 1846 appearing to embrace a Receipt and Expenditure far exceeding the usual average amount, the Auditors feel called upon to close their duties by a special Report for the information of the Council and the Fellows.

The Report of the Auditors last year announced to the Society a balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 31st December, 1845, amounting to £1,396 5s. 5d.

By the accounts now presented, it will be seen that at the close of the year 1846, after exhausting the whole of the usual income, this balance was reduced to £59 17s. 2d.

So striking a change in the financial state of the Society could not fail to attract the attention of the Auditors, more particularly as during the examination of the accounts it appeared that a sum of £600 of the capital stock of the Society had been sold out last year, together with a further sum of £800, which, as they are informed, has also been sold out during the present year, in order to liquidate the liabilities of the Society up to the 31st December last.

The Auditors, conceiving that under such circumstances some explanation was not only due to the Society, but would justly be expected at their hands, have inquired into the causes which in so short a period have produced a material change in the state of the finances. Without entering into minute and unnecessary details, they submit facts as they present themselves to the Auditors.

It appears that the Noble President had no sooner been elected than, with a view to the advancement of the interests of the Society, he applied himself to a consideration of its condition, the management and expenditure of its income, and the general state of its funds.

That such inquiry might be rendered effectual, the President sought the aid of the Council in the formation of Committees; and one for the investigation of the finances, and other subjects connected therewith, was appointed immediately after the last audit.

By direction of the President and Council the Reports of this Committee have been submitted to the Auditors; and it appears that upon examination of the accounts, the Committee found that of the reported balance of the previous year, a sum of £812 was absorbed by expenses on account of the Anglo-Saxon Publications, incurred under a vote of the Fellows in March 1831; and that other debts and liabilities of the Society, not brought before the Auditors of last year, though then outstanding, amounted to a further sum of not less than £1200.

This amount, upon closer examination, was augmented by the discovery of other demands still outstanding; and, when considered in connection with the estimated amount of the ordinary expenses of the year, a sum little short of £4000 may be said to have been required for the full liquidation of all claims to the close of the year.

Of a portion of this debt, amounting to £812, the Fellows of the

Society have, it appears to your Auditors, not been ignorant. Although it had not been especially alluded to by the Treasurer at the last annual audit, it was in former reports stated as a charge upon the Treasurer's balance, and was certainly in the year 1842 reported on as exceeding at that period £600. The Auditors therefore, finding this to have been a standing debt of some years, proceeded to ascertain how the remaining portion had reached so considerable an amount.

It seems from the Report of the Committee, that there has long existed in this Society a system of including the whole receipts of the year on the credit side of the treasurer's account, whilst at the same time the liabilities of the same period were never considered; in fact, the treasurer's account has been one simply of receipts and payments, and has never included the gross amount of the tradesmen's bills of the year in which the audit purports to close the account. The annual accounts, including only the income and expenditure between the months of January and December preceding, omitted all consideration of the liabilities incurred during that period, or the bills left outstanding. The annual income of the Society having therefore been applied to the discharge of certain current expenses of the year, and of a portion of the bills of the preceding year only, there has been constantly an accumulating arrear, which by gradual increase has placed the finances of the Society in their recent position.

This state of facts having been brought under the consideration of the President and Council, they came promptly, and as it appears to the Auditors most judiciously, to the decision of liquidating forthwith all the debts and liabilities of the Society, as a step necessary, as well as one affording the most certain means of restoring the Society to freedom of action, and enabling the Council to proceed unfettered in the prosecution of such measures as may for the future be found requisite; by this course the Council will be enabled henceforth to apply the income of the year solely to that year's expenditure; and by the adoption of a new system, and strict adherence to rule, the Auditors trust that a recurrence of such a state of affairs as they have described will be avoided.

Of these rules, that which appears the most essential is, that with the annual accounts a statement should be invariably furnished of all bills and liabilities then outstanding, so far as the same can be ascertained and made up; and that these outstanding demands should be at all times confined strictly within the narrowest limits.

This hope is expressed with every degree of confidence, because the Auditors find that the whole subject, including the introduction of a more regular system of account, is now under the deliberate consideration of the Council, who have already passed a resolution directing that as large a portion as may be practicable of the compositions shall in future be funded. The Auditors are likewise informed that arrangements are in progress for reducing the expenditure, and keeping it within the legitimate income of the Society; and that resolutions have been adopted by which a special control will be exercised over the expenditure, and a mode of payment enforced which, whilst it is intended to effect a considerable saving, will be otherwise highly advantageous to the Society.

The Auditors have ventured to impress upon the Council their opinion that the resolution proposed for funding the compositions should not be relaxed at any time, since it appears to them that the numerical strength of the Society has within the last few years decreased. To convert the capital of the Society into the means of meeting the annual expenditure would, under such circumstances, be inconsistent with all prudential administration.^a

The arrears and subscriptions due to the Society at the close of the year 1845 amount to £300 6s.^b

From the reports of the Finance Committee, your Auditors find that their inquiries have extended into the state of the stock, the control exercised over it, the sale of the publications, and other matters connected with those subjects. The various suggestions and remedial measures submitted by that Committee to the Council are under its consideration; and, as some time must elapse before the future arrangements can be fully matured, your Auditors think it unnecessary to say more upon the subject, feeling confident that these matters will be most wisely confided to the judgment of the Council.

The Auditors, in remarking upon the expenditure of the past year, think it but fair to call the attention of the Society to the fact that by resolutions adopted by the Council the whole of the Society's liabilities will be liquidated up to the 31st December last, and that it should be borne in mind that there is included in that expenditure a sum of £219, part of a special vote on account of the Library, which has undergone a re-arrangement, and thereby rendered of more convenient access to the Fellows, and a further sum of £100 as a consequent disbursement on the employment of an additional clerk required for the purpose, and forming a catalogue of the Prints.

The arrangement of the Library was confided to Mr. Lemon with the assistance of a library committee, and the Society is indebted to that gentleman for the care and labour which he has bestowed upon the undertaking, which had become necessary in consequence of the vote of the Society in May last authorising the circulation of the printed books amongst the Fellows.

^a The present state of the Society is 562, viz. :—

Compounders	330
Fellows at £2 2s.	19
„ £4 4s.	213
	<hr/>
	562

The admissions during the year 1846 were 11, the average of the last three years being 9 per annum, whilst the five preceding years were 21 per annum. The withdrawals during the last two years have been 9.

	£	s.	d.
1842	4	4	0
1843	42	0	0
1844	67	4	0
1845	186	18	0
	<hr/>		
	£300	6	0

The entire debt incurred by the Society for the Anglo-Saxon publications, computed at not less than £1,100, will be included in the final discharge of the debts to the close of the year.

The last of these works, Layamon's Translation of Wace's Brut, a work of considerable value to the philological antiquary, has just been completed under the editorship of Sir Frederick Madden.

The expenditure on this account, however, the Auditors think may be in part only temporary, should the Council of the Society be aided by the Fellows in the disposal of the copies.

MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON. CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN. PETER LEVESQUE.

It was proposed by Mr. Pettigrew, and seconded by Mr. Dodd, that the warmest thanks of this meeting be given to the Auditors for their excellent and able Report; which was carried unanimously.

It was subsequently proposed by Mr. Pettigrew and seconded by Mr. Saull, that the House-List circulated by the President and Council for the ensuing Election, be referred back to the Council for re-consideration and re-construction, requesting the Council to place upon its List such Members as have proved themselves most active in promoting the objects of the Society. A ballot was taken upon the same, when it was found that the *Ayes* were 38 in number, the *Noes* 36, whereupon the Resolution was declared to be carried.

The President then gave notice a second time that the Anniversary Election of the Society's Officers and Council would be on St. George's Day, and he announced the names of the Fellows recommended, in conformity with ch. vii. sec. 6, of the Statutes, by the President and Council for election.

Friday, 23rd April, 1847. (*St. George's Day.*)

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day, the Anniversary, in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society, for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes describing the method of proceeding in anniversary elections were read; after which, the deaths of such Members as happened within the year, and the names of such as were elected Fellows, or had withdrawn their names within the same period, were announced as follow:

DEATHS.

Thomas Massa Alsager, Esq.
Alexander Annand, Esq.
Colonel Benjamin Ansley.
Rev. Robert Peter Buddicombe.
William Durant, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville.
Hon. Col. F. Greville Howard.
Alfred John Kempe, Esq.
William Knight, Esq.
Rev. Abel Lendon.
Thomas Murdoch, Esq.

John Norris, Esq.
Hugh, Duke of Northumberland.
Edward Rudge, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Shelford.
Richard Simmons, Esq.
Henry Stothard, Esq.
John Henry, Viscount Templetown.
Peregrine E. Towneley, Esq.
Sharon Turner, Esq.
William Williams, Esq.
Charles Godfrey Wolff, Baron H.R.E.

WITHDRAWN.

Thomas Bacon, Esq.

Rev. William Henry Neale.

ELECTIONS.

Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq.
 Charles Sandys, Esq.
 Rev. John Edmund Cox.
 Sir Thomas Cartwright.
 Benjamin Williams, Esq.
 Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.
 John Wimbridge, Esq.

Edward F. Smyth Pigott, Esq.
 Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq.
 Richard Brooke, Esq.
 The Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville.
 Sir Fortunatus Dwarries.
 Albert William Woods, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS ELECTED.

His Highness Prince Alex. Labanoff.
 M. Paul Greinblot.

M. Eliacen Carmoly.
 H. E. the Hon. George Baneroft.

The President, in the Chair, then proceeded to draw lots, and William Ayrton, Esq. and William Salt, Esq. being thereby appointed Scrutators, one of the Secretaries marked down the names of the several Members, as they gave in their lists on the ballot for the election of the President, Council, and officers of the Society for the year ensuing. On examining these lists after the ballot had duly taken place, the following names were announced as having a majority of the votes :—

From the Old Council.

Viscount Mahon, President.
 Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P.
 William R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P.
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.
 Thomas Stapleton, Esq. V.P.
 John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer.
 Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director.
 Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.
 Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary.
 Thomas Amyot, Esq.
 Sir Charles George Young, Garter.

Members of the New Council.

Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.
 Edward Hawkins, Esq.
 Rev. Joseph Hunter.
 Lord Monteagle, of Brandon.
 Octavius S. Morgan, Esq.
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq.
 Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq.
 James Pulman, Esq.
 Sydney Smirke, Esq.
 Lord Viscount Strangford.

After this announcement, the thanks of the Society were returned to the two Scrutators, for their kind attention and trouble on this occasion.

It was then proposed by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. seconded by the Marquess of Northampton, and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Amyot, for his long and faithful services as Treasurer.

It was announced from the Chair, that the first part of the thirty-second volume of the *Archæologia* would be ready for general delivery to the Members in the course of the week; and that No. 8 of the "Proceedings" was then ready.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom, when the Chair was taken by Viscount Mahon, the President.

Thursday, 29th April, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

J. P. Collier, Esq. Treasurer, proposed for election into the Society, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, who, as a Peer of the Realm, was entitled to have the ballot for his election proceeded upon immediately; where-

upon a ballot was taken, and his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same: viz., by Mrs. Rudge, a lithographic portrait of her late husband, Edward Rudge, Esq. By the executors of the late Comte de Clarac, of Paris, *Musique de Sculpture, antique et moderne*, 13 Livraison, fol. 1846. By M. Guioth, *Histoire Numismatique de la Révolution Belge*, 2 vols. fol. 1845. By George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. *The Builder*, vol. v. part iii. 1847. By the Editor, *The Athenæum*, parts ccxxxi. and ccxxxii. By J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. *The Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1847. By Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. *Chronique de la traison et mort de Richart deux, Roy d'Engleterre*, 8vo. By Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. *Glamorganshire Pedigrees*, fol. 1845. By the Camden Society, Documents relating to the foundation and antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Middleham, 4to. 1847. By the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, *Transactions*, vol. ix. part iii. 4to. 1846; and Nos. 34 and 35 of the *Proceedings*, 8vo. By the Royal Asiatic Society, *Journal*, vol. x. part ii. 8vo. 1847. By John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. *Memoirs of the life, writings, and character of Henry Hatcher*, 8vo. 1847. By William Watkiss Lloyd, Esq. *Artemis Elaphebolos, an Archæological Essay*, 8vo. 1847, *not published*. By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. *The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer*, vol. i. 8vo. 1847. By the Archæological Institute of Rome, *Bullettini*, 8vo. 1846; *Annali*, 8vo. 1846; *Monumenti*, pl. XXV.—XXXVI. fol. max.; *Notice sur l'Institut*, 8vo. 1846. J. G. Teed, Esq. Q.C. exhibited to the Society an ancient manuscript of Domestic Recipes, of about the year 1377.

George Grant Francis, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the moulds and casts of three Roman inscriptions on a stone discovered lately at Port Talbot, near Aberavon, in Glamorganshire. The most legible of these bears the following, in uncial characters:—

I M P C
M A G O R
D I A N V S
A V G

(*Imperator Cæsar Marcus Antonius Gordianus Augustus.*)

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. communicated a further explanation of the monument at Gavr' Innis, in Brittany,—together with some rubbings from those of its sculptured stones which he considered the most interesting. A remarkable peculiarity in this monument consists in the interior faces of several of its component stones being engraved with concentric curves resembling eels or serpents; and others with those instruments called celts, or small ovals pointed at one end, but so placed as to give an appearance of their being hieroglyphic characters. There are only two other instances of the kind on record, viz., one formerly near Gavr' Innis called the *Pierres Plâtes*, now destroyed, and the one at *New-Grange*, in Ireland. Another distinctive feature is a sort of staple made in the stone at about three feet from the ground, by three holes communicating with

each other at the back, and indicating much friction by the internal smoothness, as if by the action of ropes passed through.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. communicated, from his Collection of Records, a new notice of Shakspeare, being a copy of the will of Thomas Whyttington, husbandman, dated the 25th of March, 1601, by which, among other bequests, he gives to the poor of Stratford 40s. then in the hands of Anne Shaxspere, "wyf of Wylyyam Shaxspere," and due to him. Among numerous other small bequests we meet,—"*Item*, I give to Thomas Hathaway, sonne to the late decessed, Margret Hathaway, late of Old Stratford, 12*d*." It will be recollected that the marriage bond of Shakspeare, and the autograph signature of Thomas Lucy, the well-known magistrate, are in the same collection of records.

The Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. communicated an account of the examination of a group of barrows, five in number, in the county of Cambridge, and situated at the distance of a mile and a half from Royston: this was accompanied with illustrative drawings. These barrows give a name to the locality, the spot where they stand being called *Five Hill Field*; and from commanding an extensive view, they have been considered by some as originally intended for beacons. But the researches of Mr. Neville prove that they were decidedly of a funereal character; and cinerary vases, remains of men and animals, fragments of charcoal, the iron head of a pike, and a beautifully preserved large brass coin of Marcus Aurelius, were brought to light by excavation. These labours, says Mr. Neville, "fully establish in my mind an idea I have long held with regard to British barrows, that cutting through at once to the centre will, in general, prove inefficacious, though it may be accidentally successful. From the position of the remains in those we have been considering, it is more than probable that had this plan been adopted, the excavators, owing to the magnitude of the mounds, would have missed the articles; and even had they driven horizontal shafts in different directions from the centre, it is fair to conjecture that the result would have been the same."

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A. communicated the copy of a brief, relating to the tower of Keynsham church, in the county of Somerset; and a very detailed copy of the churchwardens' accounts, shewing the several sums collected under the said brief, and the monies laid out in the rebuilding of the said tower from the 14th of January, 1632, to 1640. The brief sets forth that the "fayre, large, and substantiall" church was "most lamentably ruined by reason of a most disasterous misfortune by tempestuous weather upon the 13th day of January, 1632. Which continued in a most fearefull manner, being intermixed with hideous clapps of thunder and flashes of lightning, about sixe of the clocke in the after-noon of the same day; and by reason of the force thereof, in a moment threw down the steeple or spire of the tower, which, with the fall thereof, crushed down likewise the greatest and principallest parte of the body of the said church, chancell, vestry, pulpit, and seates, and defaced the pavement also; and the tower being rased from the top to the foundation." This manuscript was accompanied with a plan and views of Keynsham church.

Thursday, May 6th, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Albert W. Woods, Esq. and Philip H. Howard, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having compounded for their annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society; and His Excellency the Hon. G. Bancroft, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, was admitted an Honorary Member.

The following communication to the Society was made from the Council :—

“ Society of Antiquaries.

“ At a Council held on Tuesday the 4th of May, 1847, the President in the Chair, it was resolved that the following communication be made to the Society at their two next Evening Meetings; be suspended in the meeting room; and be forwarded in print to each Fellow resident in the United Kingdom :—

“ ‘The President and Council have to announce to the Society that Mr. Carlisle has tendered to them the resignation of his office as Resident Secretary, in consideration of his advanced age and infirmities.

“ ‘The President and Council, though not insensible to the financial situation which the last Report of Audit has fully laid before the Society, are convinced that the Society will join them in the wish to show a substantial mark of respect, after forty years’ service, to so old and faithful an officer, and to secure the comfort of his declining years.

“ ‘It is obvious, however, from the amount of the pension now to be proposed, that it would be wholly impracticable, while that pension is continued, to appoint a second salaried Secretary on the present footing; but it may be observed, that during the first period of the Society, for a term of several years, there appears to have been only a single Secretary. With this precedent before them, the President and Council conceive that by a temporary arrangement—some person being employed as second or joint clerk—they could make efficient provision at present for the requisite duties, including proper care and use of the library.

“ ‘Accordingly, it is hereby announced, that three ballots will be taken at the Evening Meeting of Thursday, May 20th, on the following proposals :—I. That in consideration of the advanced age and infirmities of Mr. Carlisle, his resignation of the office of Resident Secretary be now accepted. II. That in consideration of his long and faithful services during forty years, a yearly pension of £150, to commence when his salary shall cease on the next quarter day, be granted to that gentleman, together with the use of his present official apartments during life, or his pleasure; all expenses connected therewith to be defrayed by Mr. Carlisle. III. That the vacancy in the office of Secretary be not at present filled up, but that the Council be empowered, by the employment of an additional clerk, to make temporary provision for the requisite duties.’

“ MAHON, *President*.

“ On the evening appointed for these ballots no visitors will be admitted.”

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same; viz. By George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder, vol. v. part 4, fol. 1847. By the Archæological Association, their Journal, No. IX. By M le Dr. Rigollot, Mémoires sur de nouvelles Découvertes de monnaies Picardes. 8vo. Amiens, 1846. By George Smith, Esq. F.S.A. The Patriarchal Age, 8vo. 1847. By John Reid, Esq. Suggestions on a Reform in the Laws of Copyright, 8vo. 1847. By J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman’s Magazine for May, 1847. By J. J. A. Worsaae, Esq. Hon. Mem. S.A. The Antiquities of Ireland and Denmark, 8vo. Dublin, 1846.

Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. exhibited some *rubblings* illustrative of his paper read at the last meeting, on the cromlech at Gavr' Innis, in Brittany.

John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. addressed a letter to the President "On Cromlechs and Kistvaens," accompanied by the exhibition of numerous drawings of each class of such Celtic monuments. The object of this paper was to show that both the cromlech and the kistvaen were sepulchral in their origin, with this difference between them: the former consists of the largest blocks, which are put further apart from each other, without any attempt to fill the interstices; are placed on high ground in open view, instead of being immersed in a barrow, and the lid or roof is one large and prominent block, instead of being made of several pieces. The kistvaen, or *stone chest*, is an inclosure of stones smaller than those of the cromlech, placed in an upright position, almost or quite touching each other, enclosing a bottom of rock or stones; it is completed by a covering of several flat stones, and closely surrounded by a mound of earth. They are found not only throughout our own empire, but also in France, Spain, Scandinavia, Russia, and even in North and South America. They have therefore excited great discussion; and while Norden, Camden, Aubrey, Stukeley, Borlase, and Pennant advocate their funereal appropriation, Toland, Rowland, Pegge, and King maintain that they were altars for the sacrifice of human victims, as alluded to by Cæsar, Tacitus, Strabo, and others. Whitaker thought that to consider a cromlech an altar for the oblation of sacrifices, was burying good sense in a quagmire of learning.

Mr. Britton quotes a long list of writers on this question, and decisively concludes that the true purpose of these monuments is sepulchral; and from the whole argument it can be reasonably inferred, that the British cromlech and kistvaen might be considered as rude representatives of the classic mausoleum and sarcophagus.

Thursday, May 13th, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same, viz., From the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. *Antiqua Explorata*: being the result of excavations made during the winters of 1845 and 1846, and the spring of 1847, in and about the Roman Station at Chesterford, and other spots in the vicinity of Audley-end. 8vo. Saffron Walden, 1847. From the Council of the Numismatic Society, their Chronicle, No. 37, 8vo. From Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. *The Buke of the Order of Knighthood*, translated from the French by Sir Gilbert Hay, Knt., from the MS. in the library at Abbotsford, 4to. Edinb., 1847, privately printed.

Sir John M. Brackenbury, who formerly resided for many years as the British Consul at Cadiz, exhibited by the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, a gold ring set with an intaglio, found in a Roman tomb at Cadiz during Sir John's residence there, about mid-way between the city and the fortress of Puntales, in the Bay of Cadiz. Within the tomb were three urns; one was of baked earth; another of metal; and the third, in which this with four other rings were found, was of a semi-transparent

substance, which had the appearance of alabaster. These urns were immediately broken by the youths who discovered them, in the hope of obtaining something of value from within. Of the rings, one held a cameo, which was subsequently broken; an unpolished emerald ornamented the second; and two others had a scorpion rudely engraven upon the gold. The ring now exhibited, the fifth of these, is exactly, both as to ring and the intaglio it holds, in the state in which it was discovered. The intaglio represents an urn, ornamented with a small figure of Victory in a biga, trampling upon a warrior who has fallen upon one knee. Above the handles of the urn are two figures of Atlas, bearing globes on their shoulders.

Seth William Stevenson, Esq. of Norwich, F.S.A. exhibited an ivory casket of considerable size, ornamented with bas-reliefs, probably not of later date than the fourteenth century, and believed to be of continental workmanship. Mr. Stevenson describes it as one of those ivory caskets adorned with carvings which, though varying in form, size, and in artistic design, have yet various features of remarkable similarity that strongly mark them as emanating from a common origin, inasmuch as they graphically exhibit representations of subjects bearing reference to certain popular legends and favourite romances of the middle ages. An ivory chest formerly belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bowles, of Idminster in Wiltshire, and afterwards to Gustavus Brander, Esq. very similar in size and general description to the present casket, was engraved by Carter in his "*Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting.*" The agreement, however, of this with Mr. Stevenson's casket is general only as to subjects: several points of difference are so material as fully to shew that they are two distinct pieces of workmanship, and that one is not a copy of the other. Mr. Stevenson's letter was accompanied by a descriptive account of the basso-relievos on the front, back, ends, and lid of his casket, the reading of which was deferred to a future evening.

A letter from Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas to Sir Henry Ellis was read, dated Torrington Square, 12th May, 1847, supplementary to the Memoir communicated by him last year, on the Origin and History of the Badge of Edward, Prince of Wales. Sir Harris Nicolas then stated that there was no contemporary authority for the popular idea that the Ostrich Feathers were derived from the crest of the King of Bohemia, who was slain at Crecy, and that it could not be traced to any earlier writer than Camden. Subsequent inquiry having convinced him that he was mistaken, he has lost no time in submitting to the Society what he has further discovered on the subject.

Towards the end of the anonymous historian of the reign of King Edward the Third, printed by Hearne, Sir Harris observes, that indefatigable antiquary quotes a remarkable passage from the medical treatise of the celebrated physician John de Ardern; and as Ardern attended all the eminent persons of the court of Edward, he was likely to have known the origin of the Prince of Wales's Badge. There are several copies of Ardern's treatise in the British Museum, in most of which the passage alluded to is omitted: but it occurs in two manuscripts, both of which were certainly written towards the close of the fourteenth century.

In the chapter on Hemorrhoids, Ardern says, that he has depicted on

a previous folio a *nastere* (a species of clyster-pipe), and a feather of the Prince of Wales, adding—“*Et nota quod talem pennam albam portabat Edwardus primogenitus filius Edwardi Regis Angliæ super crestam suam, et illam pennam conquisivit de Rege Boemiæ quem interfecit apud Cresse in Francia; et sic assumpsit sibi illam pennam quæ dicitur Ostrich Fether quam prius dictus Rex nobilissimus portabat super crestam. Et eodem anno quo dictus strenuus et bellicosus Princeps migravit ad dominum, scripsi libellum istum manu propria, videlicet anno Domini 1376, et dictus Edwardus Princeps obiit vidus Junii, videlicet die Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Westmonasterium in magno Parlamento, quem Deus absolvat, quia fuit flos miliciæ mundi sine pare.*”

In the margin of these manuscripts representations are given of the prince's feather, labelled. We have therefore a contemporary statement in point: but Sir Harris Nicolas confesses that, although Ardern's opinion is entitled to great weight, he does not feel quite convinced of its accuracy; and he still expects that proof will some day be found, that the ostrich feather and the mottoes *Ich dien* and *Houmout* were derived from the prince's maternal House of Hainault. But it is a truly remarkable fact, that the only contemporary evidence of the institution of the Order of the Garter is to be found in a tailor's account; and that the only contemporary notice of the Prince of Wales's badge should occur in a memorandum in a treatise on Hemorrhoids!

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society, as a reading only, a letter which he had received last year from the Rev. Dr. Oliver, of St. Nicholas's Priory at Exeter. It contained the substance of a very curious roll of the year 1326, preserved among the archives of Exeter Cathedral: the inventory of the personal goods and chattels of Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter; who, upon the sudden return of Isabel, Queen of Edward the Second, to England, was beheaded with two of his servants at the Standard in Cheap, on the 15th of October that year, by the citizens, or rather by the mob, of London, “because,” says Stow, “as the saying was, he had gathered a great army to withstand the Queen.” The property was divided into the following heads: I. Church Ornaments; II. Books; III. Chamber; IV. Wardrobe; V. Hall; VI. Cellar; VII. Bakehouse; VIII. Kitchen; IX. Larder; X. Plate (*vasa argentea*): followed by the enumeration and value of the live and dead stock on the estates belonging to the see of Exeter, in the several counties in which the Bishop had property.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 10.

Thursday, May 20, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, elected at a former meeting, now attending, having signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned: viz. From Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. Rules for the guidance of Members of Parliament, in the management of Select Committees and the preparation of Reports. 8vo. 1837, *not published*. From Dr. Ducoux of Blois, the author, a tract intituled The Mineral Waters and Vapour-baths of Cransac. 8vo. London, 1847.

The draft of Resolution proposed to the Society by the President and Council, on May 4th, was then read from the Chair: whereupon the ballot was severally taken upon the three propositions therein comprised, namely—

I. "That in consideration of the advanced age and infirmities of Mr. Carlisle, his resignation of the office of Resident Secretary be now accepted."

The same was carried in the affirmative; the ayes being 53—the noes 3.

II. "That in consideration of his long and faithful services during forty years, a yearly pension of £150—to commence when his salary shall cease on the next quarter day—be granted to that gentleman, together with the use of his present official apartments during life, or his pleasure; all expenses connected therewith to be defrayed by Mr. Carlisle."

The ballot being taken upon this proposition, the same was carried in the affirmative; the ayes being 58—the noes 6.

III. "That the vacancy in the office of Secretary be not at present filled up, but that the Council be empowered, by the employment of an additional clerk, to make temporary provision for the requisite duties."

This proposition was likewise carried; the ayes being 62—noes 1.

The President then laid before the meeting a printed copy of the "Catalogue of Antiquities, Coins, Pictures, and other miscellaneous objects in the Society's possession," recently prepared by Mr. Way, and which will in a few days be ready for delivery; when it was resolved—

"That the cordial thanks of the Society be returned to the late Director, Albert Way, Esq. for the great care and pains he has taken, and the great zeal for the interests of the Society he has shown, in preparing a catalogue of the principal objects of curiosity belonging to the Society."

And it was ordered that Sir Henry Ellis be requested to transmit the foregoing resolution to Mr. Way.

Charles Desborough Bedford, Esq. of Montagu Street, Portman Square, exhibited, by the hands of Sir Charles George Young, Garter, the *Cloghorda*, or Golden Bell, a curious relic, supposed to be an ancient altar-bell. Tradition asserts that it belonged to Saint Senanus, who, in the sixth century, founded a monastery at Inniscattery, on the river Shannon; at the dissolution of which, in 1583, the relic came into the possession of the family of Keane, of Ross, on the western coast of county Clare, where it is still preserved. The bell itself, if such it really is, appears to be of brass, and of the Saxon period, covered on three sides with plates of silver, which have been gilt; this outer casing, from its engraved ornaments, being apparently of the close of the thirteenth century.

The President then gave notice that the further account of the bas-reliefs on Mr. Stevenson's Ivory Casket, exhibited at the last meeting, and also the first part of a dissertation on the Bretwaldas, a class of reguli among the Anglo-Saxons, by Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. would be read on the 3d of June. Likewise, that in consequence of Whitsuntide, the meetings of the Society were adjourned to the same day, at the usual hour.

Thursday, June 3, 1847.

Sir R. H. INGLIS, Bart. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Charles Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ripon, and Edward Craven Hawtrey, D.D. formerly elected, now attending, having compounded for their annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following letter from Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, dated Somerset Place, 22nd May, 1847, was read from the chair:—

“ I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, communicating to me a copy of the minutes of the Society on the evening of the 20th instant, relating to my resignation of the office of Resident Secretary, and the yearly pension granted to me, together with the use of the official apartments during my life or pleasure.

“ It would be difficult to express the extent of my respect and gratitude to the President and Council for their liberal propositions, and for the gratifying cordiality with which the Society at large have been pleased to confirm them, if I were not fully sensible that it will afford them sufficient satisfaction to be assured that they have made an old and faithful officer happy and contented. And that, although age and infirmity press upon me, I still hope that I may be spared to continue my most sincere good wishes for the increased prosperity and honour of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

“ I cannot, however, conclude without the expression of my deep regret on parting from the distinguished colleagues with whom I have so long been associated in the most friendly terms, in the performance of our common duties.”

The Vice-President in the Chair then announced, that a new List of the Society, prepared by the Director, was ready for delivery to the Fellows; and proposed, “ That the thanks of the Society be returned to Captain Smyth for the great improvement he has effected, and the

advantage he has conferred, in the newly arranged and carefully corrected List of Members;" when the same was carried unanimously

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned; viz. Memoir of the Family of French, by John D'Alton, Esq. presented by the Author. The Annual Report of the Athenæum Club for 1846, from the Committee. The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1847, by J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Athenæum, Part 233, by the Editor. The Cavalier Luigi Canina's Decrizione della antica Citta di Veii, fol. Roma, 1847, presented by Her Majesty Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Sardinia.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Hereford exhibited a Chalice and Paten of silver, gilt, from Bactire, a small and very retired parish in Herefordshire: this curious relic was believed to be of a date somewhere about A.D. 1500, and is of neat workmanship.

The Secretary then read a descriptive account of the bassi-relievi on the front, back, two ends, and lid of the Ivory Casket exhibited at the Meeting of May the 20th. On the right-hand *end* is a young and comely knight, with chain-armour, a long straight sword, and other characteristics of the Norman period. He is, with "beaver up," accosting a venerable monk, holding a large key, to whose right hand he joins his own, whilst holding up his left in courteous salutation; they stand near a castellated edifice, and in the back-ground is the knight's steed, also in chain-armour, standing under a tree. The *back* is divided into four compartments, each exhibiting a different subject: the first represents an armed knight with vizor closed, and sword extended, defending himself against a lion: the second division shows the same hero crossing a fosse on "all fours" along his own sword, with boisterous waves below him, and spear-heads and sword-blades pointing at him from a cloud above: in the third division, the knight appears reposing on a four-wheeled vehicle, with small bells under it; but the mysterious sword-blades still haunt him: in the fourth compartment are three young females, elegantly attired, regarding the scene of the sleeping knight with interest and admiration. The *end* to the left hand is occupied by two distinct subjects: in the first a togated youth is seen sitting with a bird on his finger, directing a damsel's attention from the dog on her lap to two crowned heads, one on the surface of some water, the other among the trees. The second group discovers a female of rank, seated beneath foliage, holding a circlet, and resting her left hand upon a unicorn, which has been transfixed by a spear from a man standing by.* The *front* of the box or casket is similarly divided with the *back*, and bears, in the first compartment, an aged sage discussing a weighty book on a reading-desk, with a crowned youth: in the next design the sage is seen nearly on all fours, with a bridle in his mouth, bearing a voluptuous maiden on his back, to the amusement of the youthful king whom he was before instructing, and who is peeping from the window of a tower; an evident allusion to the Troubadour tale of Alexander and his Tutor, or Love superior to

* It will be recollected that unicorns were asserted to be so fond of spotless purity that they would repose their heads on virgins' laps, and suffer themselves to be taken and killed rather than leave them.

Philosophy: the group of the third division has a dwarfish old man with a girl riding on his shoulders, followed by another bearded ancient, who is pushed along by an old woman; the fourth subject represents four damsels bathing at a sculptured fountain.

The *lid*, the chef d'œuvre of the casket, is adorned with four subjects, of which the first shews a knight in front of a strong fortress, shooting flower-headed shafts up at the battlements, from whence roses are hurled at him, and in the corresponding compartment the knight is scaling the castle despite of the bunches of flowers with which the battlements are defended; between these compartments, the two central divisions represent a sequel to the same subject, namely, a tournament; two armed knights on barbed steeds are crossing their spears, the crest of one a bird, of the other a rose, and above, in an elegant gallery, are six figures, among whom the two "ladye-loves" shine pre-eminent. The casket is in excellent preservation, and on the whole forms a fine specimen of that branch of mediæval art, although the ornaments are not of extreme rarity.

This description was followed by a dissertation, in a letter from Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, the Secretary, on the nature and extent of the authority pertaining to certain sovereigns mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle under the name of Bretwaldas; a portion of which paper having been read, the remainder was postponed till the next Meeting.

The Vice President gave notice from the Chair that, at the next Meeting, would also be read, "Remarks on the Literary History of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Britons," by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A.

Thursday, June 10, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Bart. F.R.S. formerly elected, now attending, having compounded for his annual payments, and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for the same. From William Cotton, Esq. F.S.A. the supplemental portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures, Books, &c. collected by Charles Rogers, Esq. and now in Mr. Cotton's possession at the Priory, Letherhead, 8vo. From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder, Vol. V. Part V. fol.

Dr. Bromet exhibited the rubbing from a Brass in Eton College Chapel, commemorative of "Rychard Lord Grey Cotenore Wylton Ruthyn," illustrating the communications made to the Society on March 5th and 19th, 1846, respecting the misappropriation of these titles to some individual personage, and tending to prove that the evidence of sepulchral monuments, in genealogical inquiries, should not always be depended on.

Also a representation of an inscribed Roman Tablet in commemo-

ration of an honourable gift of torques and armillæ, on which tablet are likewise depicted three Roman standards. The original is in the public Gallery of Antiquities at Dresden; and it is believed that it has not been published.

Dr. Bromet likewise exhibited two architectural prints of the Abbeys of Altenberg and Heisterbach, from Boissarée's great work on the Lower Rhine, showing the occasional employment of hexafoil windows.

The Secretary then read the remainder of Mr. Hallam's Dissertation on the Bretwaldas of the Saxon Chronicle. In turning his attention lately to some parts of our Anglo-Saxon history, the learned author was struck by the obscurity attending the character and power pertaining to those shadowy sovereigns called Bretwaldas. The venerable Bede is the only witness for the seven monarchs who enjoyed preponderance over the Anglo-Saxons, south of the Humber: "*qui cunctis Australibus gentis Anglorum provinciis, quæ Humbræ fluvio et contiguïs ei terminis sequestrantur a borealibus, imperârunt.*" The text of the Saxon Chronicle is copied from Bede, with a little abridgement, and with the addition of this remarkable appellation, which occurs nowhere else. Bretwalda, from the Saxon verb *waldan*, to rule, can only mean the king or ruler of the Britons; or, perhaps, of Britain. Bret, however, though it was supposed to refer expressly to the Britons, by being often written *Bryten*, may be considered as an additional compliment only, meaning powerful.

Of the seven sovereigns thus designated by Bede, the first is the celebrated Ælla, who it seems was not only the most potent of the small Anglo-Saxon chieftains at the beginning of the sixth century, but was looked up to by the rest. Ceawlin, of Wessex, is the second, after an interval of almost a century; and he appears by the Chronicle to have been a successful prince both against the Britons and his countrymen. The third name is that of Ethelbert, of Kent, the first Christian king. His reign was long and prosperous; but of the two charters wherein he is denominated "*Rex Anglorum*," one is considered by Mr. Kemble an unquestionable forgery, and the other is doubtful. The fourth of Bede's rulers is Redwald, king of East Anglia, who gained a great victory over Edelfrid, which placed Edwin on the throne of Northumbria. Thus, before the middle of the seventh century, four kings, from four Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, had, at intervals of time, become superior to the rest; excepting, however, the Northumbrians, whom Bede distinguishes, and whose subjection to a southern prince is not by any means probable. None therefore of these four could properly have been called Bretwalda, or Ruler of the Britons, since not even his own countrymen were wholly under his sway. Redwald's decisive victory gave him more claim to figure on Bede's list than any substantial dominion over the south. We now come to three Northumbrian kings, Edwin, Oswald, and Oswin, who ruled with greater power than the preceding, over all the inhabitants of Britain, both English and British, with the sole exception of the men of Kent. This the venerable historian repeats in another place, with respect to Edwin, the first Northumbrian convert to Christianity. Edwin was succeeded by Oswald, who is styled by Cuminius, a contemporary writer, "*totius Britannię imperator*," which is probably a distinct recog-

nition of the Saxon word Bretwalda. Both Edwin and Oswald lost their lives in great defeats by Penda, of Mercia; and the kingdom of Northumbria rapidly declined after the death of Oswy, who conquered Penda. Even before Bede finished his history, in 731, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, had become paramount over the states south of the Humber.

From these facts it is clear that some of the Britons were inimical to authority, and others not in any permanent subjection: the name therefore of Bretwaldas, as applied to these three kings, though not so absurd as to render the supposition incredible that they assumed it, asserts an untruth. "It is, however, at all events plain from history," says Mr. Hallam, "that they obtained their superiority by force; and we may reasonably believe the same of the four earlier kings enumerated by Bede. An elective dignity, such as is now sometimes supposed, cannot be presumed in the absence of every semblance of evidence, and against manifest probability. What appearance do we find of a federal union among the kites and crows, as Milton calls them, of the Heptarchy? What but the law of the strongest could have kept those rapacious and restless warriors from tearing the vitals of their common country? The influence of Christianity in effecting a comparative civilization, by producing a sense of political as well as religious unity, had not yet been felt."

Ethelbald certainly wielded more power than any of the first four who are dignified "with the pompous fiction of Bretwalda;" and when he presided at the synod of Clovesho, A.D. 742, we find the Archbishop of Canterbury and several English bishops attending. What could be more like dominion than this? Moreover, in some charters of Ethelbald, he styles himself—"Non solum Mercensium sed et universarum provinciarum quæ communi vocabulo dicuntur Suthangli divina largiente gratia rex." He lost this ascendancy before his death. But Offa recovered it, at least in great part, and in his charters calls himself sometimes "*Rex Anglorum*," sometimes "*Rex Merciorum, simulque aliarum circum quaque nationum*."

Egbert, or Ecbryht, was the eighth Bretwalda according to the Saxon Chronicle, anno 827; but the word was perhaps expressive of his power, rather than used as an official epithet. It is clear that in his enumeration Bede aimed at exalting the character and command of his early kings; and it is as clear that they were surpassed by the three Northumbrian chiefs alluded to, who are recorded to have been successful over the Stratheluyd Britons, and the Scots beyond the Forth. Henry of Huntingdon, in one place, sub A.D. 560, copies the words of Bede as to the seven kings, and adds Egbert, whom he calls "*Rex et Monarcha Britannicæ*," subjoining Alfred and Edgar as ninth and tenth, from his own notions of history. Strange that Edward the Elder, Athelstan, or Edred, should find no place in such a list of the "*fortissimorum*" who reigned in England. "Who would take any fact as a clear truth on the credit of so loose a writer?"

Rapin appears to be the first historian who broached the notion of a federal union among the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, in which the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, looked upon themselves, as they did in Germany, to be one and the same people. This theory seems very little founded on anything we have learnt, either as to the state of Germany

before the Saxon invasion, or that of England afterwards. No authority is quoted by Rapin, but he must have had before him the primary text of Bede, and the echoes of it in the Latin historians after the Conquest. Hume slightly alludes to the supremacy of some kings during the Hephtharchy; and Henry is silent about it. The word Bretwalda was first perhaps dragged to light by the diligent Mr. Sharon Turner, who, however, plainly acknowledges his ignorance of its proper meaning. Dr. Lingard gives it a greater prominence, and announces the seven kings of Bede as BRETWALDA THE FIRST, BRETWALDA THE SECOND, and so on, as if this ἀπαξ λεγόμενον had all possible testimony of coins and charters. Sir Francis Palgrave has gone still further, in thinking that the Britons as well as English were subject to a common sovereign, but rests on very ambiguous evidence, and has built a "fair and specious structure, pleasing to the eye, but defective, I fear, in the utility of its foundation." Lastly, Dr. Lappenberg, though not concurring in all Sir Francis Palgrave's speculations, is equally convinced that England had its seven or eight Bretwaldas, ruling, by the consent and choice of their fellow countrymen, the various inhabitants of our large island. Mr. Hallam rejects, as unwarranted by any evidence, and improbable in itself, the hypothesis of a voluntary subjection of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to a chosen head, like that of German electors to an Emperor. "Intestine war and perpetual aggression," he perorates, "mark the annals of this barbarous period; and, even if the Anglo-Saxons had been more strictly of one race than they were, it is to be remembered that the resistance of the Mercians to the introduction of Christianity, and the fierce Pagan spirit of such kings as Penda, drew for a time a broad line of demarcation between them and the newly converted principalities of Kent and Northumbria. A voluntary submission to Edwin or Oswald, still more an union in a common confederacy, could not have existed so long as they did not worship at the same altar."

The reading of Mr. Hallam's Paper was followed by that of Mr. Wright's Memoir on the Literary History of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Britons, and of the Romantic Cycle of King Arthur. The history of Britain, during the latter years of its existence as a Roman province, is that of a series of rebellious usurpations in opposition or rivalry to the wearer of the imperial purple at Rome; and the manner in which these usurpations were carried on, proves not only how the Romano-British population of this island had become essentially Roman in its character, but that the imperial power was fast drawing towards an end. About the middle of the fifth century, as the communications with Rome were cut off by the inroads and conquests of the barbarians in the other provinces, another race, of whom we are in the habit of speaking collectively as the Saxons, who had certainly been settled on the eastern coasts of Britain for years, and who had joined in supporting the Romano-British usurpers, began to contend for mastery on their own account in the island. In the dim cloud that envelopes the subsequent history, we can just trace the faint outlines of civil contention, until, in the course of the latter half of the fifth century, the different tribes of Germanic invaders had established their power over the greater part of what is now England.

In authentic details the story of this period is nearly a blank ; and Mr. Wright finds reason to doubt the testimony of " a very suspicious character who passes under the name of Gildas," whose work appears, by internal evidence, to be a forgery by some Saxon ecclesiastic of the seventh century. For instance, he has preserved a traditional relation, which cannot be correct in its details, that when the usurper Maximus, towards the end of the fourth century, had carried away the insular legions to war against the legitimate Emperor in Gaul, the Romano-British population, without defensive troops, were exposed to the ravages of the Picts and Scots of the North. In this dilemma they humbled themselves to Rome, and petitioned for help. They were twice assisted ; but towards the middle of the fifth century the Roman troops were finally withdrawn, when a new irruption of those enemies reduced them to the utmost distresses. A last and touching appeal to Italy having been made in vain, a ruler called Gurthrigernus by Gildas, and by later writers Vortigern, invited the Saxons from Germany to his assistance, and thus brought over Hengist and Horsa, who from allies soon became enemies, and persecuted the natives even more savagely than the Picts and Scots had done ; until they were defeated by Aurelius Ambrosius, one of the Romans of rank who had been left in the island. From that time, the suppositious Gildas tells us, till the battle of Mount Badon (*Bath ?*), followed a long series of conflicts, of which the success was alternate. He subsequently declaims against the wickedness and profligacy of five British chieftains, his contemporaries, whose names resemble some found on the late Roman inscriptions in this island.

Mr. Wright deems it unnecessary, for the present purpose, to show that this history must have been in a great measure legendary ; it is adopted by Bede, and repeated by Ordericus Vitalis. William of Malmesbury, whose history of the English Kings appeared towards the end of the reign of Henry I., is the first writer who adds anything to the previous outline of the earlier narrations of the island. He gives us the story of Vortigern and Rowena ; and, besides some other slight additions to the former records of the wars between the Britons and Saxons, he relates Hengist's fatal "parliament," and makes direct allusion to the prowess of a British King named Arthur, which is evidently derived from the *Historia Britonum*, since ascribed to Nennius. That this book is an absolute forgery, no one who has given it a careful perusal can doubt, although it would be difficult even to conjecture where it was forged, when, and for what especial purpose. It is a strange jumble of indigested materials, commencing with inaccurate biblical chronological details, followed by the fabulous history of the first inhabitants of Britain. These are stated to have been some of the Trojans led to Italy by Æneas, the wife of whose grandson Silvius being pregnant, it was foretold by the soothsayers that she would bear a son who should slay his parents, and become an object of aversion to his countrymen. This child was named Bruto ; his mother died in childbirth, and he subsequently shot his father with an arrow by accident. Bruto and his companions were obliged to leave Italy, and, after various adventures, reached Britain, where they founded a new kingdom. Equally fabulous accounts of the origin of the Picts, Scots, and Irish, follow. These stories were founded

on the common ethnological speculations of the day, filled up by means of imaginary derivations of names and a perversion of the fables of antiquity. The legend of the birth of Brutus is found elsewhere told of other persons, and under a variety of different forms ; it was during the middle ages a popular legend, as well among the Christians of the West, as among the Mahommedans of the East, who had the same tendency to a belief in fatalism ; but its prototype is at once recognised in the classic story of Œdipus.

Mr. Wright then traces the several sources from which the pretended Nennius pilfered his various narratives, and shews how he made alterations in them as he proceeded, in order to conceal his thefts. From certain evidences he concludes that the book was written in France : "most of the earlier manuscripts of the pseudo Nennius," he says, "belong to the latter half of the twelfth century ; two only are of an earlier date, but I believe that their antiquity has been much over-rated, and that they are probably not much older than the beginning of the twelfth century. But the most remarkable fact connected with these two early manuscripts is, that they appear to have been written abroad, and in fact never to have been in England, until one of them was bought a little more than a century ago for the library of the Earl of Oxford. This manuscript had formerly been in the library of the monastery of Montauban in Quercy, not far from Toulouse : the other early manuscript is now preserved in the Vatican, and had formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Germain at Paris. Everything, in fact, seems to shew that this book was new in England when it fell into the hands of William of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntingdon."

It appears to have been in the autumn of 1147 that Geoffrey of Monmouth completed his *Historia Britonum*, a far more remarkable book than that of Nennius ; and here the author appears in his own character, and makes a statement relating to his undertaking. He says that he had often wondered why Gildas and Bede had handed down to posterity no account of the kings who reigned in Britain before the Christian era, or of Arthur and the various British sovereigns of the subsequent period, whose glorious deeds were nevertheless traditionally celebrated—*a multis populis*. While occupied with these thoughts, his friend Walter Calenius, archdeacon of Oxford, showed him a very old book in the Breton language, which contained the deeds of all the sovereigns, from Brutus first king of the Britons to Cadwalader the son of Cadwalon. At his friend's request, and struck with the interest of this volume, he undertook to translate it into Latin ; and he pretends that his own history is a translation of the Breton book. At the conclusion he speaks jeeringly of William of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntingdon, "whom I command not to write on the kings of the Britons, since they have not that book in the Breton language which Walter archdeacon of Oxford brought over from Britany." It therefore seems clear, that before Geoffrey wrote, nothing further was known in England relating to these pretended British monarchs than the brief unsatisfactory account which had been furnished by the pseudo Nennius. Geoffrey distinctly refers his materials to Britany, where Arthur had already been the

subject of fables. The manner in which the new history was received marks the novelty which characterized it, and it was too romantic not to be widely popular as it became known. It seems to have produced an extraordinary sensation everywhere, and copies were rapidly multiplied and spread abroad; and it was so much sought after that, besides numerous copies being made, it was epitomized, translated, and twice "done" into Anglo-Norman verse, by the *trovères* Gaimar and Wace.

But while Geoffrey was thus gaining upon the surprise and credulity of the many, there were others who looked upon the work in a very different light; and who, though few in number, are important by their character. William of Newbury accuses him of drawing upon the old tales of the Bretons, increased from his own imagination, and moreover alludes to his petulant and impudent lies. Giraldus Cambrensis bears testimony that the *Historia* is not supported by Welsh traditions, and stigmatizes it as fabulous. The author is persuaded that the account of the wanderings of Brutus is a fiction of Geoffrey's, founded upon Nennius, and filled with an uncouth medley of classical names, taken mostly from Virgil: in one instance the cited authority is Homer! The first book ends with the foundation of Brutus's capital, named by him New Troy, but since better known by the name of London. With an affectation of chronological knowledge, Geoffrey records that when London was built, Heli ruled in Judæa, and the Ark of the Testament was taken by the Philistines; the sons of Hector reigned in Troy, after having driven out the descendants of Antenor; and Silvius, the son of Æneas, reigned in Italy. Brutus is represented as having had numerous descendants; and their biography is perseveringly followed out, so as to botch up an etymology for a great many of our towns and rivers. The wings of Dædalus; the story of the building of Carthage in a hide boundary; the ecclesiastical legends of the eleven thousand virgins; Lear and his daughters; and the Molmutine laws, are all pressed into his service; and Mr. Wright makes a summary review of the contents and bearing of his several chapters, shewing that, as a whole, it could not be translated from any book in the Breton language. What indeed could Breton minstrels know about Anglo-Saxon laws and King Alfred's translations, or localities of Leicester, Bath, and Billingsgate?

The earliest translation of Geoffrey's History now extant is Wace's *Roman de Brut*, in Anglo-Norman verse, completed in the year 1155; this version is a close copy of the original, with the mere poetical amplifications that any other rhymers would have made. In the story of Arthur, whose name was cherished by the Bretons of Armorica, Wace appears less fettered than upon the historical points; and we learn from him the fact that the Romances of the Round Table were then current among those people:—

Fist Artus la Roonde Table,
Dont Breton dient mainte fable:
Iloc seioient li vassal
Tot chievalment et tot ingal;
A la table ingalment seioient
Et ingalment servi estoient.

Roman de Brut, l. 9998.

Mr. Wright then dwells upon the fabulous relations of that period, and on the cycle of the Round Table in the twelfth century ; and concludes :—
 “ We might pursue the literary history of this cycle of romances, and show how it gradually enlarged and extended in the different hands through which it passed during another century. The old feeling that it originated in Britany still prevailed. But Geoffrey of Monmouth’s History remained as an insulated romance : it received no addition or explanation from the increased knowledge of the romances to which its great hero, Arthur, belonged. No documents or authentic traditions confirmed it. And it seems only to have received amplification from the English monk Layamon, who worked up into his English version a few more of those local legends (such as that of the destruction of Cirencestre by the agency of sparrows), of which Geoffrey himself had already made use.”

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, June 17, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President read from the Chair the following Resolutions of the Council :—

“ At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries, held on Tuesday, June 15th 1847, the President in the Chair,—

“ Resolved,—‘ That it be announced at the next Meeting of the Society from the Chair, that the copies of the Catalogue of the Society’s Museum are ready for delivery to the Members, and can be sent for at the same time as the *Archæologia*.’ It was also

“ Resolved,—‘ That the following announcement be read from the Chair at the next Meeting, and be printed and circulated by the Director in the next number of the Proceedings :—

“ ‘ The President and Council have directed an investigation into the present state of the stock of the Society, of which they find very large and inconvenient accumulations at particular periods, arising from the want of some limit of time, such as prevails at other Societies, beyond which the Fellows should not be entitled to demand copies of the publications.

“ ‘ The limit of time fixed by the Royal Society is two years ; but the President and Council propose to adopt a term of three years for this Society.

“ ‘ They therefore give notice, that any Fellows desiring to have supplied to them, so far as the stock admits, copies of the earlier publications of the Society, should make their applications previous to the first of January, 1848, from which day no Fellow will be held entitled to copies of an earlier date than three years, reckoning from the date of application.

“ ‘ The President and Council also desire to announce, that they can in no case consider the Society bound to afford copies of publications to the representatives of such Fellows as have omitted to claim them during life.’ ”

Alexander John Beresford Hope, Esq. and Edward Hall, Esq. having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them were ordered to be returned :—From the Netherland Government, by the hands of Dr. Leemans, the Ninth Fasciculus of the Description of the Egyptian Monuments in the Museum at Leyden. From Dr.

Bromet, F.S.A. six views of Halnaker House, near Chichester, in Sussex, taken by him, and described in his letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in the twenty-ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 380—2.

Dr. Bromet took this opportunity of stating, as he proposes to himself a somewhat lengthened residence on the Continent, that he intends, either by gift or bequest, to present to the Society several other drawings, &c. representing certain antiquities of this and other countries, as well as a few printed books with marginal remarks and illustrations, and some church notes made in England and on the Continent.

William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawn elevation of the Bell Gate of Skelton church, near York.

The Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of the Monument of Lady Catherine Gordon in the chancel of Fyfield church, near Abingdon, in Berkshire. Mr. Traherne subsequently communicated the substance of the following account: Lady Catherine Gordon, the widow of Perkin Warbeck, married secondly Sir Matthew Cradock, knight, of the Place House, Swansea, in Glamorganshire. In the Cradock chapel, St. Mary's church, Swansea, is a touchstone tomb, erected, as it should seem, in the lifetime of Sir Matthew, with recumbent figures of himself and his lady, and the legend—"Here lieth Sir Mattheie Cradock, &c. &c. &c. and my Ladie Katerin his wife." The intentions of Sir Matthew were not carried out, for the personal charms of his widow attracted other admirers. She married thirdly James Strangways, Esq. whom she survived, and married fourthly Christopher Ashton, Esq. of Fyfield. Her will bears date 12th of October, 1537, proved 5th November, 1537. She desires that her "bodie be buried in the parishe church of Fifield aforesaid, in such place as shall be thought necessarie and mete by the discretion of my said dearly beloved husband" (Christopher Ashton). The monument consists of a richly-ornamented arch in the perpendicular style; portions of the painting and gilding remain. The brasses, which probably represented Ashton and his wife, with their armorial bearings, have disappeared long ago. Ashmole notices this tomb in his *Antiquities of Berkshire*, vol. i. p. 99. "On the north side of the chancel," he says, "is a large hollow square cut in the wall, arched at the top, and in the middle is a ledge of stone. The pillars on either side, as also the arch, are wrought with ancient tabernacle work, being all painted with a deep blue colour, and gilt. This is called the Lady Gordon's monument." An engraving of this tomb will be found in the "Historical Notices of Sir M. Cradock, by the Rev. J. M. Traherne;" and Mr. Derrick, the architect who furnished Mr. Traherne with the drawing, says—"It is a piece of masterly executed masonry, worked with the greatest care and finish, and was originally painted in party colours, and richly gilt. The brasses, which contained the armorial bearings and inscriptions, have been removed many years. I have indicated the exact forms of the sinkings which contained the brasses, and from the outlines I think they were figures in the attitude of prayer, with labels containing inscriptions; these are indicated by the forms in the lower part of the back of the recess."

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. communicated in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis an account of a singular Picture painted on walnut-wood panel, lately

discovered at Chelsea, in the roof of an old house known by the name of "Box Farm," and having the said name and date, 1686, inscribed on a small stone tablet in front. The painting is five feet four inches in length, and two feet six inches high, representing, in several compartments, the life, death, and funeral of Sir Henry Unton, Ambassador-Leiger of Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1596. This communication was accompanied by the exhibition of three tracings from the picture. In one division there is a nurse with an infant and attendants; in another, a festive scene, with mummers and musicians; in another, a part of Oxford; and in others, scenes from the story of his life abroad; and then his death forms a different portion,—the body brought over in a barge, then carried towards its last resting place, a splendid funeral, and a representation of the monument now in Farringdon Church. In the centre is the portrait of Sir Henry, very richly attired; on one side is a figure of Death with an hour-glass; on the other Fame with her trumpet, and a coronet. The whole picture is very highly finished, and seems to be the work of Nicholas Hilliard, a painter in the style of Holbein, who flourished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now in the possession of Thomas Clater, Esq. of Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea. Sir Henry Unton was knighted for his bravery at the siege of Zutphen. He was twice Ambassador to the Court of France, where he distinguished himself by sending a spirited challenge to the Duke of Guise, for speaking disrespectfully of his royal Mistress.

The Secretary then read a dissertation "On some Ancient Modes of Trial, especially those on which Appeal was made to the Divine Judgment through the Ordeals of Water, Fire, and other *Judicia Dei*," by William Sydney Gibson, Esq. F.S.A. Barrister-at-Law.

More than forty years ago the late Mr. Studley Vidal communicated to the Society some remarks on the different kinds of trial by ordeal which formerly prevailed in England. These remarks were published in the fifteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 192–197. In them Mr. Vidal intimated that the various notes he had collected on this subject would be laid before the public under the title of "An Inquiry concerning the Forms and Ceremonies used in some of the more ancient Modes of Trial in England, particularly in the Fire and Water Ordeals, the Coronal, the Judicial Combat, and other *Judicia Dei*;" but it does not appear that this intention was ever carried out, although it may exist in manuscript. Mr. Gibson therefore undertakes to elucidate the subject as an important item in the history of our venerable laws. "It is in this age," he observes, "startling to be told that there was a time in Christian England when civil controversies were frequently referred to decision by the sword in personal combat, wherein he who prevailed over his adversary was afterwards adjudged by the law to have the better right; and when criminal accusations were in many cases tried by the same method, or more frequently by a sort of divination through the medium of water or of fire, in which trials the accused person was adjudged guilty in whose favour the Judge of all men did not miraculously interpose. And yet such customs prevailed in this country during some centuries, for the trials by ordeal were long recognised by the laws under the Anglo-Saxon princes, and were not abolished until the

reign of Henry III.; while the trial by combat, first ordained in England by the Normans, having been long resorted to by nations of Scandinavian origin, continued to be known to the law even down to a late period in the reign of George III."

Mr. Gibson regrets that our modern artificial system of jurisprudence has substituted more numerous and perhaps less innocent enactments, on the remains of expired and forgotten laws, that had fallen before the rigour of modern legislation; and "the 'tangled meshes which, in these prolific days of statute-making, the legislative spiders have produced.'" It was certainly a relief to semi-barbarous chiefs to throw off responsibility, in difficult and doubtful cases, from themselves to the Supreme Being, and high antiquity had consecrated the custom. Thus, in the Book of Numbers, the "water of malediction" is inferred to detect adultery; and in the Antigone of Sophocles a suspected man offers to stand the test of fire. The Hindoos carried this superstition, perhaps, to greater extremes than any other people. There were many forms of ordeal, and they were apportioned to the rank of the person, and to the nature or degree of the alleged offence. To enforce due attention and formality, the owner of stolen property was obliged to be present at the trial of the man whom he accused, or incur the penalty of a heavy fine, as well as the loss of his suit; while the accused was trained under severe and awful penance during several previous days. He was then to take the Sacrament, and solemnly swear to his innocence, and all parties were to meet fasting on the crisis. The author mentions, however, certain enactments, especially in the fire ordeal, to which only the great and the rich were subjected, which raise a suspicion as to their impartiality. Some of the ordeals might be suffered by deputy, although the primary was accountable, and had to stand by the result. The principal of these judicial trials were personal battle, hot iron, boiling water, cold water, corsned or choke bread, touching a corpse, *judicium Crucis*, and some minor ones, which are all and severally described by Mr. Gibson.

It would seem that the trial by battle, as practised in England, was conducted in a much more simple manner than it was under the governments of Europe in ancient times. If there were several plaintiffs or accusers, one was selected to prosecute the affair; before the combat, the relatives of the combatants were warned to retire and the people to be silent; the civil officers guarded the lists. When, in capital cases, the combat was fought by champions, the parties concerned were placed where they could not behold the conflict, and each was bound with the cord that was to be used in his execution if his champion should be overcome. The nobleman fought with all his arms of attack and defence; the plebeian on foot with his club and target. The same were the weapons of the champions to whom women and ecclesiastics were permitted to entrust their rights. If the combat was intended to ascertain a civil right, the vanquished party not only forfeited his claim, but paid a fine. If he fought by proxy, his champion was liable to have his hand struck off, a regulation which may have been necessary to obviate the corruption of hired defenders. In criminal cases the defendant suffered, on defeat, the punishment which the law awarded to his offence.

Among the rules for governing these trials, we find oaths and regulations which indicate that the notion of spells and enchantments was prevalent; for if one of the two parties was discovered to have any herbs fit for incantation about him, the judge was to order them to be taken from him. In his conclusion Mr. Gibson remarks,—“That, although some of these appeals to the judgment of Heaven were presumptuous in the highest degree, and founded on superstitious notions, even such customs as these may be supposed to be less mischievous to society than a state of opinion which practically denies the interference and control of the Judge of all men in the troubled affairs of the world.”

Thanks were then returned for these communications; and notice was given from the Chair, that, on account of the Summer Vacation, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, November the 18th.

THE LIBRARY.

In carrying out the several arrangements directed by the Society, under the able superintendence of Robert Lemon, Esq., more than 1000 volumes have been bound, repaired, or lettered; and the classification of the books has been extended, and more strictly defined. The classes consist of Theology—Biography—Topography and County History—Architecture—History and Public Records—Philology—Voyages and Travels—Numismatics—Medicine—Prints and Drawings—Irish, Scotch, French, Flemish, Italian, German, and Northern Literature—Egyptian Antiquities—and the Transactions of various Literary and Learned Societies.

The following RULES proposed by the LIBRARY COMMITTEE, were adopted by the Council, June 29, 1847, for the government of the LIBRARY of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON: the Director being requested by the Council to circulate them with No. 10 of the PROCEEDINGS.

1. That the Library be open every day in the week, Sundays excepted, from Ten in the morning till Four in the afternoon, except during the time of the meetings of the Council, or Committees appointed by the Council, and also except on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and in the Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas weeks; and that it be closed one month in the year, viz. from the 1st to the 30th of September.
2. That during the month of September the Library shall be thoroughly cleaned, and every book taken down and dusted, and carefully replaced, under the direction of the resident Secretary, or other person in charge of the Library.
3. That every Fellow of the Society have the right of borrowing any number of printed volumes, not exceeding four at any one time, on application to the resident Secretary, or attendant in the Library.

- 4 That the title of each work borrowed by any Fellow from the Library be entered in the Delivery-book, to which entry the borrower shall sign his name ; and that no book be delivered out without having the stamp of the Society, and the reference to its place in the Library marked upon it.
5. That no work shall be retained by any Fellow for a longer period than three months ; but at the end of that time, or sooner, the same shall be returned to the Library, and may then be re-delivered out to him if required, upon re-entry, provided that no application shall have been made in the mean time for the same by any other Fellow.
6. That in all cases every volume be returned to the Library, free of expense, on or before the 31st August in each year ; and that due notice to that effect be given to every Fellow who shall have in his possession any volume belonging to the Society.
7. That, in case of loss or damage of any volume, the Fellow borrowing the same shall be considered as bound to make good the set to which such volume belongs.
8. That no Minute-book, nor any other manuscript or manuscripts, nor any drawings or books of prints, be taken or lent out of the Library by any person whatsoever, without an express order of the Council, upon an application in writing.
9. That, inasmuch as a few printed works in this Library are peculiarly scarce and valuable, and it would be difficult to replace them, it is therefore expedient that the same should not be taken out of the Library without an express order of Council ; and that a list of such reserved works be kept in the Library, to be added to, or altered, from time to time, as the Council shall direct.
10. That no book or pamphlet be lent out before the presentation of the same to the Society shall have been announced, or before they are bound in a volume, if periodical works.
11. That no stranger be admitted to the Library of the Society, except by the personal introduction of a Fellow, who must remain with the visitor during the whole time of his stay in the Library.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1847.

No. 11.

Thursday, November 18, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President announced from the Chair, that he had received with great regret a letter from William Richard Hamilton, Esq. who, on account of advancing years, had resigned his office as one of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

His Lordship then read the following Resolution, passed at a Council of the Society, held on Tuesday the 16th of November 1847 :—

“The President and Council have much concern in announcing to the Society the demise of Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. who had, during upwards of forty years, honourably filled the office of Joint-Secretary.

“It must, however, be a source of satisfaction to the Society, to reflect that by the provision which they had secured to him by their Resolution of the 20th of May last, they had made, according to Mr. Carlisle's own words, as read to the Society in his Letter of the 22nd of the same month, ‘an old and faithful officer happy and contented.’

“On the same 20th of May, it was also further resolved by the Society, ‘That the vacancy of Secretary be not at present filled up; but that the Council be empowered, by the employment of an additional Clerk, to make temporary provision for the requisite duties.’ The Council have accordingly engaged Mr. Long as an additional Clerk for one year certain, that is, until June next.”

James Wallace Pycroft, Esq. and Joseph Arden, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The Secretary then read the following extract from the will of the late Rev. J. W. Mackie, F.R.S., dated June 28th 1847 :—“I give to the Society of Antiquaries the unique bronze plate found at Tours, of the dedication of the Chapel of St. Eloy, described in the *Archæologia*.” The plate of gilt bronze was upon the Society's table, and bears the date 1446. Mr. Mackie's own account of it is to be found in the Appendix to the 23d volume of the *Archæologia*, accompanied by an engraving in fac-simile.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them :—

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Vol. VIII. Part 1, 8vo. London, 1847. Presented by the Society.

The Numismatic Chronicle, and the *Journal of the Numismatic Society*, Nos. 37 and 38, 8vo. 1847. Presented by the Society.

Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, Vol. II. Part 3, 4to. Exeter, 1847. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, from 12th January to 22d June, 1847, 8vo. Report of the Council and Auditors of the Zoological Society of London, 8vo. 1847. List of Fellows of the Zoological Society, June 1847, 8vo. Presented by the Society.

Observations on the Principle of Vital Affinity, Part 2, by William Pultney Alison, M.D. F.R.S. E. 4to. Edinb. 1847. Presented by the Author.

Two Letters from Athens on certain Anomalies in the Construction of the Parthenon, &c. 4to. 1846, by F. C. Penrose, Esq. Presented by the Society of Dilettanti.

Collectanea Antiqua, No. 9, by C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

Catalogue of Books, Tracts, and Papers belonging to the Gaelic Society of London, sm. 8vo. Lond. 1840; and a Brief Sketch of the Concealment of the Scottish Regalia in the Kirk of Kinneff, sm. 8vo. Presented by James Logan, Esq.

Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, by W. D. Bruce, F.S.A. sm. 8vo. Presented by the Author.

Archæologia Eliana, Vol. IV. Part I. 4to. 1846. Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The Vindication, a Romance of Real Life, by Chas. Sandys, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

The Touarick Alphabet, with corresponding Arabic and English Letters, by James Richardson, Esq. folio. Presented by the Author.

Further Papers on the Ghadamsee and Touarik Languages, folio. Presented by John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A.

The Natural History of Wiltshire, by John Aubrey, F.R.S. edited and elucidated by Notes, by John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. 1847. Presented by the Wiltshire Topographical Society.

Cartularium ex rotulo origin. pergam. penes W. D. Bruce de Ripon Com. Ebor. A.D. 1841, Abbatiae de Fontanis, folio. Presented by W. D. Bruce, Esq.

Sepulchri a Romanis constructi infra Ecclesiam Sti. Wilfridi in Civitate Riponensi. W. D. Bruce. 8vo. 1841. Presented by the Author.

Four drawn Views of the White Horse Hill, near Ashdown in Berkshire. Presented by General Sir Thomas Hammond.

G. H. Bohn's Catalogue of Books, vol. I. 8vo. 1847. Presented by G. H. Bohn.

Title Page and Additional Sheets to the "Antiquitates Americanæ," edited by Charles Christian Rafn. Presented by the Editor.

A Commentary of the Services and Charges of William Lord Grey of Wilton, K.G. by his son Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton. Edited by Sir Philip Malpas de Grey Egerton, Bart. 4to. Lond. 1847. Presented by the President and Council of the Camden Society.

An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries, by Charles T. Beke, Doctor in Philosophy, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

History of the Conquest of Peru, with a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas, by William H. Prescott. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

Materials for a History of Oil Painting, by C. L. Eastlake, Esq. R.A. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Author.

The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom. 8vo. Lond. 1847. By the Rev. Dr. Hume, F.S.A. Presented by the Author.

The Archæological Journal of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland for September 1847, 8vo. Presented by the Archæological Institute.

The Builder; for the months from May to October 1847. 4to. London. Presented by George Godwin, Esq. jun. F.S.A.

The Athenæum, from June to October 1847. 4to. London. Presented by the Editor.

The Gentleman's Magazine, for the months from July to November 1847. Presented by John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Camden Miscellany, Vol. I. 4to. 1847. Presented by the President and Council of the Camden Society.

Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Vol. XVII. Part 1, 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Society.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. X. Part 3, 8vo. Lond. 1847. Presented by the Society.

Communications of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, Vols. III. and IV. Presented by the President and Council of the Society.

A Catalogue of the principal British and French MSS. in the Royal Library at Stockholm. In Swedish. By George Stephens, Esq. 8vo. Stockholm, 1847. Presented by the Author.

"*Samlingar Utgifne af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet*;" i. e. Collections published by the Swedish Archæological Society. The Fourth Part, 8vo. Stockholm, 1847. Also presented by George Stephens, Esq. of Stockholm.

Letter to Dawson Turner, Esq. on Norwich and the Venta Icenorum, 8vo. Norwich. Presented by the Author, Hudson Gurney, Esq.

Bulletin de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Belgique, Tome XIII. Nos. 1 to 6, and Tome XIV. Nos. 1 to 12, 8vo. 1846-7.—*Mémoires de l'Académie Royale de Belgique*, Tomes XIX. XX. and XXI, Part 1, 4to. 1847.—*Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Belgique*, 8vo. 1846-7. Presented by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium.

Biographie de Fontenelle, par M. A. Charma. 2d edit. 8vo. Paris, 1846.—*Essai sur le Langage*, par M. A. Charma. 2d edit. 8vo.—and, *Sur la Liberté de l'Enseignement*, 8vo. Paris, 1840. Presented by the Author.

Nummorum Anglo-Saxonorum Centuria Selecta, e Museo Academico deprompta, digesta, et illustrata a Joh. Henr. Schröder. 8vo. Upsaliæ, 1847. Presented by the Author.

Musée de Sculpture Antique et Moderne. Douzième Livraison. Par M. le Comte de Clarac. 4to. Paris. Presented by the Representatives of the late Author.

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 2 Tomes, 8vo, 1844—1847; and, *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1846. Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of the North.

Aperçu de l'Ancienne Géographie des Régions Arctiques de l'Amérique, par Charles Chr. Rafn, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1847. Presented by the Author.

Diccionario Manual Para el Estudio de Antiquedades, por Don Felix Ponzoa Cebrian et D. Joaquin M. Bover de Rossello, 8vo. Palma, 1846. Presented by the Authors.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, Année 1845, 8vo. Poitiers, 1847.—*Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. 6 Livraisons, 8vo. Presented by the Society.

Songs and Carols, now first printed from a MS. of the fifteenth Century. Edited by Thos. Wright, Esq. Presented by the Editor.

The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer, a new Text, with illustrative Notes. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. Vol. II. Also presented by the Editor.

Notices of an English Traveller during a two days' sojourn at Ober-Wesel on the Rhine, 1847, 8vo. Presented by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

An Engraving of an old French Clock, supported by figures, supposed to represent the Elements, in bronze, of the best Florentine period; and two Engravings, one in outline, the other in aqua-tint, of the Bronze Lamp given by the Prince Regent to the Royal Academy in 1812. Presented by Benj. Lewis Vulliamy, Esq.

The History and Antiquities of Norwich Castle, by the late Samuel Woodward, F.G.S., edited by his Son, 4to. Norwich, 1847. Presented by Hudson Gurney, esq. A Map of British and Roman Yorkshire, by Charles Newton, Esq.; and Part 1, of *Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the City and County of York*. Presented by the Committee of the Archæological Institute.

Mr. Ball, of High Holborn, presented to the Society three bottles, apparently Dutch, found in the marshes on the Essex Coast, on this side of Gray's; a cast of the patella of a large animal discovered near Tilbury Fort; a cast of a gigantic oyster discovered at Folkestone; and a small vessel discovered in digging a vault at St. Bride's Church in Fleet-street.

William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of part of the church of St. Michael, in the city of York.

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society casts of the two sides of a leaden seal or bulla, purchased at the sale of Walter Wilson, Esq. July 26th, 1847; English, and apparently of the Saxon period. The lead is somewhat oxidized, and the seal appears to have been attached to some instrument, in the manner of the seals appended both in early and later times to the papal bulls. This seal is said to have been brought from Italy, and had formerly been successively preserved in the Torlonia, the Caprinesi, and Troubetskoy Collections. It was brought to London in May last. It seems to have been the seal of Coenwulf, King of Mercia, who reigned from the year 796 to the year 818. It is valuable as being probably unique; and it is now deposited in the British Museum. It bears on one side the inscription ✠ COENVVLFI REGIS; and on the other MERCIORVM.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, an Agreement, from a MS. in the State Paper Office, between King Henry the Fourth and Archibald Earl of Douglas, dated Mortlake, 19th June 1408, by which the Earl of Douglas was permitted to revisit Scotland till Easter following, leaving hostages for his security. This "Endenture" appears in the eighth volume of Holmes's edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, p. 536; but Mr. Williams pre-faced his communication of it with some remarks upon its philological structure, which renders it interesting as being one of the last links between the French and English languages. He cites a number of words contained in the Agreement of French origin and accentuation, which had been adopted in it as English terms; although a petition to the House of Commons, from Thomas Painfield, in the year 1414, scarcely contains a French word; and, with the exception of the Saxon termination of the verbs, and the obsolete spelling, is very little removed from the language of the nineteenth century. Mr. Williams says, "In proof that 'entrée,' 'contrie,' and 'seurté,' were accented on the second syllable, I would mention that the first of the final vowels in 'entrée' is accented in the MS. with the same mark as was then used over the y when used as a vowel; and that in the following couplets of Lydgate, the metre evidently requires that the two words 'beauté' and 'comynaté' should have their final vowels accented:—

' This Richard þanne regnid' sone
 Aftr his Belsire as was to done.
 At x yere of age crownid was he;
 He was a man of great beauté.
 In his time the comynaté of Kent
 Upp a risen, and to London went,
 And Savay þei brent þat ilke place
 Which the Duke of Lancastres was.' "

A letter was read from William Roots, M.D., F.S.A., to Sir Henry Ellis, containing some remarks upon the letter from the late Alfred John Kempe, Esq. printed in the second part of the 31st volume of the *Archæologia*, relative to an entrenched camp still visible on the South-West angle of Wimbledon Common, closely adjacent to the hill of Kingston.

Dr. Roots stated, that from his earliest days he had been in the habit of visiting this spot, sometimes alone with Cæsar's Commentaries in his

hands, and sometimes with friends; and had as often enjoyed the antiquarian reverie of believing that he was standing on the very spot where Cæsar once stood, calculating on his best means, prior to the hazardous attempt of crossing the Thames in the valley below. And that this, he had no doubt, was the spot alluded to by Cæsar, after his march of 80 miles from the Kentish Coast, as the "*uno omnino loco, quo Flumen transiri potest.*" Dr. Roots adds, that it is well known and generally accorded, that this was the first and only part of the Thames, from its estuary, that was fordable. He next criticised Mr. Kempe's belief, expressed in his letter before alluded to, that "There is no decided ground for supposing that the Romans often deviated from the square form of castrametation which their military writers have described." The camp at Wimbledon being circular, it was left in doubt by Mr. Kempe whether it might not have been originally British. Dr. Roots quotes Hyginus, who lived in Augustus's time, and who states that the Romans had long departed from their ancient system of castrametation as described by Polybius, and were in the habit of making their camps sometimes rectangular, sometimes triangular, sometimes *circular*, and frequently oval; and, in short, contrary to their former and accustomed square regularity, they adapted them to the form which circumstances and localities rendered most advantageous at the moment. Lastly, Dr. Roots referred to the great number of Roman relics, and particularly of a warlike character, that have been so frequently taken up on the actual spot, or in close contiguity to it, as an additional corroborative proof of the certain presence there, at some time or other, of a Roman army; the sword-blades, spear-heads, and missile hatchets found in the bed of the river too at Kingston, give additional strength to his belief that the camp in question was closely connected with the conflict which ensued on Cæsar's passage of the Thames.

Thursday, November 25th, 1847.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

John Dickinson, Esq. having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned; from Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, F.S.A. a "General Treatise on Statutes—their rules of construction, and the proper boundaries of Legislation. By Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, assisted by W. H. Amyot, Esq. 8vo. London, 1847." From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, their "*Mémoires*," vol. XVIII. 8vo. Paris, 1846. From M. Bror Emil Hildebrand, "*Kongl. Vitterhet's Historie och Antiquitals Academicus Handlingar. Aderlonda delen.*" 8vo. Stockholm, 1846: also "*Monnaies Anglosaxonner du Cabinet Royal de Stockholm toutes trouvées en Suède: classées et descrites par B. E. Hildebrand, Directeur Royal des Médailles et des Antiquités de Suède.*" 4to. Stockholm, 1846. From the President and Council of the Royal Society, "Philosophical Transactions," from Part. II. 1842 to Part I. 1847: the Addresses of the President to the Society at the Anniversary Meetings in 1844 and 1846: the

"Proceedings" of the Royal Society, Nos. 55—68; and the Statutes of the Royal Society, 8vo. 1847. From Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq. F.S.A. the second part of volume III. and the first part of volume V. of his History of Surrey.

A letter was then read from Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. giving an account of a recent discovery at Ewell, in Surrey, of some wells, or pits, containing Roman remains: accompanied by the exhibition of numerous drawings in illustration of the letter, and of various specimens of the remains discovered. The following were the chief facts contained in this communication:—

A workman employed by a Mr. Brown was digging chalk, when at the depth of about twenty feet from the surface, he found an urn or vessel, which he forthwith broke, in hopes that its contents might prove of value; but to his chagrin he found it held nothing but mould mixed with charcoal. This being mentioned to Mr. Brown, he consulted with Sir George L. Glyn, the proprietor of the land; and on the following day, a further investigation was instituted. The shaft or pit of mould, for such it was discovered to be, in which the urn had been deposited, was thoroughly searched; and several others, which had been previously covered over, were strictly examined. These were situated on what has been the slope of a hill, with an aspect towards the west; they are sunk in the solid rock chalk, and vary in depth and width; being from 12 to 37 feet deep; and from 2 to 4 feet in diameter. They were filled compactly with mould; and the imbedded contents of all are stated to have been similarly arranged. The cavities, commencing at the mouth, and proceeding downwards, contained:—

- I. Large bones of animals, such as are used for food, as the heifer, sheep, stag, and hog.
- II. Roman ware of various patterns, of the kind called Samian, some perfect, others were scattered fragments. A few of these bear the potters' marks, and several were mended with lead.
- III. Oyster, muscle, and snail-shells in fine mould; also the bones of a cock, of a rabbit or hare, and the entire skeleton of a large dog, the head of which is severed, and placed about a foot from it. In the corresponding layer in the other pits, as well as the dog's bones were placed fibulæ, bits of glass, and portions of decayed bronze trappings.
- IV. Fragments of amphoræ and other vessels, of light-coloured ware, some of them such as were used at the *Epulæ Funebres*.
- V. Vessels of dark-coloured ware, several of which were perfect. Large portions of charcoal and scoræ from an intense fire were mixed with the earth in which they were imbedded; and in every pit about an equal quantity of iron nails, and minute bones of mice, frogs, and toads.

In one of these pits was found, quite at the bottom, an iron rod 2 feet 8 inches in length; and a piece of iron having a cavity resembling a modern pipe. The centre of another pit contained several flint stones, one of which had evidently been reduced to roundness. An iron hammer was also found, and two pieces of oak about 18 inches long, sharpened at each end. Among the black ware were a few portions of human bones *burnt*, other animal bones being all unburnt. One of the vases was so remarkable, that Mr. Diamond was desirous of calling the attention of the Society especially to it. It was of true Roman form, com-

posed of a thin material of a bright green colour, with stripes of white or pale yellow, *perfectly glazed inside and out*. Its antiquity, however, is incontestible; at least, as coeval with the other remains. Mr. Diamond himself took it with his own hands from the soil, in which it was firmly impacted at the depth of about 18 feet from the surface of the earth, after working for a long time upon the spot. The vase is described in a note from Dr. Faraday, to whom it was referred, as coated with a lead glaze.

Having given the detail of the articles found, Mr. Diamond next proceeded to consider the object and use of these pits. The discovery of similar receptacles in England, he observed, was not novel: but he felt that the various designations bestowed on them were unsatisfactory, and that no adequate explanation of them has yet been assigned. Having stated his objections to the popular names for these shafts, he noticed the customs of the Romans in respect of their dead. The rich were interred with vain and costly ceremonies; but the poor, the prodigal, and the malefactor, were all consigned to one common place, their bodies not being always subjected to the process of cremation, but interred in *puticuli*. He then hazards a conjecture, that the remains of foreigners were often sent home to their relations in urns or coffers, and that such urns were placed in some appropriate spot in the neighbourhood, where the vessels consecrated to the solemn ceremonial of cremation were afterwards designedly broken and deposited in places especially prepared, and carefully protected from the chances of desecration. Such places, he believes, are those now under consideration.

On inspecting the various vessels discovered, of which a small selection only were placed before the meeting, it will be found that they were not only broken, but had evidently been smashed with violence. Mr. Diamond considers this breaking of vessels to have been an especial mark of humility, and frequent allusion is made to it in various passages of the Scriptures; particularly in the 23d chapter of Ezekiel.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for Mr. Diamond's communication. The interesting relics, the exhibition of which accompanied the reading of his Paper, are intended to enrich the Collections of the British Museum.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a communication from Thomas Stapleton, Esq. V.P. intituled, "Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon, Burgess and Mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, in the several reigns of the three Kings Edward; after whose decease in the month of October, in the seventh year of Edward III. A.D. 1333, Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, Chancellor and Treasurer, ordained a Chantry in the Church of St. Nicholas, in the same town, to be attached to the altar of the Saints John the Baptist, and the Apostle and Evangelist, in the year of our Lord 1335, for the soul of the same Richard, and for the souls of his parents, wives, brothers, sisters, kindred, and all the faithful deceased."

The surname of the Emeldon family, is derived from a parish anciently named Emildon, and now Embleton, in Bamborough Ward, south division, in the Diocese of Durham, Archdeaconry of Northumberland, Deanery of Alnwick. In this county of Northumberland, the great tenants in chief of the Crown are always described as holding

their capital manor as a barony; and from that of Emeldon was due the service of three knights' fees. The first Barons, from Odard having been Sheriff of the County two years in the reign of King Henry the First, retained the surname of Viscount in that line. Of this Barony a release was made by Hereward des Marais and Ramet the daughter and heiress of John le Viscount, to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, his heirs and assigns; which was confirmed by King Henry the Third to the same Earl in 1257; and in the following year the same Earl had a grant of market and fair at Emeldon. After his rebellion, which ended with the battle of Evesham, where he was slain, all his possessions escheated to the Crown; and in the year 1269, King Henry granted to Edmund his younger son all the lands which he, the said Simon, held of the Barony of John le Viscount in Northumberland. Edmund died at Bayonne in Gascony, in May 1296; and in the calendar of inquisitions *post mortem* 24 Edw. I. the manors of Stamford and Emeldon, and the two townships of Dunstan and Shipley, are mentioned in the county of Northumberland; where he also built the castle of Dunstanborough, long the most magnificent structure in the North, but now a ruin. His son and heir, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, succeeded to all his possessions.

In the Parliamentary and other Writs, is an alphabetical digest of persons mentioned in the text, as follows: A.D. 1303, Richard de Emeldon was returned for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and summoned to a special convention of merchants held before the Council in the Exchequer of York, on the morrow of St. John the Baptist, 31 Edw. I. In 1311 he was one of the Burgesses returned for Newcastle to the Parliament at London; and he obtained a writ of expenses for attendance at the same in 1314, as well as for attending the Parliament at York, from the 9th to the 27th of September 1315. In the same year, as Merchant and Burgess of Newcastle, he obtained a special passport for his servants, whom he had sent to parts beyond the seas, for the purpose of purchasing corn and other victual; tested at Westminster 6th May, 8th Edw. II. In 1318 he was one of the Justices assigned in the county of Northumberland, pursuant to the award in Parliament for the settlement of damages sustained by the subjects of the Count of Flanders; also one of the Conservators of the Peace in the said county. In 1322 he, as superior Guardian of the town of Newcastle, was instructed to obey the commands of the Earl of Athol, the chief Warden of the Northumberland Marches. Moreover he was made Guardian of the town by letters patent, tested at Newcastle 22d September, 16 Edw. II. Also, as Mayor, and being about to send his vessel called *La Margerie* to parts beyond the seas to purchase corn, he obtained a general passport or protection, tested at Yarmouth 8th October, same year. In 1323 he was one of the Collectors in the port of Newcastle and its members, of the customs upon wines, &c. granted by the Merchants Strangers. In 1324 he was again returned for the town to the Parliament assembled at Westminster, his name being entered on the pawn or roll of attendance for three weeks of the Purification, 17 Edw. II.; and he held the same offices during the several years following, till 1333.

In the new edition of the Treaties, Letters, and Public Acts, which

Rymer and Sanderson first printed in the reign of Queen Anne, and in the second volume, we find these references to Richard de Emeldon. By letters patent from King Edward II. 1318, addressed to him, William Rydel, and Stephen le Blount, they were ordered to assign forty casks of wine to those knights and others of Northumberland, "who, through the incursions of the Scots, our enemies, are so destroyed that they have not the necessaries of life; and to distribute them circumspectly, so as we may commend your provident diligence, having previously sent word to our Receiver of Victuals at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to deliver to you the aforesaid casks." In 1321, Richard was ordered to aid John de Penreth, Constable of the Castle of Harbottle, in destroying it. In 1322, this writ was thus addressed: "The King, to whom, &c. greeting. Know ye, that we have committed to our beloved Richard de Emeldon to hold the custody of all the castles, lands, and tenements, which had been those of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and of others our enemies and rebels; and moreover of others in the county of Northumberland, and in the bishoprick of Durham: and which, by the forfeiture of our said enemies, and from some other causes, are in our hand, or which may happen to fall to our hands, together with all goods and chattels existing in the same, as long as it shall be our pleasure: so that he may depute others under him in the custody of the castles, lands, and tenements aforesaid, for whom, if they may not be sufficient, he may answer for them; and that he shall answer to us in our Chamber of the issues coming forth from the same by a certain receiver by us deputed on this behalf, and thereof to be employed by the aforesaid Richard. In which—Witness, the King at Pontefract, 24th day of March. By the King himself." Other writs follow, relating to the aforesaid possessions, signed as above, one of which is dated two days after the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded near Pontefract. There is also a stringent order to inviolably observe and maintain discipline during the thirteen years of peace which were to follow, "as a suspension of the war and truce have been begun and ratified between us and Robert de Brus, and his accomplices and supporters;" and full authority is given to castigate and punish the transgressors of the same. And there is a special clause, directing that those who, on account of their want or other urgent necessity, had joined the Scots, to be received again, provided they were of good fame.

This portion, detailing the biographical particulars of the Emeldon family, having been read, the remainder was postponed to another meeting.

Thursday, December 2d, 1847.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, the Secretary read the following document:—

"I, Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Thomas Amyot, Esq. being one of the modern and present

Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I by virtue of my office might do, if I myself were actually present; according to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1847.

"Witness, HENRY DAVIS.

(L.S.) MAHON

The recommendatory testimonial of the Chevalier Bunsen, as a Foreign Member, having hung up the limited time, was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected an honorary Member of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned, viz. from J. C. Buckler, Esq. a History of the Abbey Church of St. Alban, with especial reference to the Norman Structure, by J. C. Buckler and C. A. Buckler, 8vo. London, 1847. From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1847. From the Editor of the Athenæum, Part CCXXXIX. for the month of November 1847. From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. The Builder, Vol. V. Part xi.

Sir Charles Young, Garter, F.S.A. exhibited to the Society the matrix, accompanied by a splendid impression, of the Seal of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Ashbourne, in the county of Derby, founded by Letters Patent dated 15th of July, 1585, 27th Eliz. An account of this School will be found in Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools*; and in the History and Topography of Ashbourne, 8vo. 1839. The seal is the property of Mr. Thatcher, who purchased it.

William Devonshire Saull, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a sculptured female head, surrounded by a rose-fillet, apparently of the thirteenth century, found upon the spot where the house of the Friars Eremites of St. Augustine formerly stood in the city of York. Its site was upon the bank of the Ouse, near the bridge. Speed, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, mentions it to have been founded by the Lord Scrope, but when, or of what value, he omits to say. Tanner asserts, that it is mentioned as early as A.D. 1278. It was surrendered by the Prior and Brethren to the King's Commissioners, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. Mr. Saull thinks it probable, that this head is the only fragment of the Monastery in question now remaining.

The Secretary then proceeded to the further reading of Mr. Stapleton's "Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon." The most important portion of this part of the Paper, consisted in the identification of an Alien Priory in the county of Northumberland, which appears to have continued, if not till the Dissolution of Monasteries, certainly till within a hundred years of that time; but its existence was unknown both to Dugdale when compiling his Monasticon, and to his Editors at a later time. Bishop Tanner, in the *Notitia Monastica*, is the only author who has heretofore mentioned it. He says "GWYSNES, or GYSNES; NUNS. In the Lincoln Taxation, amongst the Temporalities, there is 'Priorissa de Gwysnes in archidiaconatu Northumbriæ, lxx^{li}. iv^d. and Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 35. Rex confirmat Abbati et Conventui de Alnwico communiam in tota mora et pastura de Edelingham, ad omnia

averia sua, tam de domo de Alnwyk et grangiis suis, quam *de domo de GYSNES.*' But more of this House I cannot learn."

Mr. Stapleton explains its history. This Priory was situated in Brainshaugh, an extra-parochial district, in the east division of Coquetdale ward, and in the Deanery of Alnwick. It took its name from Guisnes, in the Pas de Calais, where a house of Nuns, to which it was subordinate, had been founded by Manasses, Count of Guisnes, and his Countess, in 1129. He also finds further notice of the Northumberland Nuns of Guisnes in the Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward the Second, from 1321 to 1324, in a manuscript formerly in the library of Thomas Astle, Esq. where, in one of these years, among entries of the King's alms to different religious houses, we find several to the Nuns of Guisnes. One of them is a remarkable entry, namely, "To the Prioress and Nuns of Gysnes, of the alms of the Lord the King, in aid of recompense of the losses which they had sustained by the arrival of the Welsh forces there in their progress to the wars with Scotland, by the hand of Mariote, Prioress of the same house: at Felton the 8th day of August." Mr. Stapleton quotes other authentic records which show the continuance of its existence.

That the foreign house of Guisnes continued in possession of the property of this Nunnery in the middle of the fifteenth century, is evident from a charter of King Henry the Sixth to John Archbishop of York; which recites that the advowson and rectory of the church of Newington, near Hythe, in Kent, together with the grange of Bransete, and the lands of Newington and Promehull, had been held by Katharine late Abbess of Gwynes, in Artois beyond sea, "on the day on which she died. Mr. Stapleton then describes the site of this Priory as on the north bank of the river Coquet, between the parishes of Felton and Shilbottle; adding that, according to Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, the township of Guyson now parishes to the latter.

The further reading of this communication was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, December 9th, 1847.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following present was received from the Author, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same: The Antiquities found at Hoglake in Cheshire; described by A. Hume, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London 1847.

John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society an ivory diptych, or tabernacle, of very beautiful workmanship, now belonging to a lady resident in London. The two leaves of which it consists measure each seven inches and a half in height, by three inches in width, and are united by silver hinges. The carvings are in high and bold relief, and are divided into four compartments, although their subjects are more than four in number. Among them are elaborate representations of the Annunciation, of the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth, of

the Virgin carrying the infant Saviour, of the Virgin and St. Joseph, of the visit of Mary Magdalen and the Apostles to the Sepulchre, and of the Crucifixion. The upper subject of the second leaf is more difficult of explanation. It is divided by a trefoil arch, on the summit of which is seated a male figure, his breast partially exposed, but with a robe covering his left shoulder and arm. His right hand is extended forward, and his left raised and expanded, as if receiving the instruments of the Passion, which are represented by the two figures standing on either hand. The age assigned to this diptych was the middle of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Nichols accompanied this curious relic with the exhibition of another ivory carving, belonging to his father, John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. representing in larger size a subject conjectured to be what was of old called *The Coronation of our Lady*. In an ancient inventory of the Church of Salisbury occurs this passage, "Item. One tabernacle of ivory, with two leaves, gemmels, and locks of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for the exhibition of these carvings; and the Secretary then proceeded to the further reading of "Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon."

Mr. Stapleton observes, that in the Chronicle of Lanercost, in the year 1333, we have an account of a victory won in the vicinity of Berwick, by King Edward the Third and his brother John of Eltham, over the forces of the Scots, on Monday the 12th of July, the eve of St. Margaret the Virgin, called the Battle of Haledon Hill; and the 19th of July, the Monday following, Berwick was surrendered. On this occasion Richard de Emeldon, then Mayor of Newcastle, and Escheator *ex officio*, was appointed one of the three Justices who were to inquire diligently what English had been disinherited there, and restore to them their houses and lands. An exposition then follows, which treats upon the claims and title of various property in those parts, with authorities duly cited. Previous to this office, in one of the Rolls called *Originalia*, in the 20th year of Edward the Second, is this entry: "The King to Roger de Mowbray, Constable of the Castle of Prudhoe, greeting. We send you word, that you cause to be applied in the repair and restoration of the castle aforesaid, moreover in the construction of a certain peel beyond the gates of the same castle, for the greater safety of the same castle, up to the sum of twenty marks of the issues of your Bailiwick, through the view and testimony of Richard de Emeldon, Mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne."

In the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the Third, 1332, the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle represented, that, as they were greatly impoverished and damnified by the wars of Scotland before these times, and about the rescue of the same town against the assaults of the Scots had incurred great charges and expenses, and were then suffering from the extortions of the escheators, they supplicate the King for remedy of these complaints. In the following year, the King assigned Richard de Emeldon and Robert de Roughhall to levy and collect one-fifteenth of all goods, &c. in the county of Northumberland; and the citizens and burgesses of cities and boroughs in other counties specified, were also to

pay tithes, &c. The writ then cited runs thus: — “Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all those who shall see or hear these writings, greeting. Know you that we, for the good and laudable service so manifoldly bestowed to us and our progenitors by our beloved Richard de Emeldon, now Mayor of our town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the other Burgesses of the same town, of the assent of our Prelates, Earls, Barons, and others now present in our Parliament, have granted, and by this our charter confirmed to the same Burgesses, their heirs, and successors, that the Mayor of the town aforesaid, who shall be in office at the time, be our Escheator, and of our heirs, in the same town and liberty of the same.” This document was witnessed by Walter, Archbishop of York, Primate of England; John, Bishop of Winchester; William, Bishop of Norwich; Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England; John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; William de Roos; William de Mountague; Ralph de Nevill, Seneschal of the Royal Household, and others; and it was signed by the King at York, on the 20th of January, in the same year.

This portion of the Paper having been read, the remainder was postponed till the next meeting.

Thursday, December 16th, 1847.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The concluding portion of Mr. Stapleton's Paper, containing “Details of the Life of Richard de Emeldon,” was read; it principally related to the proceedings which occurred on the demise of the said functionary, in pursuance of the following writ of *Diem clausit extremum*, issued by King Edward the Third.

“Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to his beloved and faithful John de Lowther, his Escheator in the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, greeting. As Richard de Emeldon, who had held of Us in chief, has closed his last day, as We have learnt. We send you word that thou diligently take into Our hand, all the lands and tenements of which the said Richard has been seized in his demesne as of fee in your Bailiwick on the day on which he died, and cause them to be kept in safe custody until We shall give Our precept thereof. And by the oath of faithful and law-worthy men of your Bailiwick, by whom the truth may be better known, do thou diligently inquire how much land the said Richard held of Us in chief in your Bailiwick on the day on which he died, and how much of others, and by what services, and how much these lands are worth annually, in all issues, and who is his next heir, and of what age. And do thou diligently send to Me the inquisition thereof, made distinctly and openly under your seal and the seals of those by whom it shall have been made, with this writ. Witness Myself at Waltham, on the 12th day of October, in the seventh year of Our reign. A. D. 1333.”

The proceedings consequent upon this writ, and the means and circumstances of Richard's heirs and successors, were very fully detailed, together with the Instrument for founding the chantry in the Church of St. Nicholas, and the Ordination made by the Bishop of Durham for regulating the ceremonies there for the soul of Richard de Emeldon, and “all the faithful deceased, by two priests who were to celebrate masses there

each single day, of whom one to wit to be also named perpetual guardian of this sort of altar or chantry, and the other a *temporal* priest, to be assumed and also to be removed according to the free will of him the guardian." This document was confirmed by King Edward III. in the 10th year of his reign, A.D. 1336. The advowson of the chantry was vested in the successive Mayors of Newcastle upon Tyne, under the counsel and assent of the fraternity of the guild of the Blessed Trinity of that town, who were to present to the successive Bishops of Durham, or the Prior and Chapter of Durham,—the see being vacant—an able priest within a month from the vacancy.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society a letter which he had received from Richard Falkner, Esq. dated Devizes, 25th of September, 1847, descriptive of a group of Tumuli on Berkhampton Down, not hitherto, as Mr. Falkner believed, sufficiently noticed by the antiquary. Referring to the Ordnance Map of Wiltshire, Sheet XIV. he says, "The Barrows I am about to describe will be found in the triangle made by the old road from Bath, approaching the present turnpike road from Devizes to Marlborough; Wansdyke forming the base. They are placed in a line passing from the S. W. to the N. E. and surrounded by a fosse of a very unusual shape, 20 feet across and 3 in depth. The ground covered by them is 80 yards in length and 47 yards broad in the widest part. The Tumulus at the S. E. end of the inclosure is the largest, the diameter of the base being 63 feet, and its height 10 feet. The one at the other end is not so high, but, as it slopes into the fosse, its base is not many feet less." Between them is a Barrow of much smaller dimensions, and the three are connected together by slight bands of earth, with a fosse on each side, running a short distance up the Barrows. Mr. Falkner's communication to Mr. Akerman was illustrated by a drawn sketch taken from the south, a ground plan, and some sections. The singular arrangement of these mounds, their difference in size, and other circumstances, led Mr. Falkner to the conclusion that this spot was the resting-place of three members of a Celtic family, who perhaps fell together in some hostile attack, or otherwise died about the same time: and it would seem they were persons of distinction, whose place of sepulture was in after times visited with ceremony, there being an approach to the ground 260 yards in length, formed of a vallum and fosse, still quite perfect, commanding a fine view of the Barrows throughout its course. This letter was accompanied by short notices of two other groups of Tumuli: one about a mile to the east of the triple Barrow just described, close to the turnpike road; the other situated in one of the deep hollows of the Chalk Downs, not far from Silbury Hill, and remarkable from the length of the approaches.

A second communication from Mr. Falkner to Mr. Akerman was read, accompanying a drawing of what has been either part of a Torques, or one of the coils of an Armilla, or Armlet, found in the autumn of 1844 on St. Ann's Hill, near Devizes. The sketch was the actual size and shape of the original; the material of which was fine gold, weighing rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces troy. In form and character of workmanship it strongly resembled one of the gold bracelets found

near Egerton Hall, in Cheshire, in 1831; and which is engraved in the 27th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 401.

The Secretary then read a notice by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. on some early Latin Stories imitated at a late period by Chaucer and Shakespeare.

The Mediæval Ages were so rich in popular metrical tales or *fabliaux*, as sung or recited by the minstrels and *jongleurs*, that although it is probable that many were never written down, and innumerable manuscripts have been destroyed, there is yet in England a rich harvest to be culled. These are extremely interesting, not merely from the stories themselves, but from their tendency to reveal the former affinity or intercourse of races which have since become widely separated; and in other instances to reduce the presumed originality of more modern authors to its true limits. On this head Mr. Wright observes, "There are many obscure nooks and corners in the wide field of antiquarian research, which must be carefully explored, if we would make ourselves thoroughly acquainted with the history, or the literature and science, or the archæology of the Middle Ages. We shall find facts in the history of science and art among the heavy folios of the scholastic writers, which seem at first sight to forbid all attempt at perusal. Historical events are often cleared up from what has been looked upon as the refuse of manuscript collections, and hardly to be distinguished from the dust in which it has so long lain buried. Manners and customs of private life receive the most interesting illustration from the bills of butlers and cooks, from the parish register, or from the local court book." The author then proceeds to name some of the earliest collections of the mediæval stories of Western Europe, and recites a *fabliau* from a manuscript in the British Museum (*MS. Cott. Cleopatra D. VIII. fol. 134.*) strongly resembling Chaucer's Frere's Tale, at which our forefathers may have wagged the beard when they were "merry in hall." And he also brings to light an early and very curious version of the incident of the pound of flesh which forms so important a part of the plot of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. This story is found in a variety of forms, and occurs in the literature of the East. Shakespeare is generally supposed to have taken it from the English version of the Anglo-Latin *Gesta Romanorum*. In a collection of Latin stories for preachers, in a manuscript written in England (*MS. Harl. No. 7322.*) early in the fourteenth century, he finds a tale, of which the following is his version:—

"There was, we are told, in Denmark, a man who had two sons, one of whom, the elder, was malicious and covetous, while the younger was not only generous but prodigal. Now when the younger had spent all his money in hospitality, it happened that two men came to ask a lodging of him. He no longer possessed anything wherewith to receive them with due respectability, yet he was ashamed to refuse. All he had left, in fact, was a cow, which he killed for meat, and he went to his brother to ask for bread and drink. The brother replied flatly, that he would give him nothing unless he bought and paid for it. The younger brother protested that he was utterly destitute, and had nothing to give in exchange for the necessary articles of life. 'Yes,' said the elder brother, 'you have your flesh; sell me the breadth of my hand of your flesh, in whatever part, and when I may choose to take it.' The junior thoughtlessly agreed to the bargain, which was made before the necessary witnesses. When the guests of the young man were departed, and the

food was all eaten, the elder brother demanded the fulfilment of their agreement, which the younger one refused. The matter was brought for trial before the King, and the younger brother was condemned to be carried to the place of execution, where the elder brother was to cut as much flesh as he had bargained for, either from the head or from the breast. But the populace having pity upon the young man, because they knew he was so generous, went and told the King's son what the agreement was and why it had been made, who also moved with pity dressed himself, mounted his palfrey, and hurried to the place of execution, and the crowd, when they saw him, made way for him to approach. Then the King's son said to the cruel elder brother, 'What claim have you upon this man?' He replied, 'This was our agreement, that in exchange for victuals he would give me so much of his flesh; and he is condemned to stand by his agreement by your father the King.' The King's son then said, 'Do you ask nothing but the flesh?' 'Nothing.' Then said he, 'But there is blood in his flesh:' and he said to the condemned man, 'Give your blood to me,' which he did with all the due formality of a grant. Then said the King's son to the elder brother, 'Now take the flesh wherever you will, but take notice that the blood is mine, and if you shed the least drop of it, you shall die.' The elder brother, seeing that he was thus caught in his own trap, retreated in confusion, and the young man was liberated."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications; and the President announced from the Chair, that on account of the Christmas holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to the 6th of January, at the usual hour.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 12.

Thursday, January 6th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned: viz.

From Mr. R. C. Lucas, Sculptor, a plaster bust of John Gage Rokewode, Esq., late Director of the Society. From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, their *Mémoires*, tome VIII. 8vo. Amiens: with their *Bulletins*. From the Royal Agricultural Society of England, their *Journal*, Vol. VIII. Part 2, December 1847. From John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January 1848. From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. a list of Norfolk Benefices, continued from Blomefield's Norfolk to the present time, 8vo. 1847: together with four lithographic plates—1. of a Torques and Armilla, the one found at Foulsham, the other at Downham, in Norfolk; 2. of a figure from the Rood-loft Screen in the church of Randworth, Norfolk; 3. of a processional cross found under the chancel floor at Beckenham St. Nicholas, Norfolk; 4. of a representation of the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, found under the same chancel floor. And, from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. *Collectanea Antiqua*, No. X. From the Editor, the *Athenæum*, Part CCXL. for December 1847. From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. the *Builder*, Part 12, Vol. V. From the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, his *History of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, in Westminster*, 8vo. 1847. From the Royal College of Physicians, their *Catalogue of the Fellows and Licentiates of the College for 1847*. From the Committee of the *Athenæum*, their *Rules and Regulations, Lists of Members, and of Donations to the Library in 1846*; with a Supplement for 1847.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings of two pieces of Ancient Tapestry in his possession. "One of these," he observes in a letter to C. R. Smith, Esq. "has already been exhibited about ten or twelve years ago;" but it was again introduced to assist in fixing the date of the other. Mr. Repton gave it as his opinion, derived from the costume of the figures, and more particularly from the style of the head-dresses, that both these pieces of tapestry had been executed about the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. or in the latter end of that of Henry VII. In ancient tapestries, the chief attention in the design was bestowed on the splendid dresses of the figures; and, if there be any landscape, it is kept subdued; as we do not find any bright clouds, or water, to disturb our attention from the general composition of the groups.

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient pair of shoes, studded with steel rivets, so as to form a species of defensive armour for the feet; supposed to be Maltese, and recently purchased for the Armoury in the Tower. The rivets are ornamentally disposed, so as to represent a coronet on each shoe, the name of the wearer *Joseph Ptumpf*, an Earl's coronet, and several Maltese crosses.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Secretary then read a communication from Thomas William King, Esq. Rouge Dragon, F.S.A. addressed to Charles John Palmer, Esq. It stated that some years ago, in making researches respecting the ancient customs of the borough of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, a series of original papers had fallen under his notice relating to the former co-jurisdiction of the Barons of the Cinque Ports with the magistrates of that town, during the free-fair connected with the herring fisheries. This concurrent jurisdiction, it appears, was of very ancient date, the public records of the kingdom, as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, exhibiting many occasions of strifes and disputes between the "Men of Yarmouth" and the "Men of the Cinque Ports."

The Barons of the Cinque Ports originally deputed one or two persons from each of those towns, and from the adjacent ones of Rye and Winchelsea, at a Brotherhood usually holden at Romney; but, in the reign of Elizabeth, two only, as a deputation from the whole, were authorised to administer "royal justice" with the bailiffs of Yarmouth during the free-fair, that is, from Michaelmas to Martinmas. The persons so nominated and deputed were called the "Bailiffs of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to Yarmouth," and this judicial privilege naturally occasioned jealousy in the breasts of the Yarmouth magistrates. This corporation, even when the bailiffs were sent thither from the Cinque Ports, was possessed of very extraordinary privileges, some of which were superior to those enjoyed by the Cinque Ports themselves in their separate local or municipal jurisdictions; the borough of Yarmouth being possessed of a *capital* jurisdiction by charter of the 9th Henry VII. And they had also a Court of Admiralty enjoying full powers, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, by charter of the 1st of Elizabeth. The Barons of the Cinque Ports were naturally jealous of any infringement of their ancient rights; and they attached great importance to their deputed bailiffs in their instructions to support their dignity, as appears by the imposition of heavy fines upon them for every neglect in the discharge of their commission.

From this circumstance, and the care which they took on several occasions to record the *minutæ* of the ancient visits of their Commissioners to Yarmouth, Mr. King was induced to select the account, or "relation" as it was technically called, of that of John Conye and John Tooke, in the second of James I., 1604, here communicated.

The details of the first Court held by this concurrent jurisdiction on the 29th of September, having been read, the proceedings of the remaining Courts were reserved for a future reading.

Thursday, January 13th, 1848.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Henry Butterworth, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned: namely, From William Petit Griffiths,

Esq. F.S.A. the Laws of the College of the Freemasons of the Church, Part II. 8vo. 1847; the Address delivered on the sixth anniversary of the College by George Russell Smith, Esq. 1847; and Chapters and Lectures (*a table*) for 1848. From the Numismatic Society, their "Chronicle and Journal" for January, 1848. From the Editor, John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. the Journal of Sacred Literature, No. 1, for January, 1848. From John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Topographer and Genealogist, Parts 3 to 10 inclusive.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. communicated in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, a copy of some satirical rhymes on the defeat of the Flemings, and their raising the Siege of Calais, in 1436, inserted in a very fine copy of the Brut or English Chronicle ending that year, in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, No. VI. The preamble is in these terms:

"And on this wise Philip Duc of Burgoyne and the Flemmyng dep'ted from Caleis and be Picardes from be castel of Guynes w^t gret sheine and gret diswurship and w^t gret losse. Wherfore amonges Englisshmen were made many rymes of be Flemmynges, among the which one is here sette for a remembrance."

In order to explain the point of the verses, Mr. Williams remarked that Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, who for twenty years had been the ally of the English, and whose sister was married to the Duke of Bedford, had shortly after that Duke's decease in 1435 concluded a treaty of peace with Charles the Seventh of France, at Arras, thereby terminating the unhappy dissensions of that kingdom. An alienation between the English and the Duke of Burgundy was the natural consequence; and in 1436 the Duke proposed to besiege Calais, which, as he affirmed, belonged to his comté of Artois. Some of his council thinking that to be a strange and arduous undertaking, told him he had better desist from it. But he was urged on by others less experienced. He accordingly assembled a considerable force of the men of Ghent and Bruges, and other places, who made such a fine appearance when mustered, that he was anxious to shew his force to his brother-in-law the Count of Richemont. They brought with them cannon, culverins, and cross-bows. The Duke commenced operations by erecting a lofty wooden bastille, or tower, to command the gate of the city, as he had done before in 1411. This was, however, quickly taken "before the beard" of the Duke by the people of Calais, who put its garrison, consisting of 800 Flemings, to the sword (in revenge for the murder of some Englishmen), and took a great many of the rest prisoners. At length, on the 25th of June, the succours that the Duke had been awaiting by sea, arrived, and he immediately caused several of the largest vessels, which had been filled with masonry and iron anchors, to be sunk in the port, in order to prevent the approach of an expected fleet from England; but, when the tide receded, they were left on the beach, and the people of Calais, as well men as women, issuing out of the city, demolished them, in spite of a continued fire from the Flemish camp, of which they made no account, carrying some of the wood into the town, and burning the hulls:

"Remembres how ye drowned att full see for be nones
With shippes Caleis haven massoned w^t stones,
And how that be Calisers hem brake the next day
When it was lowe watir, and bare hem clene away,

Every stikke and stone, and lafte ther not one log.
 Remembres eke on Goby, the water-bailiff's dog,
 How he scarmysshed w^t you twyes upon the say,
 And among you on þe sandes made many a fraye."

The Duke, thereupon, fearing the arrival of the Duke of Gloucester, suddenly took his departure, leaving behind him an immense quantity of goods, both of merchandize and engines of war, and, says the Burgundian Chronicler, "fut ce fortune le plus sinistre que le Duc de Bourgogne eut oneques." The poet pointedly taunts the discomfited enemy:—

"Remembres now ye Flemyng, upon youre own shame,
 When ye laide seege to Caleis ye wer right full to blame.
 For more of reputacion ben Englisshmen þen ye,
 And comen of more gentill bloode, of olde antiquitie.
 For Flēmyng com of flēmed* men, ye shall well understand,
 For flamed men and banished men enhabit first youre land.
 Thus prove I þat Flēmyng is but a flamed man,
 And Flaunders of Flēmyng the name first began.
 And þefore ye flemynge, that Flēmyng ben named,
 To compare w^t Englisshmen, ye aught to be ashamed.
 Ye be nothing elles worth but g^el wordes to camp,
 Sette ye still and bith in pees, God gyve you quadercramp."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication; and the Secretary then continued the reading of Mr. King's paper on the Jurisdiction of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk.

The second Court was assembled on Monday, the 8th of October, 2nd Jac. I.; but, in order to meet the prayer of the jury, it was adjourned to the 15th. The deputies of the Cinque Ports employed the interim in examining the affairs of the port; and in the report of Messrs. Conye and Tooke it is entered—"Uppon Tweisdaie the ixth of October, wee spent the greater part of the forenoone in walkinge on the Key to foresee and prevent disorders, for that by reason of the foulnes of the weather the whole flette of fishermen were in the harbour. Uppon the same daye, the com'on crier of the towne cried oysters to be sold without our consent, for which we reprehended him, and sent to the p'tie that made sale thereof, that he might not lawfully doe yt without our consent, who thereuppon sent vnto vs a peck of the said oysters for a tast, and prayed our allowance to sell the residue, to the which we assented. Uppon Wensdaie the xth of October, came unto us one William Mace, of Corby in the Howton, in the countie of Essex, and enformed us that he had oysters to sell at the Key neare the Bridge, and desyred our allowance, to the which we assented, but required him to send vnto vs, before he made sale thereof, some part thereof for a tast, as of a right belonging unto vs, which he performed accordingly." On the same day they heard that "certain of the men of warre of Holland did lye at or near the haven's mouth with musketts and other munition in a small boate, and likewise on the heads of the said (*sic orig.*) peere on land, to the intent to take a certain man of Dunkyrke which did lye in the haven, at his comynge out. And because the manner of the lying of the said Hollanders were contrary to his Ma^{ty}. peace, and to the perill of others his Ma^{ty}. subiects, and especially the fishermen, wee offered to ioine with the bayliffes of Yarmouth to examyne the same offence, and to

* *Fleman*, fugitivus. (Cole's Eng. Lat. Dict. 1707.)

punish the offenders: but because none complained, they seemed unwilling to doe any thing therein."

Various particulars were then detailed respecting the Courts held, the presentments, the trials, and the sentences, which appear to have been recorded rather for the establishment of the Cinque Ports' right, than for their importance; which portion having been read, the conclusion was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, January 20th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting were read, Edward Solly, Esq. lately elected, was formally admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for the same:—From the Committee of the London Library, the second edition of their Catalogue, 8vo. 1847. From the Editor, Charles John Palmer, Esq. F.S.A. a "Booke of the Foundacion and Antiquyte of the Towne of Great Yarmouth;" from the original MS. written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, 4to. London, 1847.

Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A. handed to the Vice-President the following draft of a proposed Resolution, which was read from the Chair, viz.

"That, in the event of the Society proceeding to the election of a second Secretary, the Statutes Nos. V. and XI. Chapter VII. be suspended as far as regards the recommendation on the part of the President and Council of any Fellow to fill that office."

The Resolution proposed was ordered, in conformity with the Statutes, to be put to the ballot on Thursday the 3rd of February.

The Secretary then read the remaining portion of Mr. King's communication. "After giving some further details respecting the co-jurisdiction of the barons of the Cinque Ports with the magistrates of Great Yarmouth, during the Free Fair connected with the herring fisheries, "Such," observes Mr. King, "were the ceremonies, the judicial forms, and the hospitalities observed in the discharge of these duties by the magistrates of Yarmouth and co-adjutors during the Free Fair; and it is very probable that in very early times, and from the importance of the herring fishery in later periods, these annual visits of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports were acknowledged by the people with due reverence, as the visits of itinerant magistrates to control the local courts in the administration of civil and criminal justice. The bailiffs of Yarmouth, who were the chief magistrates of that borough, were perhaps, in many cases, too personally interested in the determination of such civil actions between the fishermen of distant ports and those of their native town, to be considered as impartial judges; and thus the authority of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports was supported and continued so long as the administration of justice required their attention and co-operation, especially at a period of the year when the interest of the coast-towns engaged in the fisheries were materially affected."

Under these circumstances, we need not wonder that jealousies frequently arose between the members of this mixed juridical commission,

approaching even to personal violence ; and this observation is corroborated by several extracts from these fishery records of later dates, in 1606, in 1612, and in 1616. Ten years after this last, in the 2nd of Charles the First, it appears that a brotherhood should have been holden in 1625, but was deferred, and wholly discontinued, by common consent, by reason of the infection and danger of the plague.

In a few years subsequent to the event just mentioned, Mr. King observes that the changeableness which pervades all sublunary matters began to influence the observance of this co-judicial authority over the Free Fair. After the constant and annual visits of the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports to Yarmouth, which had been made during a period of about five centuries, we find that at a Court held at New Romney in 1639 it was ordered, "That suit shall be made to his Majesty and Privy Council, that the ports and towns be discharged of the great charge and fruitless service of the bayliffs to Great Yarmouth, as the Ports Counsell shall ordain." It does not appear, however, that any immediate steps were taken to effect this resolution ; for, although the entries in the records are rather irregularly kept during the troublesome period of the Commonwealth, yet it is recorded that in 1657, at a special brotherhood holden at Hythe, the deputed bailiffs were fined for not fully executing their authority. In 1663, also, another instance recurred of the brotherhood inflicting a penalty on Thomas Delves, one of the bailiffs, for "not going the journey ;" and they accepted the "relation" of his appointed co-adjutor, Stephen Brett, of his proceedings at Yarmouth on the occasion of his visit in the previous year.

At the brotherhood holden at Sandwich on the 21st of July, 1663, the following important resolution was agreed to: "It is thought fitt, and so ordered by this house, that the yearly service of the Cinque Ports and two ancient townes to the towne of Great Yarmouth be suspended for a time (after this yeres service), in case our counsell shall advise the same not to be prejudicial to the commonwealth, or to the damage of the Cinque Ports, two ancient townes, and their members." The two bailiffs were nominated as usual at this brotherhood ; but it does not appear that they came to Yarmouth ; and Swinden says that the bailiffs of the Cinque Ports ceased their visits after the year 1662. The next brotherhood appears to have been holden on the 21st of July, 1668 (20 Car. II.), at New Romney, when "on the petition of Thomas Delves to be relieved touching a fine set on him at the last brotherhood for his neglect of Yarmouth, he was not relieved." It is, therefore, clear from these entries, that the privilege of the Cinque Ports in exercising their concurrent jurisdiction with the bailiffs of Yarmouth during the Free Fair there was continued up to and ceased with the visit in 1662, when Stephen Brett was the solitary representative of the ancient judicial authority of the Cinque Ports in the town of Yarmouth, and the last whose name stands recorded as performing that service.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. laid before the Society drawings of two very perfect specimens in bronze of torques, and of a pair of armillæ, the whole recently discovered during the progress of railway excavations in the West of England. These were accompanied by a

letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in which Mr. Akerman stated that he was so ill supplied with details, that he could do no more than announce the simple fact of their discovery; but that he considered these objects highly interesting from the circumstance of such being rarely found in England of bronze. He also exhibited a drawing of the fragment of a gold torques of a pattern which has often been engraved, kindly transmitted to him by Mr. Richard Falkner of Devizes, found in the neighbourhood of that town in the autumn of 1844. "It is all but a hopeless task," observes Mr. Akerman, "to attempt to illustrate the history of a people who, like their neighbours the Gauls, had no written annals: the antiquary, therefore, clings with fondness to the relics which time has spared, which perplex while they interest." That the torques was a Persian ornament or decoration is known, not only from the Mosaic discovered at Pompeii in 1831 (*Mus. Borbon. viii.*), but also from the noted passage in Quintus Curtius (*lib. iii. c. 3*). Mr. Akerman remarks the use of this ornament by the Celtic tribes, of which we have the best existing examples, coupled with the historical notices of Livy and other writers, may be regarded as one of many proofs that the human tide, in the earlier ages, flowed from East to West. That the Greeks hellenized, and that the Romans latinized, every nation with which they came in contact, is illustrated by two great antiquarian instances: first, the imitation of Greek coins by barbarian and semi-barbarian states, even as far as the Punjaub, after the conquests of Alexander the Great; and, secondly, the Roman, or rather Byzantine character of the workmanship of objects discovered in Europe, within limits extending from this island as far as the shores of the Black Sea. From these and other facts, he is led to infer that the more costly and elegant objects of personal ornament discovered in this island are not the production of native workmen, but that they are of exotic origin.

Mr. Akerman gives a word in conclusion on the mode of wearing the torques for the neck. It is seen encircling the throat of one of the most interesting, because the most real, of the statues of antiquity,—the dying gladiator. The spare but athletic figure, so well adapted to the bloody sports of the arena, is destitute of clothing of any kind, and his hair is cropped so close that it could not be clutched by his adversary; yet he wears the torques, which if grasped with a resolute hand would give his antagonist an obvious advantage. There is reason to believe that the use of this once celebrated badge continued down to the last period of Paganism among the Romans and their allies.

Major Charles Ker Macdonald, a visiter, exhibited to the Society, through Mr. Saull, a collection of antiquities of different kinds, partly found by him during his travels in the Desert of Arabia Petrea, Palestine, and Egypt, accompanied by some memoranda in illustration. Among these were a number of spear and arrow-heads of flint found on the top of a mountain to the north-west of Mount Sinai; Egyptian beads, porcelain, fragments of pottery, iron rings, and a bronze chain; with a number of leaden pellets or sling-bullets from Sicily. Major Macdonald, among his memoranda, detailed the circumstances attending a permission which he obtained to dig in a garden belonging to a Jew's house in Jerusalem, where, the earth suddenly giving way, he found

himself in a subterranean cavern, resembling a cloister, supported by marble columns. Here his Arab workmen deserted him, and the entrance was soon choked up by rubbish, so that he was unable to complete an examination thereof.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications, and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 27th, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read, the following presents were received and thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. a letter from Sir Philip Stapleton to Oliver Cromwell, and four letters from Oliver Cromwell himself; communicated to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. 8vo. 1848. From John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. (the author) an Archæological Index to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods. 8vo. 1847.

The Secretary stated that he had, on the previous evening, received a note from J. B. Bunning, Esq. dated Guildhall, 26th of January, 1848, acquainting him that a Roman hypocaust, and other remains, had been discovered in the excavations now making for the foundations of the new Coal Exchange opposite Billingsgate Market; and that he, Mr. Bunning, would be most happy to afford every facility to such members of the Society and Council who might be desirous of visiting them.

The Secretary then entered upon the reading of a description of the Monument discovered by Sir Charles Fellows at Xanthus; by Benjamin Gibson, Esq. Sculptor, of Rome. This communication was placed before the Society of Antiquaries by the Council of the British Archæological Association, through Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.

In a few introductory sentences, Mr. Gibson compliments the age we live in, not only as distinguished by the researches of men of high classic learning, but by the discoveries of zealous and enterprising travellers, all whose efforts have tended to enlighten us, and add to our stock of knowledge, so as to bring into closer connection, and to lay open to our view the manners and customs of ages almost obliterated and swept from the records of time. By the labours of these enlightened men we have been able to obtain a just and correct knowledge of the religion, legends, and traditions of various and distant people; and we are enabled to trace the connection of one with another, so as from the remotest branch to follow it up to its primeval and original source; means by which many obscure passages have been cleared up, and many historical events of which few or very slight records remain, have been satisfactorily explained. And it has been found that many facts recorded by the earliest historians, and which the changes of ideas and customs in modern ages have condemned as fictitious, have been discovered to be perfectly true.

Among the late discoveries of this description Mr. Gibson classes the monument recently discovered in Lycia by Sir Charles Fellows, a

monument in itself of the highest importance as regards the sculptures with which it is adorned, and the remote and interesting historical events which its basso-relievos clearly hand down to us. "We cannot but admire," he observes, "the zeal and perseverance with which our intelligent countryman followed up his discoveries, and conducted his excavations, so as to give to the world a relic which had been lost for so many ages. This monument is truly important in illustrating an event recorded by the great Father of History HERODOTUS, namely, the conquest of the country of the Lycians by the Persians and Ionians united. That this is the subject of these sculptures, Mr. Gibson endeavours to shew from a review of the historic facts, and from analogy, as proved by its being the custom of the Greeks, as well as of other nations, to hand down to posterity their conquests and warlike exploits by similar monuments.

The form of this building was that of a parallelogram of thirty-three feet in length by twenty-two in breadth, and it was placed upon the edge of a cliff thirty feet high, situated nearly a mile from Xanthus. The base of this structure is of the stone of the country, but the superstructure is of white marble. This was adorned with two series of bas-reliefs; the lower and larger one representing a general battle of horse and foot, and the upper one presenting all the incidents consequent to the siege and capture of a town. Upon this superstructure was placed a peristylum of four pillars in front, and five on each side, of the Ionic order, which was surmounted by its pediment and roof. Between these pillars were placed several female statues in light draperies, with various emblems at their feet. On the apex of the pediment were two male statues holding up a boy; and the frieze of the cella, within the peristyle, was ornamented with bas-reliefs representing funereal ceremonies. In all the relievos people of distinct nations were represented, as appears manifest from the different costumes.

To ascertain who these relievi represent, Mr. Gibson passes in review the history of Lycia and of the neighbouring people. He first touches on the mythological adventures of Bellerophon, which he considers as nothing more than the covert details of a military expedition; and, having thus divested that hero of his mythical embellishments, and brought him within the bounds of rational annals, proceeds with the history of Lycia, leading to those events which gave rise to the erection of this unique monument.

Lycia was the ancient Mylias, on the north bounded by Phrygia, on the east by Pamphylia, on the west by Caria, and on the south by the Mediterranean sea. Xanthus, on the banks of a river of that name, was its capital city. Formerly this region was overspread with many cities, of which thirty-six were reckoned in Lycia in Pliny's time; and prior to that period they amounted to a still greater number. The most ancient notice of the people is furnished to us by Homer and Herodotus, who speak of them as courageous and valiant warriors, especially renowned for their dexterity in throwing the dart, and handling their other arms. The former, in his fifth book, records the deeds of Sarpedon King of Lycia, and of Glaucus, who went to the assistance of the Trojans, "bringing with him numerous squadrons from a great distance, from

Lycia and the winding Xanthus." Herodotus tells us that the city of Xanthus was in the beginning peopled by the Cretans, who, according to the common tradition, founded a small kingdom under the government of Sarpedon. Lycus, the son of Pandion, being driven from Athens by his brother Ægeus, subsequently joined Sarpedon, and after him became king. From him the country was called Lycia.

Mr. Gibson next adverts to the conquest of Lycia by Cræsus King of Lydia, who, in turn, being overcome by Cyrus King of Persia, was taken prisoner about the year 550 before Christ. After the fall of Cræsus, and the conquest of Lydia by Cyrus, the Ionians and Æolians, alarmed for their safety, dispatched ambassadors to Sardis to tender their submission to the conqueror, requesting to be received under protection on the same terms as they had previously enjoyed under Cræsus. This was refused: and the Ionians determined to fortify their cities, and to send for foreign assistance. Cyrus, on this, turning his attention to Asia Minor, sent his Lieutenant Mazares to subdue them, who, dying in the expedition, was succeeded by Harpagus. Harpagus began his operations by blockading their towns, and throwing up intrenchments. Phocæa was the first Ionian city which fell into his hands: the rest of the Ionians met Harpagus in the field, where they fought with valour and patriotism, but ineffectually, and were thus a second time reduced to servitude. Terrified by the fall of their brethren on the continent, those Ionians who inhabited the islands without resistance placed themselves under the authority of Harpagus; who, having incorporated the Ionians and Æolians with his forces, marched against the Carians, over whom he also gained an easy victory.

The army of Harpagus, thus increased by his allies, marched to the plains of Lycia, which had not before been conquered, and proceeded to Xanthus. Herodotus says, "When Harpagus moved his army to the plain of Xanthus, the Lycians drew out their forces, few against the many, and gave proof of the greatest valour, but, being overcome in battle and driven back into the city, they collected into the citadel their wives, children, servants, and treasures, then setting fire to the citadel the whole were consumed: this done, they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths; when, sallying forth and fighting valiantly, all the Xanthians were cut to pieces. The Lycians who at the present time claim to be Xanthians are all foreigners, except eighty families, who at that time happened to be abroad, and so they survived. Thus Harpagus gained possession of Lycia, and in a similar manner he possessed himself of Cannus, as the Cannians, for the greater part, imitated the Lycians."

With this luminous description before us, Mr. Gibson observes, we may turn our eyes to the monument itself, and we shall find that it singularly corresponds with every incident therein mentioned; thus confirming the veracity of the historian, and becoming a monument of the greatest value to literature and the arts: to the arts, as showing the capability of sculpture, unaided by any inscription whatever, of preserving and transmitting to the latest posterity events which, had it not been for this source, might have long lain in oblivion, or been altogether unknown.

Mr. Gibson then goes on to the sculptures on the monument; first to the lower and larger, then to the upper or second series of bas-reliefs,

showing how closely the representations of these figures assimilate with the text of Herodotus, as already quoted.

Having described and discussed the bas-reliefs, he proceeds to speak of the statues which adorned the peristylum, placed in the intercolumniations. He repudiates the notion that they represent the Nereids, and considers that, as the fall of Xanthus and the consequent conquest of Lycia is represented on the bas-reliefs, so the statues of the peristylum were subservient and relative to the same event. These statues, he observes, have each a distinct and separate emblem at their feet, such as a fish, a dolphin, a crab, a dove, a snake, a shell, &c. which gives them at once a positive and definite character. Guided by these attributes, he considers them as personifications of the cities and people of Ionia and Æolia who furnished the contingents to augment the Persian army, conjointly with whom Harpagus conquered the Xanthians. In confirmation of this view, he appeals to the coins of those people as the genuine and true source from which we may obtain information, quoting Zoega, who says—"When direct information fails us, we turn to numismatics as a true and unfailing source to obtain it."

The further reading of this communication was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, February 3rd, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

In consequence of Mr. Pettigrew's notice of motion, no strangers were admitted. William Chaffers, Esq. and Herbert Norman Evans, Esq. lately elected and now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned, viz.: From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1848. From the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society, their Journal, Vol. XVII. Part II. From the Editor, the Athenæum for January, 1848. From Samuel Carter Hall, Esq. F.S.A. the Art Union for 1847, with Nos. 115 and 116, for January and February, 1848. From the Société d'Emulation de Rouen, their Transactions, Vol. II. Second Series, 8vo. 1847. From Herbert Norman Evans, Esq. a Manual for the Study of Ornamental Brasses, with a descriptive Catalogue of 450 rubbings in the possession of the Oxford Architectural Society, 8vo. Oxford, 1848. From Samuel Birch, Esq. F.S.A. Observations on the Statistical Tablet of Karnak, from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.

William Richard Hamilton, Esq. F.S.A. on the part of Robert Hay, Esq. presented to the Society's Museum a bulla, or leaden seal, of Pope Boniface the Ninth, found several years ago by Mr. Hay's father, the Rev. George Hay Drummond, in the vicarage garden at Doncaster. Thanks were ordered to be returned for the present.

A short communication was read from J. B. Bunning, Esq. dated Office of Works, Guildhall, 3rd February, 1848, accompanied by a

plan explanatory of the ground-plot and dimensions, as far as is laid open, of the Roman apartment lately discovered in Lower Thames Street, the announcement of which was made to the Society at their last meeting. This relic is $77\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the north front of the Custom House, 10 feet 2 inches below the pavement, and 1 foot above the high-water mark. The length of the main room from north to south in the clear of the walls is 23 feet; its width had not been ascertained, the excavation having only extended 8 feet eastwards at the north end, and 5 feet at the south end. The floor is of plain red tesserae, and the walls are built with long red flat tiles, an inch and a quarter in thickness. Above the pavement was a structure bearing the appearance of a well, built on an elm kerb, the use of which had not been ascertained, nor was it thought to be a Roman work.

Adjoining this apartment a bath or hypocaust has been discovered, measuring from north to south 10 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from east to west 8 feet, with a semicircular recess at the western end 5 feet in depth.* The lower floor of this bath was composed of pounded *mattoni*, with a layer of coarser pieces on the surface.* The upper floor was supported by 30 small columns made of tile. The air chamber, 22 inches in height, communicated with a double-mouthed flue, which was explored to the length of 12 feet. The upper floor was composed of large tiles, 2 feet square, overlaid with concrete to the depth of 5 inches, in which it is supposed was imbedded a superior tessellated floor.

A letter from J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, was read, illustrative of the use of the enamelled vessel discovered some years ago in one of the Bartlow tumuli, and engraved in the 26th volume of the *Archæologia*. Mr. Akerman accompanied it with the exhibition of drawings of three coins. The reverse of one in large brass, of Faustina the elder, in the cabinet of Dr. John Lee, represents a female figure in the act of offering a sacrifice of perfumes, in whose left hand is a vessel of globose shape with a rectangular handle, precisely similar to that alluded to, found in a Bartlow tumulus. The two other drawings were from gold coins in the cabinet of the British Museum, the reverses of which also incontestably prove the identity of the same object. From the reverses of these coins Mr. Akerman finds the best reasons for concluding, that the Bartlow enamelled vessel was consecrated to the holding of incense used at the funeral of the individual whose ashes were discovered in the *bustum*, and, being thus used, was deposited as a precious relic with the remains.

"It will be observed," he says, "that on the gold coin, figure 2, the altar is cylindrical and ornamented with a garland; but in that represented on the brass coin, and in figure 3, the altar is of slight figure, as if adapted for removal from place to place, and therefore especially applicable to the ceremonies observed at interments. It seems probable that the word *acerra*, which originally signified a box or pyx for holding perfumes, was applied to these temporary or moveable altars only, on which incense was offered. . . . It is worthy of remark that this peculiarly shaped vessel appears for the first time on the coins of the Antonine family, and that on those of Hadrian and Ælius the female figure holds an *acerra* of a totally different shape,

* See Captain Smyth's account of an ancient thermal bath discovered in the Island of Lipari, *Archæologia*, xxiii. p. 98; and also the model of it in the Society's Museum.

namely that of a cylindrical box, which is held up as if small and light, while that of the later period is held in a totally different manner, and with apparent care."

A coin of Hadrian, discovered in one of the Bartlow tumuli, proved that the interment was not earlier than the reign of that Emperor, while those of which drawings accompanied Mr. Akerman's letter seem to point to the reign of Antoninus Pius, or to that of his immediate successors, as the period of the raising of these tumuli.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications; after which the President read the draft of the Resolution proposed to the Society on the 20th of January, by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.—viz.

"That, in the event of the Society proceeding to the election of a second Secretary, the Statutes Nos. V. and XI. Chapter VII. be suspended as far as regards the recommendation on the part of the President and Council of any Fellow to fill that office."

After various observations had been made, it was objected that, under their Statutes, it appeared that in Chapter I. there were powers given to alter or repeal any law or statute, but none to suspend; whereupon the President proposed a previous question, namely,

"Whether the proposal submitted by Mr. Pettigrew, for the suspension of the Statutes Nos. V. and XI. of Chapter VII. should be put to the ballot."

The ballot was accordingly taken on the previous question, when, the Ayes being 23 in number, and the Noes 47, the draft of the Resolution proposed by Mr. Pettigrew was not submitted to the ballot.

Thursday, February 10th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—From John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A. a lithographed view of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Cromer, in Norfolk. From the author, James Wardell, Esq. the *Municipal History of the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York*, 8vo. Leeds, 1847. From Joseph Bonomi, Esq. an engraved Map of Ancient Egypt under Antoninus Pius, by Samuel Sharpe, Esq.

John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a letter addressed to him by John Lycett, Esq. dated Minchinhampton, Jan. 13th, 1848, accompanied by the exhibition of an iron buckle, a brass fibula, and seventeen beads, some of them of rough amber, others of an amethystine quartz, all of which articles had been found in the month of November 1847, by a labourer employed to level a tumulus situated in a field called "Chavenage Slait," in the parish of Avening, in Gloucestershire. The mound or tumulus was circular, elevated about six feet above the general level of the field, but so extensive as to occupy nearly a quarter of an acre. Upon breaking open the mound from the summit, and only half a yard beneath the surface, was a skeleton, tolerably perfect, not inclosed by any artificial defence, nor accompanied by any implement. Beneath, to the depth of another yard, many large flag-stones occurred, placed horizontally, on the removal of which the whole central area, to the extent of many square yards, exhibited evident marks of cremation, consisting

of an abundance of wood-ashes, half-burned human bones, and black earth, in one part to the thickness of four or five inches. Beyond the central area, and forming the entire circumference of the tumulus, were seven graves, each composed of large rough flag-stones placed leaning against each other, like the roof of a house, three or four forming the side of a grave. Each of these contained an adult skeleton, except one, which had two skeletons, placed with the head of one to the feet of the other. One skeleton had the right fore-arm raised against the side of the grave, and rested against a spear-head. The grave contained several other iron spear-heads, from five to seven inches in length, but much decayed, six or seven iron buckles, and a single small iron basin. One skeleton had about the neck a number of beads, from which those exhibited to the Society were selected. The same grave contained two ear-rings of silver.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication; after which the Secretary proceeded to the further reading of Mr. Gibson's description of the Xanthian Monument.

This portion of Mr. Gibson's memoir contains the descriptions of the coins of the cities and people of Iona and Æolia, whose emblems appear to accord with similar attributes above-named, and therefore presumed to personify the allies of Harpagus. The coins more especially referred to were those of Miletus, Phoea, Cos, Myrina Æolidis, Pyrnus, Cnidus, Ascalon, Troas, and Aphrodisias, the symbolical reverses of which more or less coincide with those upon the Xanthian sculptures. Of these, Phoea was the first of the Ionian cities which fell into the hands of Harpagus. It seems that the inhabitants, being hard pressed, yet resolved to defend their liberties to the utmost, demanded a day to consider respecting their submission; and, although Harpagus suspected their intentions, he granted it. The Phoceans thereupon fled by sea, leaving their town empty; and they bound themselves by oath never to return, till a red-hot mass of iron which they threw into the sea should rise again. Notwithstanding this solemn act, however, the greater part of them were seized with such regret, during the voyage, at having left the residence of their fathers, that they returned to Phoea, and submitted to the powerful invader. They therefore, probably, were the first of these people who increased the army of Harpagus with their contingents.

The reading of the remainder of Mr. Gibson's communication was reserved for the next meeting.

Thursday, February 17th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

After the reading of the Minutes of the last Meeting, the President announced that, the usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being now near at hand, he had nominated as Auditors for the occasion, —the Lord Bishop of Oxford; Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.; John Bruce, Esq.; and Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. His lordship also stated that

“The President and Council announce to the Society that the office of Joint-Secretary, now vacant, will be filled by election on the next April anniversary, the

gentleman to be so elected, however, not to enter upon his duties, nor commence receiving his salary of £100 per annum until the expiration of Mr. Long's engagement as Clerk, on the 24th of June.

"The Secretary will be expected to reside in the Society's apartments allotted for his use.

"It is to be understood, that there will be no perquisites of any kind; and that the use of stationery will be confined to the purposes of the Society.

"The further regulations connected with the duties of Secretary, as determined by the Council, may be learnt by any Fellow of the Society on application to Sir Henry Ellis."

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Roman statuette, apparently of a Cupid, recently discovered at Colchester, and now the property of William Wire, Esq. of that town. Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition; and the Secretary then read the remaining portion of Mr. Gibson's description of the Xanthian Monument.

Having detailed the cities which sent their contingent forces to the army of Harpagus, and endeavoured to show from their coins the correspondence between them and the emblems at the feet of the statues of the peristylum, Mr. Gibson proceeded to speak of the pediment. In its centre are seen a god and goddess sitting opposite each other, with a remarkable difference in proportion as compared with the other figures near them, which, though from their dress and character they are clearly adults, are yet much less in size. In this is seen a mode of art adopted by the Greeks from the Egyptians, of representing the gods of a much larger size than mortals, and the latter, when in their presence, much less, so as to give an idea of the supernatural and more elevated nature of the gods. The author quotes a passage in the eighteenth book of the *Iliad* to support this observation, and refers to various Greek reliefs long subsequent to Homer's time, to show the universality of such representative custom.

Mr. Gibson determines the god and goddess to be Jupiter and Juno, the former of whom was universally worshipped by the Carians, upon whose coins he is also represented. Beneath the throne of Jupiter a dog appears sleeping; another dog is placed in one angle of the pediment, and there is every probability that there must have been a corresponding one in the other angle. Now, if there was no other evidence, he adds, these dogs are alone quite sufficient to show that the edifice was erected by the Carians; for Hesychius, Diogenianus, and Arnobius testify that it was the custom of the Carians to offer dogs in sacrifice, and hence they became proverbial among the Greeks as offering dogs instead of goats, &c. to their gods. On the right hand of Jupiter stands his priest, with his hand resting on the knee of the god; the figure has lost its head, but can be recognised as a priest of Jove from one similarly dressed in Montfaucon. Close by him is the priestess of Juno, with both her hands on the knees of the goddess, in the act of thanksgiving; for it was usual so to place the hands on the knees of the statues of the gods, when in the act of prayer, and of returning thanks for favours received. The figures in succession are the attendants of the priest and priestess; the priestess has her head adorned with a similar diadem to that worn by the goddess; for it was customary with the Greeks to dress and crown the priests and priestesses in the same manner as the deities whom they served. Thus, in the sacrifices of

Apollo, the priests were crowned with laurel ; the priestesses of Ceres with poppies and ears of corn ; and the priestess of Minerva bore the aegis, cuirass, and helmet. Consequently, Mr. Gibson says, the subject of the pediment is, the priestess of Juno and priest of the Carian Jupiter returning thanks for the victory obtained over the Lycians.

Mr. Gibson next considers the three youthful statues on the apex of the pediment : these he determines to be Lydus, Misus, and Cares, the three reputed founders of the Carians ; and typifying that the use of this temple was granted to the descendants of those three brothers. The bas-reliefs which go round the cella appear to represent hunting scenes and funereal sacrifices ; and on one part of the frieze we see both the Persians and the Greeks bringing their offerings,—those of the former consisting of tapestry, dresses, &c. while those of the latter are goats and kids. It was the custom for the soldier when he had finished his campaigns, or ended his earthly career, to make an offering and dedicate his arms to the god of war ; and those who spent their time in hunting also brought their tribute to the gods. The Greeks used to offer goats to Juno, on which account she was denominated *Αἰγοφάγος* "Hρη (goat-devourer).

A cella being attached to this edifice, gives it the appearance of its being also a sepulchral heroum ; and the two cisterns found connected with it—evidently for lustration—tend to strengthen this idea. On comparing it with similar edifices erected by the Lydians and Persians, Mr. Gibson says, we shall find it will amount to more than presumptive evidence. Having quoted Herodotus's description of the sepulchre of Halyattes, the father of Cræsus—the sepulchre of Cyrus as described by Arrian—that erected by Simon Macchabeus to his father and brethren—the mausoleum at Halicarnassus—and the tomb of the Horatii and Curiatii, he considers the cella of the Xanthian Monument as the heroum of Harpagus. He also submits reasons for supposing that it was built about 500 years B.C. and that it has stood through all the vicissitudes of Lycian history, until a late period of the Christian æra ; when it appears to have been thrown from its eminence by an earthquake,—for the lead used in binding the marble blocks together was found entire. These regions of Asia were much affected by earthquakes, as has been variously recorded in books, coins, and inscriptions. Mr. Gibson concluded his observations thus :—

"By the acquisition of these marbles the collection of the British Museum is unique, and superior to any other museum in Europe in its specimens of ancient reliefs : and it will afford the student an opportunity of studying the progress of sculpture among the Greeks, from examples of the art produced before those of the Temple of Apollo at Phigaleia and the Parthenon ; and thus he may trace the grades of the improvements afterwards made in the style and proportions, until he arrives at the perfection of the Panathenaic Frieze. And the antiquarian will also find abundant scope in contemplating the manners and customs of by-gone ages."

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Council of the British Archæological Association, for their communication of this interesting memoir.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 13.

Thursday, February 24th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Edmund Edward Antrobus, Esq. and Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed to the obligation required by the statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. proposed for election into the Society Jacob Henry, Baron Hastings, who, as a peer of the realm, was entitled to have the ballot for his election proceeded upon immediately; whereupon his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—From William Pettit Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. his work entitled “Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions and Chromatics,” 4to. 1847. From the Rev. H. M. Grover, Rector of Hitcham, Bucks, his work entitled “A Voice from Stone-henge,” Part I. 8vo. London, 1847.

James Bunstone Bunning, Esq. exhibited a model in wood, of the Roman remains recently found in Lower Thames Street.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris communicated to the Society, Observations upon the History of one of the old Cheshire Families, namely, the Breretons. Ormerod, in his History of Cheshire, mentions Grosvenor, Davenport, and Brereton, as “three grantees, who can be proved by ancient deeds to have existed at or near the Conquest, though unnoticed in Domesday.” Of these, the family least favoured by fortune in later times—the peerage and baronetage in the Breretons having both become extinct, and the heirship in lands and manors having descended to females—was, during the earliest centuries after the Conquest, among the most distinguished in the Palatinate. This state of the case, and a natural desire to uphold ancient valour and renown against the mere caprices of fortune, renders what can be collected of personal anecdotes or local traditions both interesting and useful. A portion of this Memoir, detailing the first coming of the Breretons into England, and their progress and connections, having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next meeting.

The Vice-President then gave notice a second time from the chair, that, the usual period for auditing the accompts being now near at hand, the President had nominated as auditors for the occasion, the Lord Bishop of Oxford; Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.; John Bruce, Esq.; and Thos. Crofton Croker, Esq.

Thursday, March 2nd, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

William Richard Drake, Esq. and Frederic Ouvry, Esq. having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, and the latter having compounded for his annual payments, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned, namely:—From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. the Builder for February, 1848. From the Editor, the *Athenæum* for the month of February. From the Editors, an Index to the Baker Manuscripts, by four members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1848. From John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. the *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Wells*, 8vo. 1847; a small tract, entitled *The Cholera is coming*; and *Photography*, a popular treatise by an amateur, 8vo. 1847.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. laid before the Society some short notes upon the station of *Magiovintum*, mentioned in the 2nd, 6th, and 8th iters of Antoninus's *Itinerary*, communicated to him by Edward Pretty, Esq. of Northampton. The concurrent opinion of our antiquaries appears to have placed the station of *Magiovintum* at or near Fenny Stratford, which Mr. Pretty considers to be confirmed by the numerous Roman coins and other Roman remains found in its vicinity, more particularly in certain fields adjoining to and in the neighbourhood of the White Hart inn. The summer camp to this station, Mr. Pretty observes, lies on the north-east, towards the Woburn Sands. This communication was accompanied by two or three plans and small sketches; one was of the figure of an eagle, discovered on a piece of land called Little Heach, adjoining one of the fields already mentioned. The coins enumerated consisted of one of Severus Alexander, and two of Gordianus Pius, in large brass; and in small brass were coins of Posthumus, Tetricus, Valens, Claudius Gothicus, and Tacitus.

The Secretary then proceeded to the continuation of Sir Fortunatus Dwarri's *Observations upon the History of the Brereton Family of Cheshire*. The first Lord Brereton of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow in Ireland, rebuilt the family seat at Brereton in Cheshire; on which occasion Queen Elizabeth laid the first stone of the new baronial hall, and honoured the proprietor with another visit after its completion. A further portion of the career of the family having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, March 9th, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered

to be returned, viz.—From the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, their Twenty-seventh Report, at the close of the Session 1846–7. From Samuel Carter Hall, Esq. F.S.A. the Art-Union, monthly Journal of the Arts, for March, 1848.

Thomas Windus, Esq. F.S.A. of Stamford Hill, exhibited to the Society an oval terra-cotta tablet, of considerable size, from Rome. The subject represented Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides, having slain the dragon, which is hanging dead upon a tree; and opposite to him is a female, supposed to be one of the Hesperides. Mr. Windus assumed the original sculpture to have been the work of Dioscorides; Hercules to be a portrait of Augustus Cæsar; and the female figure to be a representation of his empress, Livia.

The secretary then proceeded to the final reading of Sir Fortunatus Dwarri's Observations on the History of the Brereton Family of Cheshire. The peerage became extinct by the fifth lord dying childless; and the estates passed by the female line to the Holts, and thence to the Bracebridges, who sold Brereton Hall, the manor, and advowson. Numerous anecdotes then followed of the collateral branches of that ancient family; and Sir Fortunatus concludes with a notice of the domestic poet, Humphrey Brereton, "the only writer among so many fighters."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications; after which William Wansey, Esq. handed to the Vice-President the following draft of a proposed Resolution, which was read from the chair, viz:—

"1. That the statute ordering 'that the election of the President, Council, and other Officers of the Society shall be on the 23rd day of April, in case the same do not fall on a Sunday, in which case the election shall be on the next day,' be rescinded. 2. That such annual election this year, take place on the 2nd of May next of this year. 3. That for future years such statute be restored."

The Resolution proposed was ordered, in conformity to the statutes, to be printed and circulated among the members, and to be balloted for on Thursday the 23rd of March.

Thursday, March 16th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the President announced to the Society that Thomas Amyot, Esq. had signified to him his desire, considering the age he has now attained, of not continuing to hold the office of Vice-President beyond the next anniversary. His lordship also made the following announcement to the Society:—

"At a Council held at Somerset House, on Tuesday the 14th of March, the President in the chair, it was resolved to submit to the Society for ballot the proposal that the statute, *chap. vii. sect. 5*, be altered, by making the following addition thereto:—'Provided nevertheless, that the President and Council shall be at liberty to refrain from such nomination of any officer or officers, at their discretion.'"

The ballot on this proposal was ordered for Thursday, the 30th of March; when a ballot was also ordered to be taken on those Fellows who are in arrear of their subscriptions for three years and upwards, and have received repeated applications for the same; it being recommended by

the Council, that unless their arrears be discharged previous to the anniversary next ensuing, the gentlemen named be removed from the list of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned, namely :—From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. an Anglo-Saxon Calendar of the early part of the Eleventh Century, from a Missal preserved in the public library of Rouen ; which Mr. Williams has since had printed for private circulation. From Dr. Charles Tilstone Beke, F.S.A. two tracts : 1. Remarks on the *Mats Háfa Tomár*, or the Book of the Letter, an Ethiopic MS. in the library of the University of Tübingen ; 2. Christianity among the Gallas, from the British Magazine for December, 1847 : both 8vo.

John Arthur Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a gold noble of Edward III. found with eleven others in a bronze urn, recently excavated at Breckburn Priory, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, the seat of Major Hodgson Cadogan.

Benjamin Gibson, Esq., of Rome, communicated a short appendix to his memoir, read through several former meetings, upon the monument at Xanthus. It related to the peristylum of the temple, and to the notion of the statues upon it considered as forming a representation of the several cities which had furnished contingents to the army of Harpagus, in the conquest of Lycia. It will be remembered that the figures of the peristylum, as attributed by Mr. Gibson, are represented in moving attitudes. In this appendix, he says, an objection may be raised by some, that in general both provinces and cities are represented, as well on the marbles as on the coins of the Greeks and Romans, whether standing or sitting, always in a quiet posture : an objection which—though in the main it may appear of some consideration—upon closer inquiry will by no means be found to be invariable. On some coins, he says, we even see the same province or city represented in a quiet and reposing attitude, and those in a more warlike aspect, dressed differently.

In attestation, Mr. Gibson quotes three coins, two of the Emperor Galba, and one of Hadrian. On the reverse of the latter Spain appears reclining in perfect repose, an olive branch in her hand, the emblem of peace, the other arm resting on a rock. Then on one of the coins of Galba she is seen in a totally different costume, dressed nearly as an Amazon, and extending her right arm to another figure ; which from the inscription in Gaul, and almost similar dress, indicates an alliance. On the third coin the same province is seen under a more warlike aspect ; in her right hand she holds ears of corn, as an emblem of the fertility of the soil, and on her left arm she carries a round shield and two javelins, such as were used by the natives in war ; whilst she moves on with a rapid motion, her drapery flowing and agitated by the wind, in the same manner as is observable in the statues of the Xanthian marbles. Enlarged drawings of these coins accompanied the communication ; and, as a further proof that the Greeks did not always represent their cities quiet and not in motion, Mr. Gibson added a drawing of another coin of the Lydian city of Mostene, struck under the Emperor Lucius Verus, on which the genius of the city is represented by an Amazon wearing a turret-crown, on horseback, the horse moving on. Now the

city to which this coin belongs was in Lydia, where Herodotus tells us the chief cities of the Ionians who were engaged in the Lycian war were situated, and it is remarkable that they are mostly those cities named by Strabo, &c. as founded by Amazons, as was before alluded to in the notice of Myrina.

The Secretary then read a memoir by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. entitled "Proofs of the early Use of Gunpowder in the English Army." The author observed, that in the course of the researches which had been instituted at home and abroad into the history of an invention which has had, in various ways, most extensive influences on the state of society, and in particular on its application to the art of war, reference had often been made to a passage in an old historian, Giovanni Villani, stating that instruments which could only have been *cannon* in the ordinary sense of the word were used by King Edward the Third at the battle of Cressy. It has not been discovered that the statement receives support from any of the English historians, and the utmost corroboration which it has obtained from our own records hitherto amounts only to this—that persons named *gunnarii* occur in an account of the expenses of the siege of Calais, which ensued immediately after the battle of Cressy. This authority was first adduced by Camden in his Remains, and is presumed to be the same with that which is more punctually cited by Sir Henry Spelman in his Glossary, under the word *bombarda*, as an account of military and civil expenses of King Edward III. from the 21st of April 1344 to the 24th of November 1347, where, under the head "Artificers and Workmen," to whom payments were made, were six *gunners*. This is undoubtedly a strong corroboration of the statement that guns were used, if not at the battle of Cressy, yet in the expedition of King Edward, of which that battle was the most memorable incident.

The fact that gunners are found as a class of persons in the English army as early as the year 1346 does not seem to have gained the hold which it deserves in the minds of persons who have made this department of military antiquities the subject of their inquiries; and that by the term gunners we are to understand persons who had the management of instruments of war, the effect of which depended on the explosive quality of the substance called gunpowder. Mr. Hunter trusted that he might not be doing an unacceptable service to the inquirers into this subject, in bringing before them new and stronger proof from our national records of the use of gunpowder in the army of King Edward in the year of the Cressy expedition. He shows that considerable quantities were made in England for the king's use, both before the army left the shores of Britain and while the king lay encamped before Calais.

The dates which require to be particularly observed in reference to this subject are, first,—that on July the first, 1346, the king was at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, waiting for a favourable wind to transport his troops to France; that on the 12th he landed at La Hogue in Normandy; that after wandering about in that province—committing great devastation, and advancing as near to Paris as Poissy—he returned towards the northern coast, and met the French army in the Forest of Cressy; that there the great battle was fought on Saturday the 26th of August; that he then advanced upon Calais, where he arrived on the

4th of September, and was vigorously engaged in carrying on the siege for the remaining months of that year, and for several of the succeeding year, 1347.

In a book of accounts of money paid out of the king's chamber, in the time of Robert de Barton, receiver of the moneys in the said chamber, from December 25th, 1344, to the 18th of October, 1347, deposited among the records of the Exchequer, are sundry payments to Thomas de Roldeston, the keeper of the king's privy wardrobe, for things provided by him for the king's use. Amongst these is found—"Eidem Thomæ super facturam *pulvis pro ingeniis*, et emendatione diversarum armaturarum—xl. sol." Of this *pulvis pro ingeniis* Mr. Hunter remarks that when instruments of war are the subject it can scarcely be anything but gunpowder; and when we find among the disbursements, that there was money paid to him for a tent which was intended specially for the king's own use, we can hardly doubt that, though the account extends over three years, 1344 to 1347, these payments to Roldeston were made *before* the departure of the expedition of 1346, and in contemplation of it. But in this we are not afterwards left to conjecture or inference: for, beside this account of issues from the king's chamber, we have the enrolment of another account, in which payments from another department to the same officer, at the same time and for the same service, are noted.

The accountant in this instance is John Cook, the clerk of the king's wardrobe, who renders an account of moneys received and expended by him from the 22nd of December, 1345, to the 31st of January, 1349. In this detail we find the various issues stated with great particularity, and the dates usually given of the king's writs authorising and commanding the payment. Here we find the sum paid to Thomas de Roldeston for wax used by him in making the king's tent, which was formed of cloth of Reynes; and the date of the king's writ is the 4th of May, 1346, a few weeks before the king actually sailed. In connection with this entry, as immediately following it in the account, is the following important and decisive passage—"Et eidem Thomæ, &c.," that is, "And to the same Thomas de Roldeston, by the hands of William de Stanes, for the king's use in his guns, 912 pounds of saltpetre and 886 pounds of quick sulphur, in pursuance of a writ of the king, bearing date the 10th of May, 1346, by which the king commanded the said keeper to account with the said William de Stanes for the saltpetre and sulphur provided by him, and by the king's precept delivered by him to the aforesaid Thomas to the king's use, allowing a reasonable price to the said William for what he delivers to the said Thomas, as is contained in the indenture of Thomas, testifying the receipt of the said saltpetre and quick sulphur."

This can leave no doubt in the mind of any one that in the month of May, 1346, a few weeks before the king set out on his expedition to France, and three months before the battle of Cressy, the keeper of the king's armour was employed by the royal command in preparing a powder of which the principal if not the sole ingredients were saltpetre and sulphur, to be used in the king's guns. The campaign of July and August, 1346, may therefore be safely assumed as being the time when

the explosive force of gunpowder was first brought to bear in the military operations of the English nation.

In the latter part of this paper, Mr. Hunter gives a journal of the few weeks of Edward the Third's campaign at this time, from an unpublished authority, more exact and precise than are the accounts of Edward's marches and countermarches in even the most minute of our historians. It is found in the journal of the king's kitchen for the period.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for Mr. Gibson's and Mr. Hunter's communications.

Thursday, March 23rd, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned, namely:—To Mr. Alfred Stothard, for a lithograph of the Hypocaust discovered in excavating for the new Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, in February, 1848. To the President and Council of the Camden Society for the Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq. Justice of Peace, and M.P. for Honiton, from 1604 to 1628. To Mons. Ballen, Archiviste of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Rouen, for two volumes of “*Précis Analytique des Travaux de l'Académie*, pendant les années 1846, 1847.”

The draft of Resolution proposed to the Society by William Wansey, Esq. on the 9th instant, was then read from the Chair and discussed. Mr. Wansey withdrew the third proposition contained in the resolution, on its being objected to. Whereupon the Society proceeded to ballot severally for the two first counts of his proposal. Upon the first, the ayes were 42, and the noes 14; upon the second, the ayes were 47, and the noes 12. The two proposals were then declared to have been carried, namely:—

“1. That the Statute ordering that ‘the election of the President, Council, and other offices of the Society, shall be on the 23rd day of April, in case the same do not fall on a Sunday; in which case the election shall be on the next day,’ be rescinded.

“2. That such annual election this year take place on the 2nd of May next of this year.”

In consequence of the time occupied on this proposition, no papers were read, and the meeting adjourned to March 30th.

Thursday, March 30th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

John McCullum, Esq. and Major Charles Ker Macdonald, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligations required by the statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—To the Rev. George Henry Dashwood, F.S.A. for *Sigilla Antiqua*, Engravings from ancient Seals attached to Deeds

and Charters in the Muniment-room of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stow Bardolph, Fol. 1847. To the Editor of the *Athenæum*, for Part CCXLIII. of that work, for the month of March, 1848. To Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. for an impression of the Illuminated Kalendar, the production of the House of Messrs. Standidge and Co. Cornhill; presented as a specimen of the progress of the art of lithography, the whole being printed in colours on stone.

The following letter from the President to Sir Henry Ellis was read, together with its enclosure :—

“ Grosvenor Place, March 30th, 1848.

“ MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

“ I received yesterday afternoon the enclosed letter from Mr. Wright, which I request you will have the goodness to read to the Society of Antiquaries when it meets this evening.

“ You will perceive that Mr. Wright declines to be a candidate on the present occasion for the vacant office of Secretary, being desirous to avoid any dissensions or divisions in the Society, and to evince towards it his own feelings of conciliation and good-will. Such a motive for retirement is highly honourable to Mr. Wright's zeal for our ancient body, and cannot fail to be duly appreciated by all its members.

“ It is a great satisfaction to me to find from Mr. Wright's communication that we may continue to rely on his active co-operation and assistance in the objects of the Society—objects which his well-known Antiquarian attainments and powers of learned research must always enable him in no slight measure to promote.

“ Had we in the Council been able to foresee the present occurrence, we should not have experienced doubt or difficulty in the recommendation which the Statutes require us to make for the office of Secretary : nor should we have felt it necessary to submit to the Society that alteration in the Statutes which stands fixed for ballot this evening. Still, however, the alteration is merely permissive to the Council, and as other occasions of contest might arise, when the Council might be inclined to adopt it, and when its adoption might tend to general advantage, I still think that the Society will act wisely if by its vote this evening it should think fit to sanction the alteration we proposed.

“ Believe me, My dear Sir Henry,

“ Very faithfully yours,

“ MAHON.”

The ballots upon the proposals submitted to the Society by the President and Council on March 16th were then severally taken, namely,—
I. The proposed addition to the Statute *Chap. VII. sect. 5*, which shewing only three negatives, the same was declared to be carried.
II. Upon this proposal—

“ That whereas it appears that the following Fellows :—

Edward Nelson Alexander, Esq.

Thomas Baylis, Esq.

Thomas R. G. Braddyll, Esq.

William Burge, Esq.

Harvey Eginton, Esq.

James Falconar, Esq.

The Rev. Samuel Fox.

Christopher Godmond, Esq.

George Perfect Harding, Esq.

Henry Francis Lockwood, Esq.

The Rev. James B. Mills.

Edward Francis Rimbault, Esq.

George Ledwell Taylor, Esq.

Timothy F. Triebner, Esq.

William Wallen, Esq.

James Walsh, Esq.

Lechmere W. Whitmore, Esq.

are in arrear of their subscriptions of three years and upwards, and have received repeated applications for the same, ‘ That unless their arrears be discharged previous to the Anniversary next ensuing the gentlemen here named shall be removed from the list of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof; the question of recovering the arrears being remitted to the further consideration of the Council.’ ”

The ballot upon this question being taken, there appeared two nega-

tives only; whereupon the second proposition was also declared to be carried.

The following communication from the President was then read, on two inscriptions in the choir of the Capuchin Convent at Seville, in a letter to the Secretary:—

“Grosvenor Place, February, 1848.

“MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

“The Capuchin Convent at Seville was well-known to every lover of art who visited that city, as containing several of the master-pieces of Murillo. At present, however, as we learn from Mr. Ford's and Count Raizynoki's descriptions, these pictures have been removed to the newly-founded Museum; while the Convent itself has been dismantled, and in a great measure destroyed. Such a change has lately induced me to refer to some slight notes which I took of it in its former state, when travelling in Spain during the years 1827 and 1828. I find that there were then two inscriptions, now probably effaced, in the chapel-choir, which may be thought not undeserving of notice as a sample of monastic customs, and as a proof of the taste for rhyme in the Latinity of the Middle Ages. That taste in its less imperfect form shewed itself, as here, with the first inscription, in Leonine verse; but sometimes, as here, with the second inscription only in rude lines, without any attempt at classic metre. These lines were evidently designed to reprove the monks for irregularity in their attendance on divine service. On the one side there stood

ANGELVS IN CHORO.

SCRIBO PRAESENTES
CANTANTES ATQVE LEGENTES
VT SIC SINT DIGNI
SACRI SPIRAMINIS IGNI.

“On the other side—

DIABOLVS IN CHORO.

HIC SVM MISSVS
CVM POEMA SCRIBERE IVSSVS
ABSENTES, NON CANTANTES.
TARDE VENIENTES
ET CITO RECEDENTES.

“So far as I am aware, these lines have not been transcribed, or publicly noticed before in any accounts of Seville; and I therefore take the liberty to lay them before the Society of Antiquaries. I am not able, however, even to conjecture, what other members of the Society more deeply versed than I am in Ecclesiastical Antiquities could perhaps decide, whether or not Latin inscriptions of a similar import were commonly found in the choirs of monasteries, either in Spain or other countries. If they were, such a fact might, so far as it goes, have a tendency to disprove the charge of habitual ignorance of Latin which we see in various quarters urged against the monks of former times. For, since it is clear that these admonitions were intended to apply to the less learned or more worldly brethren, it can scarcely be supposed that they would be conveyed in any language not recognised at that period as familiar to them all.

“Believe me, My dear Sir Henry,

“Very faithfully yours,

“MAHON.”

A letter from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. of Liverpool, to the Secretary, was then read, on the antiquity and nature of the “Office of a Notary of England,” the date of which, and the particulars of the appointment, appear hitherto to have been rarely much considered. This omission, Mr. Brooke thinks, has probably arisen from the duties of the

office in this country being of a description which do not bring the possessor of it quite so prominently under the notice of the public as those of some other legal offices. Notaries appear to have existed from a period of remote antiquity, and to have been anciently Scribes, who took notes or minutes, and made drafts of writings and other instruments public and private. Notaries, and also other officers, whose duties were of a nature somewhat similar, and who were called *tabelliones*, were employed during the period of the Roman empire; and the difference between the functions of the two classes of officers seems to have been, that the *notarii* procured the information and materials, and drew up rough drafts or notes, of the writings or instruments which were transcribed and authenticated by the *tabelliones*. Both of these appellations were used during the Middle Ages, but it does not appear very clearly whether the duties of the two offices were then kept distinct, or whether they were blended together; and the designations notary and tabellio, in comparatively modern times, were applied without distinction to the same offices—the latter name, however, is at present nearly gone into disuse.

The earliest mention of a notary in England is that of Swardus, who, under the appellation of *notarius*, attests a charter from King Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, in the middle of the eleventh century. There is reason to think, however, he adds, that the office afterwards fell for a time into disuse, at least in some districts, because it appears that in the year 1237 there were parts of England where they did not then exist; and it is stated that there were not any *tabelliones* here at that period, or at least that they were very rare. But, however that may be, there cannot be any doubt that notaries existed, and were commonly employed in England in 1347, as they are more than once named in a petition in Norman French of the Commons of that year; as well as in the Statute of Provisoers passed in 1353, and again in the Statute of Præmunire of the 16th Richard II. 1393. The author also enumerates several subsequent notices of them in the early and middle parts of the fifteenth century; observing, that in the enumeration of the army of Edward IV. prepared for the invasion of France in 1475, a doctor of laws and some notaries are mentioned as engaged to accompany the troops, probably intended to be employed in drawing up or authenticating treaties.

Previously to the 25th Hen. VIII. 1533-4, notaries in England were appointed by the Pope; but by the statute concerning Peter pence and dispensations of that year the papal authority in respect of faculties of various kinds, and in respect of other matters of importance, was abolished. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, were authorised under certain regulations by themselves, or by their commissary or deputy, by instrument to grant and dispose of licences, dispensations, faculties, and other warrants. The Court of Faculties was established in pursuance of that act; and the most ancient muniment book in the office contains many entries of the appointment of notaries in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. There are not any entries during the reign of Queen Mary; a circumstance which arose from the temporary re-introduction of the papal power in England.

In the reign of Elizabeth there are about 250 entries in the muniment book of the creation of notaries.

After noticing the appointment and duties of notaries in England down to 1698, Mr. Brooke concludes with a few words on foreign notaries, and the following observation :—" It was once observed by the late Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, that there is another part of the duty of notaries, and that is, to receive the affidavits of mariners and masters of ships, and then to draw up their protests, which is a matter requiring care, attention, and diligence. Besides that, many documents pass before notaries, under their notarial seal, which gives effect to them, and renders them evidence in foreign courts."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications. After which, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, one of the auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, read the following Report :—(*See page 256.*)

Thursday, April 6th, 1848.

THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following resolution was read, passed at a Council of the Society of Antiquaries held on Tuesday April 4th, Viscount Mahon, President, then in the Chair :—

" The Council having taken into consideration the great extent to which the stock of the Society has accumulated, the inconvenience occasioned from the inadequate accommodation of its store, and the injury arising to it in its place of deposit, the expense hitherto attending its preservation and insurance, and reflecting how very large a portion of it is defective, and consisting of letter-press without plates, have resolved that it would be for the advantage of the Society that the same should be disposed of, with the reservation only of such a number of perfect volumes as may, in the judgment of the Council, be deemed right to be kept to supply an occasional demand.

" The Council, however, before such a step is carried into effect, have thought it right to intimate their intention to the Society."

At the same Council the following Resolution was passed :—

" That with a view to the reduction of the number of copies of the publications of the Society previous to the year 1841, which remain in stock, any Fellow of the Society shall, during the next six months from the ensuing anniversary, be at liberty to purchase certain of the publications at very reduced prices, which may be ascertained by an application to Mr. Martin, the clerk, in the Library."

James Bunstone Bunning, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for them : The Gentleman's Magazine for April 1848 ; presented by John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. 2, for April 1848, by John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. ; presented by the Editor. Art Union of London and the Board of Trade : Correspondence relative to proposed interference with the Society's plan ; from George Godwin, Esq. jun., F.S.A. Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca Phillippica : pages 133 to 212, folio ; presented by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

The Secretary then read the first portion of a record of some anti-

quarian discoveries at Farley Heath, near Guildford; communicated in a letter from Martin F. Tupper, Esq. D.C.L. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. In noticing the Roman and other ancient remains recently brought to light in that neighbourhood, Mr. Tupper premises, that as the excavations are still in progress, and every day produces new relics of antiquity, he cannot hope to do more than introduce the subject; adding, that, "from the length of a Celtic and a Roman occupancy, ranging over at least 500 years, and from the great extent of this enclosed camp or town-land, some hundred acres, we may fairly calculate that under the ancient soil of Farley-heath there exists a mine of anti-quarian interest well nigh inexhaustible." The site is an elevated portion of that large unreclaimed district in West Surrey, whereof Black-

"WE, the Auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the 24th of February, 1848, to Audit the Accounts of the Treasurer, from the 23rd of April to the 31st of December, 1847, having examined the said

	£ s. d.
By Balance in hand	356 16 5

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	
By 9 Annual (Old) Subscriptions, at £2 2s. for 1846	18 18 0	
By 90 Annual Subscriptions, at £4 4s. for 1846	378 0 0	
By portions of Subscriptions	12 12 0	
By 5 Subscriptions in advance for 1847	17 17 0	
	<hr/>	427 7 0
By Arrears of Subscription	100 16 0	
By Admission of 7 Members	58 16 0	
By 4 Compositions	168 0 0	
By Sale of Books and Prints	65 0 3	
By Sale of Anglo-Saxon Works	4 19 8	
By Sir Thomas Phillipps's Subscription to Ditto	20 0 0	
	<hr/>	24 19 8
By Sale of Norman Roll	1 10 0	
By Sale of Layamon	96 4 8	
By Dividend on £5,100 3 per Cent Consols, due 5th July 1847	76 10 0	
Less Income Tax	2 4 7	
	<hr/>	74 5 5

Amount of Stock 31st Decr. 1847, £5,100.

£1,373 15 5

Witness our hands, this 25th day of March, 1848.

S. OXON.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
T. CROFTON CROKER.
JNO. BRUCE.

heath, Albury-heath, the Hurtwood, Holmbury, and Leith-hill are distinguishing features. It lies about two miles to the south of the well-known landmark, St. Martha's Chapel, and some four to the East of Godalming. On this spot, after a considerable search, Mr. Tupper, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Drummond, the Lord of the Manor, has been able to hit upon the proper spot for a successful excavation; and, besides culinary pottery, urns, Samian ware, and other relics in abundance, they were fortunate enough to recover about 400 coins of Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines, together with those of most of their successors down to Arcadius and Honorius.—The remainder of this communication was postponed to the next Meeting.

Accounts from the 23rd of April to the 31st of December, 1847, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said accounts the following Abstract:—

DISBURSEMENTS.			£	s.	d.
To Artists, and in Publications by the Society			348	2	6
For Salaries:					
Sir Henry Ellis	£	s. d.	118	2	6
Less Income Tax			3	9	0
			114	13	9
Mr. Carlisle	£	s. d.	50	0	0
Less Income Tax			1	2	7
			48	17	5
3 Months' Pension, less Income Tax			36	9	0
Mr. Martin			55	0	0
„ Long			35	0	0
„ „ Assistance in the Library			8	15	0
„ Holtzer, Porter			22	10	0
			321	5	2
Taxes, Assessed			17	5	3
„ Property			1	17	0½
„ Salaries			4	11	3
			23	13	6¼
Tradesmen's Bills for House Expenses			217	10	9½
For Anniversary Dinner			23	13	0
„ Bookbinding			16	0	10
„ Collecting Subscriptions			25	0	0
„ Stationery			8	7	0
„ Petty Cash, Parcels, Postage, Advertisements, &c.			36	11	1
„ Power of Attorney			1	1	6
„ Porter's Livery			5	10	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1848			347	0	0
			£1,373	15	5

The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair, that, in pursuance of the Statutes, the anniversary election of the President, Council, and other officers of the Society will be, this year, on Tuesday the 2nd of May, 1848, St. George's Day falling on Sunday, and the following day being Easter Monday; the ballot to open at 2 of the clock, and to close at 3; and declared how much it importeth the welfare of the Society, that such persons be chosen of the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President: and stated, that by an Order of Council of the 2nd of April 1799, it was directed to be read from the Chair,—That no Fellow of this Society shall be capable of giving a vote at any election of a President, Officers, or Council who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution; and that a copy of the same be hung up in the Meeting Room and Library of the Society.

Thursday, April 13th, 1848.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The "Numismatic Chronicle, and Journal of the Numismatic Society" for April 1848, edited by John Yonge Akerman, Esq." was presented by the President and Council of the Numismatic Society; for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

The remaining portion of the letter communicated at the last meeting from Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq. was read. Of the British coins found at Farley Heath, one of the most interesting bore on the obverse, a *vittæd* head, to the right, with the legend MEPATI; and on the reverse a spread eagle treading on a serpent, with a circlet on the upper verge: "By this mite of silver," observes Mr. Tupper, "an ancient British prince of the era of Augustus has been restored to his place in history."

The Secretary then read a communication from John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, in a letter to Thomas Amyot, Esq. V.P. intituled, "Some unpublished particulars respecting Henry Algernon Percy, the sixth Earl of Northumberland of that family."

The most important part of this communication consisted of a letter preserved in the library at Lambeth Palace, among what are known as the Shrewsbury Papers, respecting an interview between Henry the Eighth and the Countess of Northumberland. She was the daughter of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, who came to the title in 1473, and died in 1541. Her husband had made Henry the Eighth his heir, and left his widow unprovided for, as appears from the following letter to the King's secretary:—

"Maister Secretary, In my most hartye manner I comend me unto yowe, most hartly thankyn yow for all yowr kyndnes shewid unto me, for recompens whereof I am not able, but onely with my pore hart, of whych ye shal be assuryd during my lyfe, as I am most bounden. And where that I am visit contynewally withe syknes, and that my wyff and I ar not lykkly to come together, and, as ye knowe, yt hath pleasid the Kynges Highnes, more of his goodnes than of my desertes, to gyff me lycens (having non ysshewe of myn own body) to denomynate and make myne hayre whych of my blod I wyll (beryng the name of Percy), of all suche landes as bee

comprehendid in the indentures betwyxt his Magistie and me, perceyving the debyltery and unnaturalnes in those of my name, and for the grett and most gracious goodness that I have allways found in his Majestie, and for the naturall love that I bere to his Grace (whyche I wolde he knew as well as God doth), beyng most unworthy of his blod, have determynyd fynally (as ye shal perceyve by the copies of my letters sent unto his Majistie at this tyme) to make his Grace myne hayr of all my landes afforesaid, I havynge non ysshewe of myne own body lawfully begotton. The occasyon of the hast herof is only by reason of my continuell sykkes, and that my wyff is a yong woman and lykly to conteynewe, that if God shall call me shortly I myght be sewer his Grace shall prove my trew and stedfast hart; and herinclosyd do not onely send unto yow my letters unto his Magistie, but also certen articles, and the copy of my said letters. Good master Secretary, as hym to whom I accompt myselfe moste bounden next my master, doth in this caws comyt all thynges to yow and yowr order, whether yt shall pleas yow to take the delyvery of my letters with declaration of myne articles yowr selfe, or ells to appoynt Sir Thomas Wharton to fulfyll the same. And thus, master Secretary, as in hym whom restith my chief confydens, next the Kyng, I betake this, with all other my pore affayres, to the order of yow, as our Lord knowithe, who have yow ever in his keepyng with long lyff. At my loge of Topcleff, the second day of February.

"Your own ever assuredly,

"most bonden,

"H. NORTHUMBERLAND."

The preceding letter establishes, at all events, that the Earl's intention to leave the great mass of his property away from his family was of some months' standing. The Countess being thus left without any dowry, it seems that her father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, induced her to make an appeal to the generosity of the King, who was now in possession of all the great estates of the Percies. Accordingly she repaired to the Court, to present a petition or bill to his Majesty in person, and the letter preserved at Lambeth, here copied, addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury by a person of the singular name of Swyfoe, narrates, no doubt mainly on the authority of the Countess, what had passed between her and the King at the interview. The following are the terms in which he writes:—

"Plesythe your Lordshype to be advertissed that of Mondaye the xvth day of Maye, my Lady of Northumberland exibytet her byll unto the Kynge's Maiestie at his Graces cummyng to Grenewyche, with the wordes, 'I beseeche your Majestie be gude and gracious lorde unto me, beyng a poore wydowe and wyff to the late Erle of Northumberland, whyche hath not hade, nor yet hathe, anye lyffenge of suche landes as were my late husbandes: wherfor I beseeche your Maiestie, of your moste abundante gudnes, to tender this my humble sewyt conteynyd in my bill.' Who herde her ladyshype verey gentyllye, and after the said wordes spoken, his Grace bowed downe upon his staff unto her, and said, 'Madame, howe can your ladyshipe desyre any lyffenge of your husbandes landes, seyinge your father gaffe no money to your husbände in marage with your ladyshype; or what think yow that I should do herin?' And she answered, 'What shall please your Grace.' He answered agane and said, 'Madame, I mervell gretly that my Lord, your father, beyng so gret a wyse man as he was, wolde see no dyrectyon taken in this mater in his tyme: howbeyt, Madame, we wolde be contented to refer the mater unto our Councell.' After that his Grace loked behynde hym and saw my Lord of Durhame and Sir Antonye Browne, and moved them to him with his hand, and spake with them softlye, that no man cowlde perceyve what his Grace said to them, a prety space, and delyverde the byll unto my Lord of Durhame; and in his Grace's retorne from them, my Lady besought his Maiestie to be gude and gracious lord unto her. His Maiestie answered 'We wolde,' and so departed; and further as yet ther is not proceded in this mater. * * * And wher your Lordshipp liath wryten me to sende worde downe shortlye whether it were requysyte that any shulde come up to wayt

upon my Lady of Northumberland her besynes, I can not asserten your Lordshyp nothyng thereof, unto suche tyme as my Lord of Durham and Mr. Browne be spoken with, whyche shalbe, God wyllinge, of Frydaye the xixth day of this present monthe."

The above, observes Mr. Collier, dated from "London on Ascension Day," gives a somewhat picturesque account of the manners of the King on the occasion; and he concludes, that the interview took place on the 15th of May succeeding the death of the Earl of Northumberland, and when his widow would be still in mourning for him.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications; after which the Treasurer read from the Chair, for the second time, the notice respecting the approaching anniversary election of the President, Council, and other Officers of the Society: and he also announced, that in conformity with *Chap. VII. Sect. 6*, of the statutes, the President and Council have nominated the following Members whom they recommend for election as Council and Officers for the year ensuing: namely,

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Lord Mahon, President.
Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P.
Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.
Thomas Stapleton, Esq. V.P.
J. P. Collier, Esq. Treasurer.
Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director.
Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary.
J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary.
Thomas Amyot, Esq.
Rev. Joseph Hunter.
Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Samuel Birch, Esq.
Lord Braybrooke.
John Bruce, Esq.
Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.
Robert Lemon, Esq.
Thomas Lott, Esq.
Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford.
J. R. Planché, Esq.
Sir Richard Westmacott.
Thomas Wright, Esq.

The Treasurer then gave notice, that, on account of Passion and Easter Weeks, the Meetings of the Society are now adjourned till the Anniversary, on Tuesday, May 2nd.

Errata in No. 12.

Page 230, line 1 *ab imo*, for *Petit*, read *Pettit*.

Page 231, line 3, for *Smith*, read *Roach*.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 14.

Tuesday, May 2nd, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to select a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, the clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which the deaths of such members as had happened within the year, and the names of such as had been elected, or who had withdrawn their names within the same period, were announced as follows :

Deaths.

Edmund Tyrell Artis, Esq.
Sir James Annesley, Knt.
John T. L. Baker, Esq.
George Lane Blount, Esq.
William Bridgman, Esq.
Thomas Cowper Brown, Esq.
John Crichton, Marquess of Bute.
The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. Secretary.
Charles Chadwick, Esq.
Lewis N. Cottingham, Esq.
John Crossley, Esq.
Rev. William Davies, D.D.
John Foster, Esq.
William Gosling, Esq.
Dudley, Earl of Harrowby.

Rev. Charles Hayward.
Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes.
Lieut.-Colonel Lewis.
Rev. John W. Mackie.
Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H.
Major Edward Moor.
Charles Okill, Esq.
Charles T. Pearce, Esq.
Thomas F. Savory, Esq.
Rev. John Sleath, D.D.
Samuel Solly, Esq.
Richard Weekes, Esq.
William A. A. White, Esq.
Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart.
Lea Wilson, Esq.

Elections.

Francis, Earl of Ellesmere.
Edward Farr, Esq.
Edward Hall, Esq.
Joseph Arden, Esq.
John McCullom, Esq.
Alexander J. B. Hope, Esq.
John Dickinson, Esq.
Rev. R. Parkinson, D.D.
Edward Solly, Esq.
Henry Butterworth, Esq.
Herbert N. Evans, M.D.

William Chaffers, Jun. Esq.
Edmund Edward Antrobus, Esq.
Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Esq.
William R. Drake, Esq.
Frederic Ouvry, Esq.
James Startin, Esq.
Jacob, Lord Hastings.
Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq.
Major Charles K. Macdonald.
James Bunstone Bunning, Esq.

Honorary Members.

Mr. J. J. A. Worsaae, of Copenhagen.
Mons. Charles Lenormant, of Paris.
William H. Prescott, Esq. of the United States.
The Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Ambassador.
The Hon. Edward Everett, of the United States.
Mr. Groen Van Prinsterer, of the Hague.
Mons. Lecointre Dupont, of Poitiers.

Withdrawn their Names.

The following eleven gentlemen having given notice of their desire to withdraw, their names were accordingly removed from the list of members by order of Council in May last; but they have not paid their arrears, and are liable for them:

William Hoskings, Esq.	Rev. George Hull Bowers.
James Savage, Esq.	George R. Rowe, M.D.
Henry Edward Kendal, Esq.	Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.
John Richards, Esq.	Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D.
Thomas G. Parry, Esq.	Thomas O. Anderdon, Esq.
William B. Call, Esq.	

The other withdrawals have been

Samuel Cooper Brown, Esq.	John Holmes, Esq.
Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq.	Henry Moreing, Esq.
Thomas Garrard, Esq.	Daniel Rowland, Esq.

The Vice-President then proceeded to nominate Peter Levesque and John Noble, Esqrs. as Scrutators. On examining the lists after the ballot, it appeared that the Members recommended on the 13th of April for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, had a majority of votes; and their names were announced accordingly (*see page 260*).

The thanks of the Society were then returned to the Scrutators for their attention and trouble on this occasion; after which the Vice-President announced that the Second Part of the XXXIInd Volume of the *Archæologia* was ready for delivery. He then adjourned the Meetings of the Society to Thursday evening, May 11th, at the usual hour.

The Society afterwards held their customary annual dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lord Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair.

Thursday, May 11th, 1848.

VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last two Meetings had been read, the Earl of Ellesmere was duly admitted a Fellow of the Society. The Secretary then read the following document:—

"I, Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the letters patent, hereby nominate Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office might do, if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of Her Majesty's letters patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1848.

(L.S.) MAHON.

"Witness, Witham M. Bywater."

The following presents were received, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—To Viscount Strangford, F.S.A. for eight lithographic prints, consisting of four views of Westenhanger House in Kent; two of monuments of Sir John and Sir Richard Smythe, in

the church of Ashford in Kent; one of the monument of Sir Thomas Smythe, in the church of Sutton at Hone; and one of the monument of Thomas Smythe, Esq. of Ostenhanger. To J. B. Honegger, Esq. for a small bronze of a Numidian lion found by him among the ruins of Carthage. To George Godwin, Esq. Jun. F.S.A. for "The Builder" for April, 1848. To the Editor of the *Athenæum*, for that Journal for April, 1848. To Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. for No. XI. of his "Collectanea Antiqua." To Dr. C. T. Beke, F.S.A. for his tract "On the Origin of the Gallas," 8vo. 1848. To John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. for the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1848. To the Editor, for "Littell's Living Age," No. 201, 8vo. Boston, U. S. To George Grant Francis, Esq. F.S.A. for a printed copy of the "Original Contract of Affiance between Edward, Prince of Wales, and Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France, dated at Paris, A.D. 1303," 8vo. Manchester, 1848. To John Hogg, Esq. for his tract "On some Grecian Antiquities observed in Sicily," 8vo. London, 1847. To Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. for the second edition of his "Treatise on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England," 8vo. London, 1848. To the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, for their "Bulletin" for 1847.

The President exhibited to the Society four drawings of a large size, beautifully executed, by the Hon. Charles Stewart Hardinge, during his travels in the East. They were accompanied by the following memorandum from Mr. Hardinge, which Lord Mahon himself read to the Meeting:—

"No. I. Sketch of the Temple of Martund, called also the Temple of the Sun, or Vishnu. It is situated in the South-Eastern extremity of the valley of Cashmere, and, with one other exception (the temple at Pandrenton), is the only specimen of Hindoo architecture in the valley. Vigne, Moorcroft, and other travellers who have visited it, do not agree in fixing the date of its structure, which is necessarily uncertain, from the obscurity in which that era of Hindoo history is involved; but there is no reason for believing that the date can be traced back further than 300 or 400 years B.C. The plan of the temple is curious, from its close resemblance to a Jewish temple, with its four entrances. The character of the architecture is not easily defined, for it may be said to be a mixture of Grecian, Roman, and Hindoo, of which the latter may be traced in the niches, which contain representations, cut in stone, of the Hindoo deities, principally of Vishnu, the preserving deity, to whom the Temple is dedicated, of Siva and Parluté, the well-known deities of Hindoo mythology. The niches, which are carved one above another, from the foundations to the summit of the building, are constructed after this design.

(Here a slight sketch was introduced.)

"It is evident also, on examination, that the roof of the temple was originally of a corresponding character with the architecture of those niches. The arch, at the entrance, is not found in the other Hindoo temples which are extant in Hindostan, and the pillars at each entrance partake rather of a Grecian than a Hindoo character.

(Here the sketch of one of the pillars was introduced.)

"The temple, being built of a stone which does not stand exposure to the climate, is gradually falling in ruins, more especially as the greater proportion of the population of the valley are Mahomedans, and of course heedless of its decay.

"No. II. The Memnopium or Ramesium. The court-yard of this temple, whose breadth of 180 feet exceeding its length by nearly thirteen yards, was reduced to a more just proportion by the introduction of a double avenue of columns on either side. In the foreground of the sketch is a large fragment of the Syenite statue of Rameses II., which was at the right of the entrance, but was thrown down by the fury of Cambyzes. The columns against which the sculptured figures rest, are

32 feet without the capital, and 21 feet in circumference. The figures represent the conquered kings; and the columns, which supported the roof of the temple, were originally 48 in number. The great hall measures 100 feet by 133, and is bounded by 3 central and 6 lateral chambers. The hieroglyphics on the walls represent the campaigns of Menes and his successors; and in one of the chambers is a representation of a battle, where the use of the ladder and testudo throw considerable light on the mode of warfare at that early period. The temple is on the left bank of the Nile, and about half a mile from the Memnon statues. It was probably built in the reign of Rameses the Great, the supposed Sesostris, son of Osiris, B.C. 1355.

"No. III. The great Temple at Luxor on the left bank of the river. Luxor occupies part of the site of the ancient Diospolis; its name signifies 'the Palaces,' from the temple erected by Amunoph III., a predecessor of Rameses the Great. The sister obelisk to that represented in the sketch, is now in the Place de la Concorde at Paris. The remaining one is 60 feet high, being one shaft, and its diameter at the base is about 7 feet. Behind the obelisk are two sitting statues of Rameses the Great, one on either side of the gateway. The area within is about 190 feet by 170, surrounded by a peristyle consisting of two rows of columns, and is succeeded by another area of 155 feet by 167, terminating in a covered portico of 32 columns, 57 feet by 111. The sanctuary of the temple, which had been destroyed by the Persians, was restored by Alexander.

"No. IV. The two colossal statues of which the easternmost was once the wonder of the ancients. It is said to have been thrown down by the shock of an earthquake. Hence Juvenal says:—

‘Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ.’

"It was repaired, it is said, in the reign of Domitian. The height of either colossus is 47 feet, or 53 above the plain; in the lap of the statue is a stone, which on being struck emits a metallic sound, which was probably made use of to deceive those who were predisposed to belief in its magical powers. The statues measure 18 feet across the shoulders, and about 19 feet from the knee to the sole of the foot. Three hundred feet behind these statues are the remains of another colossal statue, with four smaller female statues formed of one block.

"The proportions of the colossal statues are the same as the large statue of Rameses at the Memnonium; and probably date as far back as that period.

"C. S. H."

The Secretary then read a short account, by the Dean of Hereford, of an ancient Bell, apparently of the Saxon period, recently found about 18 feet below the surface of the ground, in cleaning out a pond in the parish of Marden, Herefordshire, and very nearly built on the spot where it is asserted the body of King Ethelbert was buried, after his murder at the instigation of the Queen of Offa.

It has been asserted, the Dean observed, that Offa's palace stood where the vicarage house of Marden now stands, in the meadow adjoining which this bell was found. Others allege that Offa's palace stood on the spot called Sutton Walls, about a mile distant, and which had been undoubtedly before in the occupation of the Romans. The question as to which was the site of Offa's palace has yet to be determined.

In the church, dedicated to Saint Ethelbert, is a round hole in the pavement, said to mark the spot where, as tradition asserts, a miraculous spring arose on the contact of Saint Ethelbert's body; and it is not unworthy of remark that the tithes and glebe (now rent-charge) were originally granted by King Offa to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, May 18th, 1848.

THOMAS STAPLETON, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting being read, the following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—To James Tulloch, Esq., F.S.A., for “A general Plan of the Public Sewers of the City of London and the Liberties thereof,” completed in 1847; and for a “Map of Culloden Moor, and part of the adjacent country, on which are laid down the different roads leading to the site of the battle fought on the 16th of April, 1746; also ancient tumuli, Druidical stone circles, vitrified forts, and other objects of interest to strangers, by J. Gourie.” And to the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A., for his work “Sepulchra Exposita, or an account of the opening of some barrows; with remarks upon miscellaneous antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood of Audley End, Essex,” 8vo. Saffron Walden, 1848.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris communicated to the Society a sequel to his “Remarks upon one of the Old Cheshire Families” read at a former meeting; the most important point in which was his discovery of the Grant of Creation to Sir William Brereton of the Barony of Brereton, &c. in which patent he found the descent of the Brereton family from the royal blood of Scotland expressly recited and recognised.

A letter was read from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, in illustration of the Mummy of a Peruvian Child, dug up on the plains of Arica, exhibited to the Society by Charles W. Steele, Esq. of Lewisham, accompanied by various articles of antiquity which had been discovered with it, consisting of an urn of baked clay containing a quantity of female hair; a comb of wood; a copper instrument with a wooden handle, formed like a leather-cutter's knife; two spatulæ of copper; an oblong pebble with each end attenuated; an arrowhead of flint; a small disc of baked clay; a portion of a hollow reed; a gourd; and a small bag of Peruvian cloth. The body of the child, apparently about five years of age, had been deposited in a seated posture.

The Secretary then read an account of some “Antiquarian Researches in the Ionian Islands in the year 1812,” by John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., communicated by that gentleman in a letter to Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., Director; and accompanied by the exhibition of numerous ancient articles, some of gold and silver of beautiful workmanship, the fruit of those researches, together with several illustrative drawings.

This communication opens with a short notice of Dr. Lee's stay at Zante. On Dec. 14th, he took his passage on board a gun-boat for Cephalonia, and reached Argostoli on the following day, after which he examined the ruins still called *La Fortezza Vecchia di Cranea*. On the 22nd he set out on his journey to Samos, accompanied by another English gentleman, and on the following day crossed the Channel in two hours and a half to Ithaca. On the 24th, having called on Capt. Guiteira, the commandant of the island, and made known their wish to excavate, permission was politely granted. They first examined some small Roman tombs, but these had been already ransacked. On the

28th, they began operations with more regularity, and by the evening were rewarded by discovering a gold chain, some articles in silver, others in bronze, also some terracottas, and a few medals of Corinth, Acarnania, and Istiæa. On their return to the town, they imprudently exhibited all they had found, to gratify those who wished to see the result of their labour; which, instead of satisfaction, created jealousy, and they were soon informed that the Primates had requested the Commandant to stop their proceedings. Reports were spread that the government disapproved of the conduct of those who had given assistance; but still the party received no official notice of its disapprobation. On the morning of the 29th, they went to work again, but with only seven labourers; and they had reason to believe that the others were prevented coming to their aid.

Being thus opposed by some powerful influence, they were unable to make much progress, though they still found a few objects of interest and value. On the 30th, they paid off all their labourers, and divided their *opima spolia* into five lots, each gentleman taking that portion which fell to his share; although they afterwards effected several exchanges amongst themselves. On the 31st, having been thus thwarted in their plans, the party dispersed: and Dr. Lee left Vathi, to visit the northern part of the island, kindly furnished with a recommendation from Lieut. Bibra to Captain Vretto, inspector of the militia, in the district of Oxoi, requesting him to furnish labourers if Dr. Lee should wish to excavate.

January 1st, 1813, the inspector offered to supply some labourers, and courteously showed the ruins near Oxoi, which led Dr. Lee to consider where it would be most desirable to explore. The spot was called Paleocastro, and belonged to two old men, who said they had never found more than two tombs there, with some bones in them, and some small terra-cotta vases. After the middle of the day had passed, the party were respectfully informed by Captain Vretto, that he could not permit them to excavate without orders from the government. "We were surprised," Dr. Lee says, "at this interruption thus suddenly breaking in upon the plans we had been led to form, and concluded he must have received some order to the effect from head quarters." A courier was in consequence dispatched to Vathi, requesting direction for Captain Vretto to permit the operations. About noon the messenger returned with a letter from the Commandant, informing Dr. Lee that the captain of the district had done his duty; that he should be instructed to allow of any *ocular observations*, but that excavations could not be permitted without an order from the general government of the Ionian Islands. The Commandant and the President of the Council not only signed a letter of prohibition, but personally forbade further work.

Before quitting Vathi to embark at Porto Phryges for Santa Maura, Dr. Lee wrote to General Airy, stating how repeatedly his researches had been thwarted, and intreating of him to issue directions that in future travellers should be allowed the same privileges in Ithaca as in the other Ionian islands, being permitted to excavate where they might think eligible. On his return to Zante towards the end of January, he was gratified at learning that General Airy had sent orders to Ithaca that

travellers should not in future be prevented from excavating upon ancient sites, provided only that they previously obtained the consent of the proprietor of the land.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these communications.

Thursday, May 25th, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following presents were announced, and the thanks of the Society for them were ordered to be returned: namely, to John Whichard, Esq. Jun. for his "History and Antiquities of All Saints, Maidstone," folio, London, 1845. To William Pettit Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. for the second part of his work, intituled "Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions and Chromatics," 4to, London, 1848.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited a series of ancient Watches, with a memoir in illustration of their antiquity and history, to be read at a future meeting. Colonel Batty, late of the Grenadier Guards, exhibited a curious compound Solar Dial, bearing the date of 1544; and Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall Mall, exhibited the drawing of an elegant plan for a clock designed by Hans Holbein for Sir Anthony Denny, intended as a new-year's gift to Henry VIII. These last were brought in illustration of the memoir about to be read.

Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A. also exhibited to the Society an antique Clock-watch of singular construction, which was once the property of Louis XIV. This beautiful specimen is in a massy rock-crystal case, with engraved silver-gilt mountings; and was made by a German artist at Lubeck. It is constructed with a vertical escapement, and strikes the hours and half-hours on a bell neatly placed under the dial; the number of blows struck being regulated by a locking wheel, which makes one revolution in twelve hours. That it was originally made with a pendulum spring is shewn by an appropriate stud and the regulator, technically termed the slide, which are evidently co-eval with the rest of the work.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the description of an Astrological Clock belonging to the Society, in a letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, to Lord Mahon, the President.

Captain Smyth, on being appointed Director of the Society, considered it his duty to inspect the state and arrangement of its property, of which a detailed catalogue was in hand by Mr. Albert Way, his predecessor in office. In the course of his research he was struck with the fabric of an old Bohemian Clock in the Society's possession, which, on further inquiry, seeming to be the earliest in original condition now in England, he thought himself called upon to lodge a description of it in the archives. Previous, however, to describing the machine itself, he considered it requisite for the right understanding of the subject to throw together some preliminary remarks, correcting various contested points of horological history.

Captain Smyth first referred to a memoir in the *Archæologia*. by the

Hon. Daines Barrington, on the earliest introduction of clocks into Europe ; observing that the substantial value of the details of this paper had been proved by the quotations constantly made from it, and by its being wholly transcribed into the well-known "History of Inventions" by Professor Beckmann : still, however, that a few lacunæ in it required filling up. But, from various causes, the early history of clock-making is involved in such dense obscurity that it is now useless to search for any individual as the prime inventor, although several names have been proposed. On this point all must coincide in Ferdinand Berthoud's conclusion, that a clock, such as that which Henry de Wyk made for Charles the Wise, king of France, about the year 1364, is not the invention of one man, but is an assemblage of successive inventions, each of them perhaps having been made by a different person, and probably all at different periods.

The earliest English claims to distinction in this useful art are then examined in detail ; and the old clocks of Westminster, St. Alban's, Glastonbury, Exeter, Oxford, and Hampton Court, are severally noticed, as well as their "devisers." On the whole, the author considers it may be received that these ingenious machines were actually used in European monasteries about the eleventh century. The evidence, however, on which this assumption is based, he adds, also goes far to shew that it is probable Europe is not entitled to the honour of the invention, but that it is rather to be ascribed to the Saracens, a people to whom we are indebted for many of the choicest results of human ingenuity. Having thus dwelt upon our earliest specimens of horological art, Capt. Smyth's memoir returns to the particular history and structure of the astrological clock in the Society's possession, the reading of which was deferred to the following meeting.

Thursday, June 1st, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, Sir Thomas Cartwright, recently elected, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned :—To John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. for the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1848. To the President and Council of the Camden Society, for the "Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, from A.D. 1550 to 1563," 4to, London, 1847. To the Editor, for the "Athenæum" for the month of May, 1848. To George Godwin, Esq. Jun. F.S.A. for Part 5 of vol. VI. of "The Builder." To the President and Council of the Zoological Society, for Part 5 vol. III. of their "Transactions," 4to ; and for a continuation of their "Proceedings," 8vo. To Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq. F.S.A. for Part 2 vol. V. of his "History of Surrey." To Dr. J. G. Flugel, for three Tracts, viz. "Extra-Impression," or the Preface and Introduction to the doctor's Practical Dictionary of the English and German Languages, 8vo. London, 1848 ;

"*Literarische Sympathien*," 8vo. Leipsic, 1843; and "A Call for Redress in a matter of Piracy committed on Dr. Flugel's Dictionary," 8vo. 1847.

Dawson Turner, Esq. of Great Yarmouth, F.S.A. exhibited to the Society two sets of excellent drawings, illustrative of the fresco paintings and other ancient remains in the parish churches of Gateley and Crost-wight, in the county of Norfolk.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. again laid upon the table his collection of *Nuremberg eggs*, together with an early Dutch clock, and another set of ancient watches, the property of the Clock-makers' Company: which last were exhibited by favour of Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy, Esq. F.R.A.S. Master of the Company. Mr. Butterworth's German watch was also on the table; and the whole were brought together in illustration of Mr. Morgan's memoir on the History of Watches, about to be laid before the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis then proceeded to read the continuation of Captain Smyth's letter to Lord Mahon, descriptive of the Society's Astrological Clock. This curious machine, it appears, was made by Jacob Zech in 1525, for Sigismund king of Poland; and from the impaled armorial bearings, with other evidence, it may be presumed that it was presented by him to Bona Sforza, his wife. From that time its story is unknown, until it fell into the hands of Mr. James Ferguson, the well-known astronomer, to whom it is said to have "been presented by a gentleman." On the sale of Ferguson's effects in 1777, it was purchased by Mr. Henry Peckitt, of Compton Street, Soho, by whom it was bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1808.

The clock is inclosed in a circular case of gilt brass, measuring 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter by 5 inches in height. Both the design and workmanship of this box are in excellent taste; and the bold foliated decoration around its sides is finely finished. Captain Smyth then entered very particularly into the construction and actual condition of this remarkable machine: and, being fully persuaded that the whole clock—box, dial, hand, zodiac, train, bell, ornaments, and armorial bearings—is now just as it issued from Jacob's shop, he was enabled to point out some of the nicest improvements in clock-work, which are usually cited as having been invented in more recent times. In proof of this, he dwelt especially on the balance, the escapement, the fuzee, and the going fuzee, the modified existence of which in 1525 is thus indisputable. The memoir was closed with a technical description of the interior works and their structure, kindly furnished to the author by B. L. Vulliamy, Esq. a competent and acknowledged authority in these matters.

The lateness of the hour prevented the reading of Mr. Morgan's paper on the History of Watches; the title was, however, announced, and the reading postponed till the next evening meeting of the Society.

Thursday, June 8th, 1848.

The LORD BISHOP of OXFORD, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read; after which the following presents were received and acknowledged:—From George Stephens,

Esq., an "Account of the British and French MSS. preserved in the Royal Library of Stockholm," translated from his own work published at Stockholm, but with large manuscript additions, folio. From J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary, his "Introduction to the study of Ancient and Modern Coins," 8vo. London, 1848. From Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., No. 6 of the "Journal of the Archæological Association" for July, 1846, 8vo. to make the Society's set of the Journal complete. From the St. Alban's Architectural Society, a "Description of the Roman Theatre of Verulam, by R. Grove Lowe, Esq." 8vo. London, 1848.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the kindness of George Edward Anson, Esq., exhibited a Torquis of fine gold, picked up a few days ago in a wood belonging to the Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, on Needwood Forest, in Staffordshire. A new fox-earth had been made just at the place, and the cubs appeared to have been sporting with the torquis, which, it is supposed, they had raked up. It was found in its present state by the keeper, at the mouth of the hole. Many collars of this kind, formed of a single wreath, have been exhibited in the Society's room; but in form and character of workmanship, this, belonging to Her Majesty, is more curious and more splendid than any the Society have seen; and it is singularly remarkable in the number of wreaths which compose it. Its weight is 1lb. 1oz. 7dwts. 10grs., or 5,590 grains.

"The torquis," says Sir Henry, "is said to be of Gaulish origin, at least the earliest mention of it in the Roman history is in the story of Manlius, in the year of Rome 394, who, having torn one of gold from the neck of a vanquished Gaul, placed it upon his own, and thence received the appellation of Torquatus. Subsequently the torquis became a present of military merit to the Roman soldier, whence the phrase 'torquatus miles.' Aulus Gellius, it will be remembered, in his *Noctes Atticæ*, describes Lucius Siccilius Dentatus, who was called the Roman Achilles, as having received the torquis no fewer than 83 times."

John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. of Hyde House, near Stroud, exhibited a bronze fibula recently found on Hyde Farm, in the parish of Minchinhampton, in the county of Gloucester, and belonging to Mrs. Farrer, of Hyde Cottage. In the spring-hinge, and in the simple contrivance—a turn-over edge—by which the pin is fastened, Mr. Bruce says it resembles a fibula engraved in Captain Smyth's account of Sir George Musgrave's Collection of Antiquities, printed in the 31st volume of the *Archæologia*, page 285.

A memoir from Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., was read, on the "History and Progress of the Art of Watch-making, from the earliest period to modern times;" forming a sequel to Captain Smyth's paper on the Society's ancient clock. The reading was accompanied by the exhibition of the collections of watches produced at the preceding Meeting.

It is evident, Mr. Morgan observes, that in order to construct portable clocks, a new moving power was required as a substitute for the weights which set in motion the wheel-work of the fixed clocks. It was necessary that this power should act of itself, independently of external forces, and irrespective of position, and that the source of it should be compact. Such a power is found in the expansive force of a coiled spring. The precise period when this was discovered, as well as the individual and the country to whom the merit of the discovery is due, is

not certainly known. It seems, however, to have been employed in the construction of portable clocks, toward the end of the fifteenth century.

The earliest allusion Mr. Morgan was able to find to portable clocks, is in a sonnet of Gaspar Visconti, a Milanese poet, written in 1494; on the authenticity of which rests the evidence that these were then known in Italy. The claim of Lorenzo de Vulparia to have been the inventor of watches—as brought forward by Domenico Manni in his *Commentarium de Florentinis inventis*—is next considered; but Mr. Morgan refutes the claim, assuming that the machine upon which it was made was not a clock but an orrery, and moreover that it was not portable. But the ancient city of Nuremberg, so famous for the ingenuity of its mechanics, as well as the ability of its astronomers, has always claimed the merit of the invention of watches, or pocket-clocks, as they were called by the Germans; and the fact of the early watches having been proverbially called *Nuremberg eggs*, is presumptive evidence in their favour. It is certainly the earliest place at which we have any authentic information of their having been made; and Doppelmayr has cited Peter Hele as the Inventor.

Mr. Morgan then pointed out how the art of Watchmaking advanced, and when the successive modifications were made; referring for proofs immediately to the objects upon the Society's table, and closing his observations with the last great improvement, namely, the application of jewels to diminish the friction of the pivots. Facio, a native of Geneva, and partner of De Baurfré, a French watchmaker established in London, is said to have first invented the application of jewels to watchwork, for this purpose, about 1700. There is, however, a watch made by Hugerford of London, before the use of the pendulum spring; it belongs to the Clockmakers' Company [exhibited on the table], and has a large amethyst mounted on the cock, which, if part of the original work, would shew that the experiment had been made at an earlier period. Some very curious particulars respecting the Clockmakers' Company concluded the memoir.

A letter from the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was next read; it was a reply to some remarks verbally made by Mr. B. Williams, at a previous meeting of the Society, upon his paper lately printed in the *Archæologia*, entitled, "Proofs of the Early Use of Gunpowder in the English Army." The statement was, that while Mr. Hunter regarded 1346, the year of the Cressy expedition, as the earliest period at which we have the testimony of contemporary records to the application by the English of gunpowder to the purposes of war, Sir Harris Nicolas, in his recent *History of the Royal Navy*, had shewn from evidence of the same kind, that cannon and guns, and of course gunpowder, were in use in the English navy as early as 1338; adding, as making the fact more striking, that Sir Harris had obtained his information from records in Mr. Hunter's own charge.

Mr. Hunter returns an answer to this allegation, and quotes the passages alluded to in Sir Harris Nicolas's work; in one of which it is stated, that among the stores of the hulk, "Christopher of the Tower," in June 1338, there were three iron cannon with five chambers, a hand-gun, &c. with similar artillery in several other vessels; and that in the

King's private wardrobe were two great guns of copper. Referring to Sir Harris Nicolas's Appendix, however, where the two documents cited by him for this information are given, one, it appears, relates to transactions which at the earliest took place in 1363; and the other, which is cited by Sir Harris as of 1338, really belongs to the year 1411; so that, instead of being earlier than the Cressy epoch, this last is sixty-five years later. The document is dated in the twelfth year of a certain reign, without naming the king; and Sir Harris Nicolas regarded it as of the twelfth Edward III. which would have corresponded to 1338, but it is really of the twelfth Henry IV. It is an indenture by which John Starlyng, Clerk of the Navy, when going out of office, passed certain stores to Leget his successor. The account of the receipt and expenditure of Starlyng's office, to which this indenture was subsidiary, gives the name and date at length, "*Anno regni regis Henrici Quarti duodecimo.*" The statement, therefore, in Sir Harris Nicolas's work, is indisputably shewn to be an error. The Author then remarks:—

"Sir Harris Nicolas will scarcely thank his over-zealous friend for having drawn attention to so capital an error in his work; but it must be observed, that neither he nor any historical writer has yet the benefit of anything which approaches to the character of an English Fasti. Such a work, under the head of the clerks of the navy, would have shown him at once the true era both of Leget and Starlyng, neither of whom are found connected with public affairs till about the 32nd year of Edward the Third, when Leget appears, who afterwards held the office of constable of the Castle of Windsor, and other high appointments. The documents which he consulted are also only in the course of preparation for public use, so that we are obliged, in respect of the classes not yet arranged, to which these belong, to give official notice to every person who uses them, that he must rely upon his own study of the document itself for everything respecting date and purport. This warning was given to Sir Harris Nicolas; and those who use the unarranged and unfinished documents without attending to this caution are greatly exposed to be misled themselves and to mislead others respecting them. The task of determining dates where no date is expressed is often a very difficult one. On our own first rough distribution of these documents, we had ourselves placed the Indenture in the reign of Edward the Third, from which, in the revision and final arrangement, we should certainly have removed it.

"I trust the Society will now be satisfied that this document, which, it is to be observed, is the only one on which Sir Harris Nicolas relies for the use of cannon in England in 1338, proves only that they were in use in English armaments in or a little before the year 1411. What the Scottish poet, Barbour, means by '*crakis of war*' is an old subject of controversy, but we are considering this curious and important question on the solid ground on which Sir Harris places it, of cotemporary evidence. With testimonies to the use by other nations I meddle not, for the reason given in the paper, and as to the proofs of the use of gunpowder in the latter years of Edward the Third and in the reign of King Richard the Second adduced by Mr. Williams, they are wholly beside this question. To assert peremptorily that no earlier proof of the appli-

cation of gunpowder to the purposes of war or 'for the king's guns' as the records cited by me express it, will ever be found, would be made only by one who was imperfectly acquainted with the state of the national records and the attention that has been given to them; but I may be permitted to observe that, having brought forward the proof long wanted that gunpowder was made in England in the spring of 1346, the year of the Cressy Expedition, I assume as, *according to our present knowledge and my own belief*, that as this is the earliest notice that has been yet discovered, so is it *probably* the earliest that will be discovered. If any one find earlier evidence I shall not be concerned at his success, wishing success to all diligent and honourable labourers, faithfully keeping in view, in all my inquiries, that the end is *the establishment of the truth*; and, having in them no other purpose or design whatever, I should have been very sorry if I had been the means of misleading the Society in such a point as this, interesting as it is in the history of art, and should be equally sorry if I had deprived Sir Harris Nicolas, or any other person, of any honour to which they may be justly entitled."

The Secretary then read the following letter, containing "Notes on the Early Use of Fire-arms;" it is addressed by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, and is chiefly in comment upon Mr. Hunter's paper already mentioned:—

Brompton, May 12th, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have just obtained a copy of the new half-volume of the *Archæologia*, and my attention was attracted to a paper by Mr. Hunter, entitled "Proofs of the early use of Gunpowder in the English Army," which contains some curious passages from English records relating to the use of fire-arms in the English army in the fourteenth century. But I confess that I was somewhat surprised to find Mr. Hunter arguing by implication and conjecture on a subject which has long enough been set at rest, so far as regards all the questions he discusses, by the most satisfactory documents. I unfortunately was not present when this paper was read before the Society, or I should have corrected Mr. Hunter's views on this subject; but the circumstance of the paper having been printed leads me to think that a few remarks on the subject may not be unwelcome to some of the members of the Society, although the outline of the information may be found in so common a book as my *Archæological Album*, published four years ago.

As I understand Mr. Hunter, he supposes the epoch of the battle of Cressy to be the earliest known instance of the use of gunpowder in war in the West of Europe, and that even this is a matter which till now admitted of discussion. He then starts the question whether the use of gunpowder originated with the English, and was borrowed from them by other nations, and gives it as a common opinion that the invention did not become famous in Italy until about 1380.

The question connected with the battle of Cressy is not, as Mr. Hunter supposes, one relating to the primary adoption of gunpowder and cannon, because we know perfectly well that they were in use years before, but it relates to a *new development* of the invention, to a use of these instruments of destruction in a manner in which they appear not to have been used before.

Gunpowder, as a powerful projectile force, was first used to supply the place of the old complicated military machines, the balista, petraria, &c. which were employed in the siege and defence of towns. Stones, darts, firebrands, and other things, were thrown from vessels perhaps resembling more our mortars than cannon; and it is probable that this use of gunpowder was not unknown in the thirteenth century. Different passages in the Spanish historians leave us little room to doubt that gunpowder was used in Spain as early as 1257 and 1272. The Christian King of Grenada employed gunpowder in the siege of Baeza in 1323.

At this date it was certainly known in Italy. An Italian song writer in 1399

speaks of a "bombarda," a word which might admit of more than one interpretation. But M. Libri, in his *History of Mathematics in Italy*, produced a document from the archives of Florence, dated 11th of February, 1326 (according to our mode of computation), relating to the appointment of officers in that city whose duty it was to see to the making of the iron bullets and of metal cannons for the defence of the castles and villages belonging to that republic. It may be observed, that this is not mentioned as if it were a new office, but the appointment is made as a matter of course. From this date the use of cannons is frequently mentioned in the Italian chronicles.

From Italy these seem to have been introduced into France. In one of the numbers of the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes* (for October, 1844), M. Lacabane has contributed a paper on this subject, in which he has collected together the most important notices relating to cannons and gunpowder found in the French records. They are first mentioned at the beginning of the great struggle between Philippe de Valois and Edward III. of England. At the breaking out of the war, in the year 1338, the French sent a fleet to the English coast, and took and burnt the town of Southampton. That gunpowder was used on this occasion is proved by a receipt, still perfect, with its seal attached, of which the following is a translation:

"Know all that I William du Moulin of Boulogne, have had and received of Thomas Pouques, keeper of the galleys of our Lord the King at Rouen, an iron pot to throw arrows with fire, forty-eight arrows with iron heads and feathered in two cases, a pound of saltpetre and half a pound of brimstone to make powder to throw the said arrows, of which things I hold myself well paid, and promise to deliver them to our Lord the King, or to his command, whenever need shall be. Given at Leure, under my seal, the second day of July, in the year one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight."

I will not enter into the question of the shape of the iron pot (*pot-de-fer*), and I will only make the passing remark that the frequent documents on this subject during the fourteenth century never speak of more than two of the ingredients of gunpowder, those which were most difficult to obtain, because the charcoal was an article which could be found ready at hand every where. Arrows and darts are also frequently mentioned in connection with cannons in subsequent documents.

From a document quoted by Ducange, we learn that powder and cannon were used at the siege of Puy-Guillem, in the beginning of the year 1339 (Ducange has mistaken the date and the name of the place). At the end of September, 1339, Edward III. commenced the siege of Cambrai, which after several attacks he was at length obliged to raise, and he retired towards St. Quentin. Documents are preserved which bear witness to the making of ten cannons ("five of iron, and five of metal") and to the purchasing of a large quantity of sulphur and saltpetre, for the defence of this city. As the expense of making the ten cannons amounted only to 25 livres 2 sols and 7 deniers, they were evidently not of large dimensions. According to Froissart, the inhabitants of Quesnoy defended themselves against the French in 1340 with cannons, and the same author informs us that the Scots used cannon in the capture of Stirling from the English in 1341; but, as Froissart wrote twenty years after those events, we cannot give him the full credit of a contemporary writer. A document from which extracts were printed in the fifth volume of the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*, in the year 1839, furnishes some most curious details relating to the cannons and gunpowder used by the garrison of Riboult in Artois in 1342, which, as it was but a small castle, shows that gunpowder must have been in very common use at that time. From the registers of the town of Cahors we find that in 1343 no less than sixty pounds of gunpowder were made there, and in the year following twenty-four cannons were made in the same town. On the 29th of April, 1345, two iron cannons, eight pounds of powder, and two hundred leaden balls, were sent from Toulouse for the garrison of the castle of Sompui, in the diocese of Auch. I need hardly say that every one who knows the social connection between France and England at this period is perfectly well aware that an invention of this kind could not be in use in France many months before it would be adopted in England.

It will be seen from the foregoing facts that Mr. Hunter is in error if he supposes that the battle of Cressy, fought on the 26th of April, 1346, was the point from which we must date the use of cannon and powder in European warfare. Still the use of cannon on that occasion had a remarkable character, the honour of which

appears to rest with the English. We have seen that previously they were only used in sieges—now for the first time Edward III. carried them into a *field of battle*; and to this circumstance the decisive victory gained on that occasion is generally ascribed. The accounts of *two* contemporary historians leave us no room to doubt that the cannons were used in the battle of Cressy, and they speak of it as a remarkable circumstance, which led former writers to suppose that the use of powder and cannons was then a novelty. John Villani, the historian of Florence, whose account is cited by Mr. Hunter, died in 1348, two years after the event he describes. He says that the English fired from their cannons small iron balls. The other historian alluded to is the writer of this part of the *Grand Chronicles of St. Denis*, who says that the English brought into the field three cannons, with which they fired upon the Genoese bowmen, who formed the enemy's front; and who, unused to face such weapons in the field, turned their backs and fled.

I think it unnecessary at present to give instances of the use of gunpowder in European warfare of a date subsequent to the battle of Cressy; for after that event it became so common that within a year or two there was scarcely a little castle or fort in France which was not furnished with cannons. In 1348 Brioz-la-Gaillarde, in the Limousin, possessed five cannons, and from 1349 to 1352 the town of Agen had cannons placed at its principal gates, and on all points where it was exposed to an attack.

During this period we trace here and there attempts at improvement in the fabrication of this new artillery. A very curious entry in the registers of Tournay was printed in one of the volumes of the Académie Royale of Brussels, by which it appears that in Sept. 1346, a maker of tin pots named Pierre de Bruges, having made some new improvement in the construction of cannons for shooting against a town when besieged, the Council of Tournay had ordered him to make one, promising that if it answered his expectations they would employ him to make more. When Pierre had made his cannon he took it, by order of the Council, outside one of the principal gates into the fields, and there, to use the words of the document, "he put into it a dart, having at the end a piece of lead weighing two pounds, or thereabouts, and he fired off the engine, and directed it against a door in the wall; which engine made so cruel a noise and so great that the dart went into the town," and, as it goes on to say, it so far exceeded the distance to which the cannon was expected to carry, that it passed through two parts of the town, into the place before the Monastery of St. Brice, where it struck a fuller named Jakemon de Raisse, on the head, and killed him. When Pierre de Bruges heard of this disastrous accident he ran away, and took shelter in a sanctuary; the friends of Jakemon instituted proceedings against him, but after long and mature deliberation the Council, considering that it was by their orders that Pierre had fired off his cannon, that he had taken aim at a door in the wall, and had not intended to shoot into the town, and that he had never been known to bear any hatred to the said Jakemon, acquitted him of all evil intent, and pardoned him the death of the said Jakemon, of which he had thus been the involuntary cause.

About six years after this unlucky experiment, a monk in Germany, named Berthold Schwartz, made so important an improvement in the construction of cannons, that the vague allusions to it induced many writers of a later period to suppose he was the original inventor of them. It is supposed that this improvement consisted in casting large cannons of copper or brass. A very curious passage relating to this invention was printed by M. Libri in 1838, in the same work already quoted, from an official manuscript of the early part of the sixteenth century relating to the French mint, of which the following is a translation:—

"The seventeenth of May, 1354, our said Lord the King being informed of an invention of making artillery, found out in Germany by a monk named Berthold Schwartz, gave orders to the generals of the mints to make diligent inquiries what quantities of copper were in the said kingdom of France, as well to be provided with the means of making such artillery, as also to hinder it from being sold and transported out of the kingdom."

After this period we hear frequent mention of *large* cannons, which was not the case before.

We thus see that artillery, in the modern sense of the word, was in common use long before Mr. Hunter supposes. The documents in which we find it mentioned are of a kind which have perished much more extensively than the generality of his-

torical documents ; they are the loose records of individuals and of corporate bodies, and the fact that so many allusions to powder and cannon still exist, must be taken as a proof that such allusions in documents were once much more numerous. It is especially in the records of town corporations, who first used artillery to any extent, that we must look for information respecting it. Unfortunately in England the large mass of the earlier documents of this kind has been allowed to perish. I have myself found some very curious illustrations of the history of artillery in the fifteenth century in the records of Southampton and Canterbury, and I have no doubt that the records of other towns might be examined for materials on this subject with advantage.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Thanks having been severally ordered for these communications, the chairman gave notice, that from this evening the meetings of the Society are adjourned to Thursday, the 16th of November; also, that the Library of the Society will be closed during the month of September.

Errata in No. 13.

Page 252, line 5 from the end of the President's letter, for "Still, however," read "Since, however."

Page 253, second line of the second Latin inscription, for "POEMA," read "POENÂ."

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1848.

No. 15.

Thursday, November 16th, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, Thomas Pryer, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of the Society. The following extract from the proceedings of the Council was then read:—

“At a Council held on Tuesday, June 6th, 1848, Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair,—

“The Council, adverting to the item of £23 19s. in their accompts for the excess of expenditure in the anniversary dinner, and to a similar charge in former years, and conceiving that the funds of the Society cannot, with strict propriety, be so applied, have come to the unanimous decision that, in conformity with the practice of the Royal and other Societies, each Fellow present at the dinner, at all future anniversaries, shall pay his full share.”

The following books were presented to the Society, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:—

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| By Henry Hallam, Esq. . . . | Supplemental Notes to the View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages. 8vo. |
| By the American Philosophical Society | Their Proceedings. Vol. IV. Nos. 37 to 39.
Their Transactions. Vol. X. New Series, 1847. |
| By John Britton, Esq. . . . | The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated. Royal 8vo. 1848. |
| By Dr. Kitto | The Journal of Sacred Literature. Vol. I. Nos. III. and IV. |
| By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. | The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, September, October, 1848. |
| By George Godwin, Esq. . . . | The Builder. Vol. VI. Pts. VI. VII. VIII. IX. |
| By the Council of the Royal Geographical Society | Their Journal. Pt. I. 1848. |
| By the Editor | Bent's Monthly Advertiser. No. 530. |
| By the Editor | The Athenæum for June, July, August, September, and October, 1848. |
| By W. King Eyton, Esq. . . . | A List of Interesting Works chiefly on Scottish History and Antiquities. 8vo.
A Catalogue of his Library. 4to. |
| By the Royal Irish Academy . | Their Transactions. Vol. XXI. Pt. II. and their Proceedings. Vol. III. and Vol. IV. Pt. I. |
| By the Bedford Architectural and Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings at the first general meeting. 8vo. 1848. |

- La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Their Mémoires for the years 1846 and 1847, and their Bulletins for 1847 and 1848.
- La Société pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques. Their Scéances Générales tenues en 1843.
- By M. Lecoindre Dupont, honorary Fellow. Essai sur les Monnaies frappées en Poitou. 8vo. 1840.
- Essai sur Dom Rivet. 8vo.
- Rapport de la Commission chargée d'examiner la Façade de l'Eglise de Notre Dame de Poitiers. 8vo.
- La Légende de St. Julien le Pauvre. 8vo.
- Notice sur un Denier de l'Empereur Lothaire. 8vo.
- By The Royal Asiatic Society. Their Journal. Vol. IX.
- By the Earl of Ellesmere. A Guide to Northern Archæology, edited for the use of English Readers by the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo.
- By the Rev. George Hunt. Himyaric Inscriptions of Hisn Ghorâb. 8vo.
- By the Royal Agricultural Society. Their Journal. Vol. IX. Pt. I. 8vo.
- By the Society of Northern Antiquaries. Their Annals for 1847. Copenhagen. 8vo.
- Their Proceedings, 1846-7. Copenhagen. 8vo.
- By Dawson Turner, Esq. A Guide to the Historian, the Biographer, the Antiquary, and the Collector of Autographs, etc. Royal 8vo.
- Sepulchral Reminiscences of a Market Town. 8vo.
- By the Archæological Institute of Rome. Their Annali. Vol. XIX. 1847.
- Their Bulletino. Anno 1847.
- Their Monumenti. Plates 37 to 48.
- By Charles Roach Smith, Esq. Collectanea Antiqua. Part XII.
- By John Yonge Akerman. Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes. Hispania, Gallia, Britannia. 8vo.
- By the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Their Memoirs. Vol. VIII.
- By Wm. Watkiss Lloyd, Esq. A Memoir on the Portland Vase. 8vo.
- By J. H. Parker, Esq. An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England. By the late Thomas Rickman. 8vo.
- Descriptive Notices of some of the Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland. 8vo.
- The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. 8vo.
- English Mediæval Embroidery. 12mo.
- By Beriah Botfield, Esq. Bibliotheca Herneiana. 4to.
- By the Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium. Their Bulletins, tome XIV. 2^e partie.
- tome XV. 1^e partie.
- Their Annuaire, XIV^e Année.
- Their Mémoires, tomes XXI. and XXII., and Mémoires Couronnées, tome XXII.
- By the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. Their Bulletins, Année 1847, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.
- Année 1848, No. 1; also Their Mémoires, tome IX^e.

- By Dr. J. Henry Schröder . . . Ostgotha Dialecten. 8vo.
 De Visitationibus Episcoporum Lincopensem
 olim per Gothlandiam habitis. 4to.
 Andreas Johannis Episcopus Strengensis a
 MCDIX—MCDXIX, ejusque sub schismate oc-
 cidentali ærumne. 4to.
- By Dr. Beke An Essay on the Sources of the Nile in the
 Mountains of the Moon. 8vo.
- By Edward Foss, Esq. . . . The Judges of England, with Sketches of their
 Lives. 2 vols. 8vo.

The President, by permission of Sir Edward Kerrison, exhibited to the Society a highly curious relic of antiquity—a block of wood with an iron point imbedded therein—lately discovered on that gentleman's estate in Suffolk; together with the following explanatory memoir drawn up by a person on the spot:—

“The parish of Hoxne, in Suffolk, has always been remarkable as the place where Edmund, King of the East Angles, since he would not renounce his faith in Christ, was martyred by the Danes, who bound him to a tree, and shot him to death with arrows, A.D. 870.

“A chapel was erected near the spot where he was slain, which became afterwards a monastery of Benedictine Monks, attached to that of the same order at Norwich. It has lately been occupied as a farm-house on the estate of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, and goes by the name of the Abbey Farm, with the old walls, grotesque figures, and other relics still existing.

“This abbey was dedicated to the martyred Saint, and he was buried there; but his body was subsequently removed to Bury,—thence, as is well known, called Bury St. Edmund's.

“The oak to which, as tradition asserts, he was bound, fell only in September last (1848), apparently in the vigour of health and beauty: the excellence of its proportions rather seemed to diminish its size, but the trunk was 20 feet in circumference, the branches spreading over 48 yards; and the tree contained 17 loads of timber.

“A few days after the fall of this relic of antiquity, information was received from Bury that a number of wolves' bones had been dug up near King Edmund's grave; and this discovery leading to further inquiry connected with his martyrdom, it was requested that search might be made in the trunk of the fallen tree for the arrow that had shot the king.

“Strange to say, the point of an arrow (for such it appears to be) was found, partly corroded, buried in the trunk, at the distance of five feet from the ground. This part of the tree had become decayed nearly two feet inwards, and had corroded all the part round the arrow; but the wound was covered with rather more than a foot thick of sound wood. The annual ring, or layer, showed what may be presumed to be the growth of a thousand years and upwards!

“The picturesque beauty and size of this oak, had long rendered it an object of attention to the neighbourhood, already filled with wondrous tales and legends of St. Edmund. Near the spot where the tree grew is a spring of water which, it is said, no occupier of the field has ever been able to divert from its course: and there are many other traditions still recounted and believed by some of the inhabitants of Hoxne village.”

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, and to the President, for this exhibition and communication. A letter from Lord Albert Conyngham to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was then read, accompanying the exhibition of several objects of antiquity discovered some time since by labourers employed on the railroad near the town of Amiens, in France. The men came to a leaden coffin of great thickness, which contained two skeletons, by the sides of which, within the coffin, these objects were found: con-

sisting of a pair of gold ear-rings ; a gold ring set with an engraved cornelian ; a pair of slender gold-wire armillæ of the plainest form ; a gold fibula ; a circular medallion of glass, to which is appended a small gold phallic figure ; a globular hollow ball of red earth ; fragments of three glass unguentaria ; a bronze pin ; a signet ring of bronze ; and a bronze fibula ornamented with birds.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited to the Society drawings of the various objects of antiquity discovered at Farley Heath, near Guildford, and described by Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq. last session.

Mr. John Doubleday exhibited to the Society, by the hands of the Secretary, an ancient pair of scales found in the isle of Gigha, in the very furthest part of Scotland, in the spring of 1847, upon the top of a ridge of sandy ground, on a farm called Tarbert, just brought into cultivation. The plough which discovered these scales also exhumed several other relics of former time, such as the fragment of an urn or earthen vessel, a small piece of the handle of an iron sword, a portion of a wooden cup, &c.

Frederick W. Pott, Esq. of John Street, Bedford Row, and of Doctors' Commons, exhibited an ancient portrait, believed to be of Shakespeare, accompanied by a short account of the possessors of this picture previous to its falling into his hands. In a memorandum which accompanied the exhibition, Mr. Pott says—"It is a well known and recorded fact that a portrait of Shakespeare, painted by Zuccherro, upon a small piece of panel, formerly hung in the vestry room of St. Saviour's, Southwark, frequently but erroneously called St. Mary Overies. The picture is recorded to have been without a frame, and suspended by a piece of cord." He adds—"It does not appear at what period the picture was lost sight of." William Weller, a stockbroker, the last possessor but one of the picture exhibited, was Mr. Pott's maternal grandfather, and from a slip of writing which lay upon this and two other paintings found with it, in the chest in which they had been deposited, it appears that the three were purchased at a sale of the effects of a Dr. Compton. William Compton, LL.D. was a civilian attached to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and at one time resided in the College of Advocates in Doctors' Commons. He was also Chancellor of Ely. As an advocate he had professional avocation at the Surrey Ecclesiastical Court, which was formerly held in the vestry room of St. Saviour's. Perplexity in his affairs, however, led him to pass many of the later years of his life on the Continent, acting in his office of Chancellor of Ely by proxy." Taking the above-mentioned facts in connection, Mr. Pott has always felt convinced that the portrait now exhibited to the Society, is the identical picture formerly suspended in the vestry room of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

A letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, addressed to John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, on Gnostic Gems, was read ; accompanied and illustrated by several impressions and drawings.

Mr. Akerman says, "I think we shall not err much in assigning the origin of these amulets to Alexandria, the hotbed of Gnostic superstition, and the birth-place of more than two leaders of that abominable sect. As far as we can judge from the style of their workmanship and the form of the characters, the greater part belong to a period later than

the days of the Antonines." What renders these objects the more interesting is, the great probability that they furnished to the Gentile defamers of the early Christians the grounds of much scandal and invective. It is well known that the idea that the God of the Jews was worshipped under the figure of an Ass prevailed so universally among the Romans, that Pompey, when at Jerusalem, made strict search in the temple for such an idol. This belief, coupled with the appearance of the long-eared figure so often occurring on these amulets, must have tended greatly to extend the popular rumour against the Christians. "The figure in question," says Mr. Akerman, "in all probability, was originally that of the Anubis of the Romano-Egyptian Pantheon." The author illustrated this point by reference to the particular gems exhibited, and to a passage or two in the works of Tertullian. "It seems extremely probable," he adds, "that the adoption, and consequent frequent occurrence of Anubis on this class of engraved stones, may be explained by a passage in Tertullian (*Ad Nationes, lib. ii. c. 3.*) in which he shows that the worship of this divinity, who, it should be remembered, is not mentioned by Herodotus, originated in the Egyptian deification of the patriarch Joseph." The repute in which engraved stones were held as talismans in the middle ages has already been commented upon by Mr. Wright, in the 30th volume of the *Archæologia*, and is further illustrated by a remarkable example cited by Mr. Akerman, namely, the ring of an ecclesiastic, found on the finger of a skeleton discovered in Chichester Cathedral, and bearing the representation of a Gnostic figure, half man and half serpent.

A letter was next read from William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F. S. A. to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, stating that Captain Smyth's paper on early Clocks had brought to his recollection, that one of the oldest, if not the oldest, clock at present in constant use in this country, is in the tower of Rye church, in Sussex. It is a clock with chimes for the quarter hours. It has recently undergone a full degree of cleaning; and the cleaner states that a very large portion of the works is original, and that only immaterial parts, such as the small wheels, have been renewed, but that a pendulum has been substituted for a balance. The charge for making the clockwork and dial as entered upon the churchwardens' accounts in 1515, was £2. 6s. 8d. Other entries relating to it occur in 1561; but the accounts between 1570 and 1710 having been lost, there are no means of ascertaining when the pendulum was first applied.*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, November 23d, 1848.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, exhibited to the Society a

* In answer to a question from the Director, Mr. Cooper further states that there is a tradition at Rye that the communion-table and the ancient clock were taken from the Spanish Armada, and presented to the church by Queen Elizabeth. But he shews the story to be utterly erroneous; and makes reference to Mr. Holloway's *History of Rye*, pp. 311 & 514, in support of his argument.

Fibula and a pair of Tweezers of bronze, stated to have been found at Silchester in Hampshire.

A letter from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. to the President, was read, in illustration of a Brass Medal presented by him to the Society's Museum, struck in anticipation of the capture of Carthage in 1741. Mr. Brooke's medal, not in high preservation, bears, on one side, the figure of a person evidently intended for Admiral Vernon with his hat on, to whom another, meant for the Spanish Commander, kneeling on one knee, is presenting his sword, holding his hat in his left hand. A third figure represents Sir Chaloner Ogle. The circumscription of the obverse reads, "The pride of Spain humbled by Ad. Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle." On the reverse a fleet of ships of war is represented advancing against Carthage, with the words around, "They took Carthage April 1741." Lord Mahon, in his History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix la-Chapelle, mentions from Voltaire's History of the Age of Louis XVth the circumstance of such a medal having been struck. The medal described by Voltaire, however, appears to have exhibited on one side the port and environs of Carthage, with the motto "*Il a pris Carthage*," and on the other Admiral Vernon, with the words "*Au Vengeur de sa Patrie*." Mr. Brooke says, "Voltaire, as an historian, was certainly frequently erroneous;" but adds, "It is possible that there were two medals of different kinds struck off representing the supposed capture of Carthage."

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Brooke for this communication, and for his donation of the Medal to the Society's Museum.

Robert Fox, Esq. exhibited to the Society a gold Armilla found upon his estate last year near Wendover in Buckinghamshire, accompanied by a letter from Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, explanatory of the discovery of this interesting relic, and of the history attaching to it as an ornament. It was turned up by the plough in a piece of ground which had been covered with wood until 1845, when it was cleared and converted into arable. The wood was called the Riddings Coppice, and the field bears the name of the Riddings. There is no tumulus to be seen near the spot, nor any tradition or indication of ancient habitation. The Armilla is of pure gold, weighing four ounces twelve penny-weights, the intrinsic value being about twenty pounds. It is formed of two round bars or wires of considerable thickness, twisted together very compactly, and of two small wires, each likewise twisted, and turned between the large wires; the entire four forming a torc, or compact cord. The locality where it was found is on the brow of a hill, on the west side of the valley of the Chiltern Range in which Wendover is situated. Many vestiges of ancient occupation are to be traced, Mr. Way says, in this part of Buckinghamshire, although none may occur immediately adjacent to the place of discovery on Mr. Fox's estate. That gentleman has suggested, he adds, and the notion appears well deserving of consideration, that a great conflict is supposed to have occurred not far from the spot, between the forces of the Britons and the Romans, when one of the sons of Cunobeline was slain. Great Kimble, about three miles distant, is inferred to have received its name from that British chief, and ancient earthworks are pointed out, termed Belinus'

Castle. The conjecture seems quite admissible, that this ornament may have been worn by some British chieftain, who took refuge in the woods of the Wendover Dean, in the retreat from the discomfiture of the Britons on the occasion in question.

The Armilla, Mr. Way observes, is certainly not of Roman character ; it belongs to the curious class of ornaments, chiefly of gold, of the twisted type, which most antiquaries seem to concur in regarding as Celtic. These torc ornaments vary very much, both in the fashion of the twist and in dimensions, ranging from the size of the splendid collar found in Staffordshire, exhibited to the Society by Her Most Gracious Majesty, to the torc rings of the size of finger rings.

Having alluded to one or two specimens of ancient workmanship found in the neighbouring parts of England, at no great distance from the locality where Mr. Fox's Armilla was found, Mr. Way refers to one or two others, considered of the Roman Age, and particularly to the examples found about 1827 at Castlethorpe, in Buckinghamshire, together with coins of Nero, Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, and other emperors, represented in the Journal of the Archæological Institute. Mr. Way concludes with the remark, that "it is in Ireland that the greatest variety of ornaments of the torc type, and formed of gold, have been found. A careful comparison of specimens found in England with these Irish antiquities," he adds, "would be very desirable. The want of a national collection for such purposes of comparison is constantly to be felt in researches of this kind." He finally expresses his gratification at being permitted by Mr. Fox to state, that it is his generous intention to deposit the Armilla found upon his estate in the British Museum, as a contribution, and a very valuable one, towards the British series.

Jabez Allies, Esq. F. S. A., exhibited to the Society an Arrow-head, which he was informed had been found in, and near the centre of, a log of mahogany from Honduras Bay, in the year 1844, as it was being sawed through. The log was between two feet two inches and three feet in diameter, and about seven yards long. The arrow-head laid parallel with the grain of the wood.

Charles Weld, Esq. Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, exhibited, by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. the original Matrix, with an impression, of the seal of William Neville, Lord Fawconberg. He was the third son of Richard Neville first Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan his wife, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Katharine Swinford. William married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Fawconberg (who died in 1376), and was summoned to Parliament in right of his wife from 1429 to 1461, when he was created Earl of Kent. He had been made Knight of the Garter in 1439. He died in the third of Edward IV. without male issue. His Earldom of Kent became extinct, and the Barony of Fawconberg fell into abeyance between his three daughters and co-heirs. He was buried in the Priory of Gisborough in Yorkshire.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, November 30th, 1848.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read. The recommendatory testimonial of Charles Bridger, Esq. having hung up the limited time was read, and his election balloted for, when he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, viz.:—

From James Pilbrow, Esq. . . . A New Method of Traction on Railways. London, 8vo.

From the Editor The Athenæum for November.

Dr. Bromet, in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, dated Rome, 17th March, 1848, stated that he had availed himself of the return of his friend and brother antiquary, the Rev. J. M. Traherne, to send a fac-simile to the Society, of the characters engraved upon a Danish Prim-staff, now in the Kircherian Museum at the Collegio Romano. He regretted that in Rome he had no means of comparing it with the Calendar published by Plot, or that by Strutt, which has been called a Ploughman's Almanack, because of the relation of the Symbols on it to the labours of an Agriculturist. As the Calendar, the fac-simile of which was exhibited, refers only to the Festivals of certain Saints, Dr. Bromet thought it was probably drawn up for clerical purposes, and may therefore be of a kind never yet commented upon in England. The Staff itself, is formed of beech wood, and, with the exception of a few worm-holes, is in good condition. Its body is a rectangle, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; the larger faces being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the smaller one inch wide; its upper end rounded into a handle about six inches long, the other end remaining of a rectangular form. On the two broad faces seven Runic characters occur, which, being repeated 52 times, evidently denote the days of the week; while twelve of the series, surmounted by small triangles, mark the commencement of each month. From several of these letters, also, springs a line of hieroglyphical characters, referring to the chief festivals of the Romish Church, and to the days of certain Saints of greater notoriety apparently in Denmark than elsewhere; a list of all of which Dr. Bromet has appended to the communication. To what passage, however, in the Lives of many of the Saints, the said hieroglyphics refer, Dr. Bromet felt unable to detail.

G. Dittman, Esq. R.N. exhibited several fragments of Ancient Sculpture collected by him while serving on board H. M. ship Albion, in the Piræus, found by private individuals whilst enlarging their cellars, digging for water, or clearing their wells.

Read the following statement from Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A., in illustration of the brass medal presented to the Society at the last Meeting by Mr. Brooke:—

“It will be recollected by the Fellows of this Society, that Admiral Vernon, who was strongly opposed to the ministry of the day, vaunted in the House of Commons that Porto Bello might be easily taken, and he professed his conviction that he could reduce it with six ships only. The ministry, not unwilling to remove to a distance a noisy, rough, and troublesome opponent, gave him a command in the West Indies, and afforded him an opportunity of accomplishing the achievement he had under-

taken. Porto Bello was consequently attacked; and, after a very pusillanimous defence, taken, as promised, with six ships only. Vernon, as a strenuous opposer of the ministers, was made the idol of a party; and this success, which was magnified very far beyond its merits, was the means of raising him still higher in estimation amongst the people. Addresses from both Houses of Parliament were made upon the occasion, and party spirit stimulated the populace to such exuberant expressions of joy as were almost disgraceful to the nation. Not less than 95 pair of dies were used to supply the demand for medals commemorative of this exploit. They all vary in a greater or less degree from each other; are all of extremely bad workmanship; and could only have been intended for circulation amongst the populace, who were elated with the victory. That hostility to the government of Sir Robert Walpole had much to do with the inordinate rejoicings upon the capture of Porto Bello is evident from some of these rude medals; for upon the reverse of some that minister appears with a rope round his neck, conducted by a demon towards a pair of very ugly, gaping jaws, and exclaiming, 'Make room for Sir Robert.'

"This conquest was accomplished in Nov. 1739. Vernon was the hero of the people, every extravagant praise was conferred upon him, and he was returned by two places as their representative in Parliament. Early in the year 1741 preparations were made for effecting the conquest of Carthage, and all arrangements being completed, an armament went forth under the command of Admiral Vernon conveying a considerable land force under the command of General Wentworth. In the middle of March the expedition arrived off Carthage, and operations were commenced without delay, and with every expected success. The castles, forts, and batteries which commanded the water approaches to the town, successively fell into the hands of the troops, and Vernon was so confident of ultimate success, that on the *first of April* he despatched an express to the Duke of Newcastle with an account of his progress. No sooner had this been received than the Duke himself, and all the people of England, not conceiving it possible that any thing could arrest the career of their hero, gave way to the loudest expressions of exultation, and considered that to have been entirely accomplished, which was little more than commenced. This despatch reached England on the 18th of May, Medals to commemorate the success were immediately struck, and as these were of a most inferior description of workmanship, many were executed in a very short space of time, and not less than fifteen different ones were struck before the 19th of June, just one month, when another despatch from Admiral Vernon announced the failure of the expedition and the withdrawal of the armament. Some of these medals state the *exact* date of Vernon's despatch the ominous first of April; and the progress of assertion in the legends of the medals is somewhat amusing. In the first, dated 1740-1, in referring to events previous to 25 March, we have Vernon 'Viewing the town of Carthage.' Then comes the assertion, corresponding with Vernon's despatch, that 'The forts of Carthage were destroyed 1741.' Then follow medals dated 1 April 1741, announcing that he 'took Carthage,' or 'conquered Carthage;' and as a corroboration, Don Blas, the Spanish admiral, is represented on his knees surrendering his sword to his conquerors. It is true that the admiral's ship was taken, but he was not on board, and therefore escaped capture.

"I send herewith twelve medals upon this expected conquest, and a button, as an additional proof of the frantic laudation conferred upon this blustering Admiral.

ADMIRAL VERNON VIEWING THE TOWN OF CARTHAGENA . 1740 : 1.

THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA DESTROYD BY ADM.VERNON 1741.

ADMIRAL VERNON VIEWING THE TOWN OF CARTHAGENA.

HE DESTROYD THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741.

ADMIRAL VERNON THE PRESERVER OF HIS COUNTRY

TOOK CARTHAGENA 1741.

THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD BY ADMIRAL VERNON.

AD.VERNON GEN^l OGLE TOOK CARTHAGENA BY SEA AND LAND Ap^l 1. 1741.

ADM^l VERNON AND S^r CHALONER OGLE—WE LOOK FOR DON BLASS.

TOOK CARTHAGENA April 1741.

I CAME I SAW I CONQUERED—CARTHEGENA

NONE MORE READY NONE MORE BRAVE April 1741 . DON BLASS in a boat.

THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLD BY AD. VERNON AND S^r CHA^l OGLE—DON BLASS
surrendering.

THEY TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741.—DON BLASS in a boat.

THE SPANISH PRIDE PULD DOWN BY ADMIRAL VERNON . DON BLASS on his knees.

TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741.

THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLD BY AD. VERNON . DON BLASS on his knees.

HE TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1 . 1741.

ED. VERNON ESQ VICE ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE

VERNON CONQVRD CARTHAGENA APRIL 1 . 1741

BRAVE VERNON OGLE & WENTWORTH

Same reverse as last.

95 large.

16 small.

1 button."

A letter from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, respecting the exhibition at the last meeting of the fragment of St. Edmund's Oak, and the supposed arrow-head imbedded in it :—

"For this interesting exhibition the Society is indebted to its noble President, whose ready and active zeal in promoting the real interests of the Society, not only by encouraging the communications of others, but also by his own contributions, cannot fail to have the most beneficial effects upon the Society at large, and sets us an example most worthy to be followed. But, Sir, I conceive it to be as much the duty of the Society of Antiquaries to *investigate* as to receive communications. From the romantic nature of the legend of St. Edmund, the remoteness of its period of action, the age and size of the venerable tree, and the appearance of the fragment before us, no doubt many and various opinions will be formed as to what that substance really is which now claims our attention.

"It is well known to all acquainted with agricultural habits, that it is an universal custom to immolate moles, stoats, hawks, rats, and other agrarian depredators, by nailing their bodies to any remarkable tree or other prominent object near farm buildings. This is not only universal in the present day, but it is a custom of extreme antiquity. I lately met with a remarkable illustration of the subject before us. In the course of last autumn I went for my health with part of my family to Herne Bay, and our chief amusement consisted in little excursions to the pretty village of Herne, about two miles distant on the Canterbury Road. Nicholas Ridley, the Bishop and martyr (and it is not unfitting that one martyr should illustrate another), was Vicar of Herne, and he lived principally at a gentleman's house about a mile from the village, the farm buildings of which still remain, and are the objects of curiosity and interest to many a protestant pilgrim.

"Parallel with the road is a level green, in the centre of which, but yet near the farm buildings, still stands a magnificent oak tree, in the full beauty and vigour of its existence, apparently about four centuries old. The diameter of the trunk appears to be (for I did not measure it) nearly two yards, and round it, at various heights, were nailed the bodies of many a rural transgressor, suspended there *in terrorem*, though I was unable to ascertain the moral effect of such an exhibition upon their companions in crime. One nail in particular, from which the body of the offender had dropped from decay, was far imbedded in the tree, indeed the bark was level, or rather beyond the head of the nail. I remarked to my children that in the course of a little time *that* nail would be completely overgrown by the bark, and in the lapse of another century would probably be found, far imbedded in the solid wood of the tree.

"This was a circumstance bearing so remarkably upon the present subject that I could not forbear to communicate it, and in connexion with it to suggest that the permission of the proprietor of the fragment should be solicited to allow an investigation to take place, in order to ascertain what the object really is that now retains such a remarkable position.

"Such an investigation *must* lead to a satisfactory result. If proved to be an

arrow-head, as suggested, its value as an antiquarian relic will be of the very highest estimation ; if proved to be any other or commoner instrument, it will still remain an object of great botanical curiosity. No antiquary would desire to remain under a delusion or a fiction, however pleasing such a fiction, and the legend connected with it might be. Our object is truth. The investigation here proposed might be made so as not to injure, disturb, or remove from its present position, the substance itself, and if no better operator may be found, I would willingly undertake to perform it, either by myself or in conjunction with some other gentleman, which would probably be the most satisfactory arrangement."

A letter was next read from Benjamin Williams, Esquire, F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, upon the "Crakys," which Edward the Third took with him to Scotland in 1327, as referred to by C. D. Archibald, Esquire, in his memoir on the ancient Pieces of Ordnance found in the Island of Walney, in the 28th volume of the *Archæologia*, and by the late Sir Harris Nicolas, in his second volume of the *History of the Royal Navy*, in the following quotation from *Barbour's Life of Robert Bruce* :—

"Twa noweltyis that day thai saw,
That forouth in Scotland had been name,
Tymmeries for helmets war the t'ane,
That thaime thought thane of gret bewté,
And alsua wondyr for to se.
The tothyr, crakys war off wer,
That thai befor herd nevir er."

Having quoted Jamieson's *Etymological Scottish Dictionary* and its Supplement, for the etymology of "Crack," Mr. Williams proceeded to remark that most of the early names of ordnance and guns were derived from the report made by their discharge ; as *bombarde* from *βομβος*, a noise ; *sclopetum* from *sclopus*, described by Ducange as the noise made by puffing up the cheeks ; *arquebuss* from *buse*, in Flemish the pipe of a bellows, through which the air is forced, &c. Mr. Williams next quoted from Sir Harris Nicolas's *History of the Navy* (who found it in a MS. of the 14th century) a recipe for making powder "pour le krake." He further observes that guns were called *canellæ* (*tubes*) by the Chaplain of Henry V. (MS. Cotton. Julius E. iv.) and *saxivoma* by Elmham and Titus Livius, and that the silence of our historians as to the use of cannon in England in the latter half of the fourteenth century may arise from their novelty having passed away. Mr. Williams adds, it is as remarkable that not one of our chroniclers has mentioned the fact that Richard II. took cannon with him in his second Irish expedition in 1399, and yet that the fact was proved by a writ of Privy Seal of the 1st Henry IV. remaining in the State Paper Office.

Lastly, a letter was read from Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, addressed to John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, impugning the presumed originality of the picture recently exhibited as a portrait of Shakespeare :—

"For the last two evenings of the Society's Meeting a portrait has been exhibited, said to have been of Shakespeare, accompanied by a detail calculated to induce a belief that it is really an original. That the gentleman by whose kindness it has been laid before the Society sincerely believes it to be such, I have no question. But there are two or three points in the Memorandum which accompanied the exhibition, the correctness, or rather the probability, of which I hope I may be allowed to canvass without causing offence.

"Mr. Pott begins his memorandum with this sentence,—'It is a *well-known* and *recorded fact* that a portrait of Shakespeare, painted by Zuccherò upon a small piece of panel, formerly hung in the vestry room of St. Saviour's Southwark, frequently but erroneously called St. Mary Overies. The picture is recorded to have been without a frame, and suspended by a piece of cord. It does not appear at what period this picture was lost sight of.' These are Mr. Pott's words.

"I will take the liberty, in the first instance, of asking where is it either a *well-known* or *recorded fact* that a portrait of Shakespeare, painted by Zuccherò, was once preserved in the vestry room of St. Saviour's Southwark?

"I have made personal inquiry of a gentleman who has long been one of the clergymen of that church, and I have conversed with several very old inhabitants of the neighbourhood of St. Saviour's, and they know nothing of any tradition of such a picture. A very old member of this Society who, if not born within the parish, was, I believe, born within a few yards of it, and has lived through life there, never heard of any such picture hanging in the vestry of St. Saviour's.

"In regard to its suspension there being *recorded*, I have carefully examined every printed authority within reach, and I find no record whatever of a picture of Shakespeare mentioned as having been deposited in the vestry of St. Saviour's, Southwark. 'The picture is recorded to have been without a frame, and suspended by a piece of cord.' There are two holes in Mr. Pott's picture, and at some time or other it was probably, from its appearance, suspended by a cord.

"The authorities I have examined have been chiefly works relating to London, and its suburb of Southwark. Taking them in succession of date. I first looked at the *New View of London* by Hatton, 8vo. 1708; then at *Strype's Stowe*, of 1720, and at the later edition of 1754; after that at *Morgan and Concanen's History and Antiquities of St. Saviour's, Southwark*, 8vo. 1795 (a work devoted to the express enumeration of all that could interest the inhabitants); and, lastly, to *Manning and Bray's History of Surrey*, but in none of these works is there any mention whatever of a portrait of Shakespeare having been suspended in the vestry room: nor, as far as I can find, is there a notice of such a portrait in any life of Shakespeare prefixed to any printed edition of his works.

"There is a passage in *Manning and Bray's History of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 533, which says (and I think you have yourself also quoted it from the parish archives in your *History of the Stage*), that 'in 1598, the vestry of the parish of St. Saviour ordered that a petition should be made to the body of the council concerning the playhouse in that parish, wherein the enormities should be shewed that came thereby to the parish, and that in respect thereof they might be dismissed and put down from playing, and that four or five of the churchwardens should present the same.'

"Is it likely that, after four or five of the churchwardens had been desired to present a petition to the Privy Council against the enormities which had come to the parish from the very existence of a theatre within its limits, a portrait of the chief actor, manager, or dramatist of that theatre, whichever you should consider him, although by Zuccherò, should have been allowed to be suspended in their vestry?

"But this carries me to another point, namely, the painting of a portrait of Shakespeare by Zuccherò.

"Boaden, in his '*Inquiry into the authenticity of various Pictures and Prints which, from the decease of the Poet to our own Times, have been offered to the Public as Portraits of Shakespeare*,' 4to. Lond. 1824, makes no mention of the portrait at St. Saviour's, Southwark; but he mentions a portrait by Zuccherò, said to have been an original picture, in the possession of Mr. Cosway.

"The picture,' he says, 'exhibited a youthful poet, leaning with his face upon the right hand, the head stooped forward, in earnest meditation, with the evidences of composition lying before him. The age of the person whom Zuccherò thus painted must have been verging upon thirty, because the beard was full, dark, and luxuriant; the hair black, the eyes bright, and full of intelligence. But unfortunately Zuccherò never could have painted Shakespeare.

"Having fled from Rome, in consequence of his satire upon some of the Pope's officers, he went first to Flanders, and in 1574 came to England. His stay in this country was certainly not long; probably five or six years at most. If he left us in 1580 Shakespeare was then only sixteen years old; at his native Stratford; paying his court to fair Mistress Anne Hathaway; and indubitably undistinguished by

dramatic talent. This portrait was an oval, life size, most delicately painted, but had not the slightest resemblance to the traditional complexion and established features of the great poet of England.'

"Mr. Boaden spoke from a remembrance of five and twenty years. At the time he wrote, in 1824, it was not known what had become of this picture.

"Something must now be said of Dr. Compton. William Compton, LL.D. was admitted in the Commons in 1763. Coote, in his Catalogue of English Civilians, published in 1804, says, 'After long practice he retired from the Commons, and passed many years on the Continent, acting by proxy as *Chancellor of Ely*. He retains in the decline of life the vivacity of youth.'

"Whether the circumstance of his having professional avocations at the Surrey Ecclesiastical Court (held in St. Saviour's Vestry Room) induced a wish on his part to consider the picture stated to have hung there more attentively at home, does not appear on any other authority than what seems to be conjecture; and the memorandum stated to have been found with that and the two other pictures, merely says, 'Bought at Dr. Compton's sale;' but no mention of Shakespeare or of St. Saviour's vestry room.

"What might be the date of Dr. Compton's sale I have no means of knowing. It must have been premature as far as his death was concerned. Coote has mentioned him as alive in 1804: in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1817, part ii. p. 631, in the Obituary, I find, 'At Clifton, Anne, *wife* of William Compton, Esq. D.C.L. and *Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely*.' From the term *wife* it is clear he was alive in 1817.

"Upon the first sight of the portrait, the earrings and the straight collar, I was much inclined to think it Shakespeare; but upon viewing it in different lights the portrait looks Spanish, it has an ecclesiastical appearance, and it may or it may not be a portrait of Shakespeare.

"The Chandos picture of Shakespeare, after all, is the only one yet known which brings with it a fair pedigree."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned

Thursday, December 7th, 1848.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the preceding Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Society were announced:—By the British Archæological Association, their Journal, N^o XV. By Beriah Botfield, Esq. a Catalogue of his Pictures at Norton Hall. By J. Bowyer Nichols, Esq. the Gentleman's Magazine for December. By the Council of the Art Union, their Report for 1848.

Monsieur François Guizot, and the Chevalier Bunsen, formerly elected, being present, were admitted Honorary Members of the Society.

James Startin, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society. The recommendatory testimonial of John Whichcord, Esq. jun. of the County Surveyor's Office, Maidstone, Kent, having hung up the limited time, this gentleman was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following Letter was then read from Dr. John Lee, F.S.A. addressed to the President and Fellows:—

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I take leave to express to you the gratification which I feel from the mark of approbation received from the Members of your Council, who have honoured the humble description of my researches in Ithaca with insertion in the Archæologia,

and also with the careful and exquisite engraving of the various articles thereby rescued from oblivion. I therefore have now much pleasure in offering most respectfully to the Society, for its acceptance, these relics, thus described and figured, with the exception of an ornament, No. 13, which is not in my possession; and I hope that you will be pleased to permit them hereafter to occupy a place in your Museum.

"I feel persuaded that such articles will be better protected for the inspection of future archæologists under your direction, and be of more use to the public than if retained in private hands.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord and Gentlemen,

"Your faithful humble servant,

"JOHN LEE.

"Hartwell, near Aylesbury, December 6th, 1848."

The thanks of the Society were immediately voted for this valuable donation, and Dr. Lee being present, the President expressed them to him in a short address.

A Letter was next read from B. L. Vulliamy, Esq. addressed to the President, dated Pall Mall, Dec. 6th, 1848. It stated that Mr. Vulliamy was in possession of a Regulator made by his great-grandfather and grandfather (the former of whom was clockmaker to King George II.); that, observing the great interest the Society had taken in the clocks and watches exhibited before them last session, he was induced to ask the favour of his Lordship to accept this clock on the part of the Society, feeling sure that it will then be preserved as a monument of the talents of the makers for ages to come. The construction of the body of the clock and of the pendulum are that known by the appellation of Harrison's. Mr. Vulliamy observed that it is too delicate and expensive for general use, and he entertained doubts whether the performance of a clock upon this principle was so good as that of one with Graham's escapement and mercurial pendulum. It is nevertheless an extremely curious and valuable clock. In closing his letter Mr. Vulliamy observed that the legitimate race of clock and watchmakers is fast passing away, and will soon merge into the class of the most ordinary manufacturers. This country, he remarks, holds its rank among the nations from its war-navy, and that navy, in its present state, is dependent on the assistance which navigation derives from chronometers. The state of ships of war upon foreign stations, previous to the use of these instruments, cannot be better shewn than is done in Lord Anson's Voyage round the World. And now chronometers can neither be regulated or adjusted without the assistance of regulators.

For this donation the thanks of the Society were also ordered to be returned.

C. Havell, Esq. exhibited a military instrument called a carcass, anciently used for firing houses, found, at a depth of fifty feet, by labourers whilst digging chalk at Whitchurch in Oxfordshire.

Richard Green, Esq. of Lichfield, exhibited to the Society, by the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, a gold Signet Ring, enamelled, bearing the arms of Scotland, once belonging to Mary Queen of Scots, as is evident from the letters M. R. upon the seal above the arms. Some remarks in illustration of the exhibition were promised for another Meeting.

A short letter from Walter White, Esq. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read; mentioning that in the last published Part of

the Archæologia he had met with a phrase in which the Channel between England and France was distinguished as "the Sleeve." The term occurs in a Communication on the means for repelling the Spanish Invasion in 1587. Mr. White observed that this was a literal translation of the French name for this Channel, namely, "*La Manche*;" and added, "The inquiry reminds me of a pasquinade, suggested by the French term, played off in Paris by some legitimist wags at the time of Napoleon's abortive preparations for invading England. A caricature was published, representing a tailor helping the Emperor into a coat. One of the sleeves, however, baffles the imperial ruler's efforts to pass his arm through it; whence the point of the epigraph, '*Il ne peut pas passer La Manche*.'"

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications. After which the Secretary proceeded to read an "Inquiry as to the Site of Roman London," by Arthur Taylor, Esq. F.S.A., addressed in two Letters to Sir Henry Ellis.

The first of these forms an Inquiry whether the original London may not be determinately fixed on a part of the present city. In the opening Mr. Taylor observes, that "Occurring as a Station in eight of the fifteen Journeys of the Imperial Itinerary, four times as a point of departure, three times as the terminus of a route, Londinium is a link of connexion with other Stations on the same lines of road, and its position a necessary preliminary to a correct knowledge of the roads themselves. Without claiming for London more than this relative importance in British Roman topography, it must therefore be very desirable to ascertain its original site and limits.

"Londinium now placed on this side of the Thames, now on the other, has been left a moveable and uncertain point, to which the position, or the computed distance, of other Stations would have to be accommodated, as one or another of the systems might happen to be adopted. By those whose attention has been directed to its present Site and Remains, Roman London has been regarded as the London of Constantine; nor has it been attempted to realise any of the characteristics, which distinguished the first period in the history of a Roman settlement, and which are necessarily those of an age of conquest." On the scarcity of ancient military vestiges the author observes, "As a city, the importance of Londinium has, I think, been antedated. Whatever may have been its character and destiny in after times, there can be little doubt that it was at first nothing more than a military post covering the passage of the river, with such a garrison as would secure the means of transit, and serve to protect the camp. But the camp was a stationary one, and its garrison, if not large, yet permanent. We cannot then for a moment suppose that such a position, the key of the interior of the island, had no intrenchments or works of defence. If these are found on the Humber and Severn, they were not wanting on the Thames. Whether fortified by walls, or simply by vallum and ditch, some regular defences must at all times have existed, in conformity with the practice and the recorded principles of the great masters of the art of war." The circumstances attending the march of Suetonius after the revolt of Boadicea, leads to the conclusion that Londinium was not then walled.

The Author therefore concludes, that such being the kind of station we should expect to find, and the existence of which, according to analogy and general observation, we have some right to assume, it will be the object of his dissertation to inquire, 1stly, Whether this post, the original London, may not be determinately fixed on a part of the present city; 2dly, Whether the form and limits of the first inclosure cannot even now be discovered. He then enters into a detail of certain peculiarities in the neighbourhood of Cannon Street and East Cheap, between Walbrook on the west, and for some way beyond London Bridge on the east; the whole having a manifest relation to the course of the river. It is suggested with some confidence, that Cannon Street and East Cheap are to London that which a High Street is to other Roman towns of a quadrilateral design; and it was under this impression that the present inquiry began.

A portion of this first branch of the inquiry having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next Meeting.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1848-9.

No. 16.

Thursday, December 14th, 1848.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the preceding Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the donors:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| By the Government of Holland . | Ægyptische Monumenten, 10 ^e Livraison. folio. |
| By Charles Sandys, Esq. F.S.A. | A Letter to Messrs. Kingsford. 8vo. 1848.
The Memorial of the Lay Clerks at Canterbury. 8vo. 1848. |
| By the Dean of Hereford . . . | Statement of the Condition, &c. of Hereford Cathedral. 8vo. 1848. |

The conclusion of Mr. Arthur Taylor's first letter to Sir Henry Ellis, with a portion of a second Letter of Inquiry as to the original Site of Roman London, were read.

In the first letter, having adverted to some of the characteristics which would mark a first settlement on the Banks of the Thames, Mr. Taylor ventured upon the following conclusions:—

1st. That the station *Londinium* was on the north side of the river, and on the high ground east of the Wall-brook.

2d. That it had two successive inclosures; the first, that of a Castellum or Camp, the latter, which encompassed the Roman city, being the lately existing wall of London.

3d. That the Camp, though not at first, yet afterwards, was defended by a wall and gates.

And it was suggested, as matter of further inquiry, that some indications of the form and limits of the first station might possibly be found in this part of the city.

These conclusions, it appears, in several particulars, have been since confirmed by the remarks of Mr. Tite, prefixed to a Catalogue of the Antiquities found in rebuilding the Royal Exchange, to which at the time Mr. Taylor wrote, he had no access.

What might probably have been the exact circuit of the first Roman settlement was next considered, together with a notice of London Stone. The precise character of this singular monument, Mr. Taylor observes, has never been established by indubitable marks; yet, by common consent, it has always passed for a Roman milliary stone; and if its stand-

ing in the line of the Watling Street be taken in confirmation of this opinion, the existence of such a stone must confirm our views with regard to the street in which it is placed. We are told that London Stone, like the Pillar of Augustus in the Roman Forum, was a central or radiating point from which the distances were measured on the several roads in every direction. Dr. Gale quotes Camden to this effect; and they rely on what was in Camden's time the common belief of the learned as to the Roman Pillar, the use of which has never been brought in question. The slightest hint from the author of the *Britannia* may well be valued by those who indite histories of London; but his opinion in this case, though founded on the best knowledge of his age, is retailed by modern writers with a profound disregard of all more recent authorities, and of the discoveries of later times. At the end of the seventeenth century this subject was fully investigated and discussed by Lucas Holstenius and Fabretti; and their conclusions, adopted by Ryckius and Pitiscus, led to the now general opinion that the *Milliarium Aureum* had a different use from that once ascribed to it; that it was, in fact, a tabular index of roads and not a mile-stone; and that the miles at Rome were measured not from the Forum but from the ancient Gates of the City. By no analogy, therefore, is London Stone a central point for the purpose above described; and for any purpose it was central only in relation to the Roman City in its full development under the later Roman Emperors. In connexion with the first inclosure, its use as a milliary stone is hardly apparent; but, if it were really such, a position near one of the gates, and at the beginning of a line of road, would seem to be that which the supposition requires. The point selected by Mr. Taylor for the western limit of the presumed original settlement would not be inconsistent with this allocation.

Mr. Taylor's next inquiry is whether London, at any time, had a wall on its river front; the consideration of which introduced a notice of the ancient mansion of Cold Harbour as originally a watch-tower connected with the line of wall.

Here the reading of this part of the second Letter ended; the remaining portion being reserved till the next Meeting.

Thursday, December 21st, 1848.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed; after which, John Whichcord, Esq. junior, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

William Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a privately engraved Portrait of the present Lord Dacre, executed from a Daguerreotype in Mr. Drake's possession: for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

R. Barlow Gardiner, Esq. exhibited by the hands of Sir Charles Young a Drawing of a fine Specimen of Medieval Pottery, found at Ashford in Kent.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited an ancient Fibula formed in the shape of the letter S, found at Malton in Yorkshire in 1844 upon the old Roman Street between Norton and Sutton. It was accompanied by a drawn Plan of the Roman Military Station at Malton.

Charles Havill, Esq. exhibited to the Society a small flat Bronze Figure of an Eagle, together with a Brass Ring, also bearing an engraving of an eagle, both found at Silchester.

The Rev. William Grant exhibited Rubbings from several Monumental Brasses preserved in Churches in Kent, viz.—

Of Sir Roger de Horwood and Bona his Lady, from Minster in the Isle of Sheppey, 1330.

Of John Strete, rector of Upper Hardres near Canterbury, 1405.

Of Jane Keriell, at Ash near Canterbury.

Of John Redbourn, Vicar of Faversham 1531, and

Of Thomas Stoughton, of Ash near Sandwich, from St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, 1591.

A short note from Sir Henry Ellis to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was read, announcing the discovery a few days ago, near Southwell in Nottinghamshire, of a Roman Pig of Lead, bearing the following inscription in relief upon the upper part :—

C . IVL . PROT . ARIT . LVT . EX . ARG.

The weight of the pig, 184 pounds.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the closing portion of Mr. Arthur Taylor's second letter to Sir Henry Ellis, on the Original Site of Roman London. It commences with the remark that some of his deductions as to the original Station Londinium, its two successive inclosures, and the subsequent additions of walls and gates, have been partly confirmed by local observations. The discovery of Roman sepulchral remains on the site of the Royal Exchange shewed that the ground on the north of Lombard Street was a place of burial. This, he observes, can only be assigned to the first period of the history of the settlement, and proves that it could not have reached beyond that street. The sewerage excavations at Tower Royal, and Little St. Thomas Apostle, discovered the channel of the Wallbrook to be 248 feet wide, the banks being covered with rank grass and weeds. Of the origin of ward divisions nothing appears to be known. The institution of parishes, in the province of Canterbury, is referred to the middle or latter end of the seventh century, and they probably were instituted in London at the same period. The antiquity of the parishes of the metropolis is indicated in the names of their churches, dedicated to their several saints; those of St. Clement and St. Martin are usually associated with foundations of the earliest date, and belong to the British, as well as the Saxon Church; while those of St. Leonard, St. Lawrence, St. Dionis, and St. Benet, bespeak also an early foundation. In the same district are likewise the names of Botolph, Dunstan, Edmund the King, and Swithun, all of which must be Saxon foundations. The erection of parishes is placed by Spelman at about 673, or 227 years from the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. This is a period which separates the works of the Empire from the institutions of Saxon Christianity, and from civil and

social arrangements never since disturbed. The successive burnings of London in 982, in 1087, and in 1135 probably obliterated Roman remains not destroyed in the renovation of the city by Alfred the Great in 886. In the seventh or eighth century there might still remain, in the condition of the ground, or the enduring qualities of Roman work, what would sensibly affect the shape and alignment of property, and consequently the limits ascribed to parish churches of this date.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications. The Treasurer then gave notice from the chair, that, on account of the Christmas Holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening the 11th of January.

Thursday, January 11th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, and the following presents were announced :—

By the Council of the Camden Society	The Visitation of the County of Huntingdon. 4to. London, 1849.
By Dr. Kitto, F.S.A. . . .	The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. V.
By the Agricultural Society . .	Their Journal. Vol. IX. Pt. II.
By John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1849.
By Dr. C. T. Beke, F.S.A. . .	Mémoire Justificatif, etc. des Pères Pierre Paez et Jérôme Labo, Missionnaires en Abyssinie.
By J. Henry Parker, Esq. . .	Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County of York. Pt. II.
By the same	Journal of the Archæological Association. Nos. 13—19.
By the Editor	The Athenæum. Pt. 252. December, 1848.
By George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder. Vol. VI. Pt. XII.

Arthur Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a conjectural Sketch of the surmised extent of the earliest Roman London, drawn out upon an engraved plan of London and Southwark, taken immediately before the erection of New London Bridge; intended for the illustration of his Memoir recently read to the Society.

Thomas Dorning Hibbert, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, exhibited an autograph signature of John Bradshaw, who sat in judgment at the Trial of King Charles the First, affixed to a receipt for 50*l*.

Major Ker McDonald, F.S.A. exhibited—1. A Hebrew Manuscript, stated to be of the 13th century, containing prayers for every day in the year, with a portion of the Pentateuch, accompanied with Rabbinical Commentaries; brought from Venice. 2. An ancient Silver Ring, of large size, found near Hastings, purporting, by several inscriptions upon it, to have belonged to Richard Earl of Cornwall, the brother of King Henry the Third; but the modern form of some of the letters, to the eye of many of the Members, rendered the appropriation doubtful. 3. A Silver Chain of oriental manufacture, which Major McDonald himself found, a few years ago, in the Island of Inchkenneth, one of the Hebrides belonging to his father, Colonel McDonald. Major McDonald

stated that, at the time of its discovery, he found with it a large assemblage of coins of the Saxon period, principally of Edgar, Ethelred, Sihtric King of Dublin, and various unknown foreign coins, together with three large silver rings or armillæ, resembling oriental bangles.

A letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, dated 11th January 1849, to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, in explanation of some casual observations made by him at the last Meeting upon the name of Cold Harbour:—

“From a conversation which I had yesterday with a worthy Fellow of our Society, it seems that the very few words which I dropped at the last Meeting respecting Coal Harbour being confounded with the singular term Cold Harbour were misunderstood, and as a positive engagement will preclude my being at the apartments this evening, I forward you a Note on the subject.

“My object in speaking, was not at all to comment upon Mr. Arthur Taylor’s dissertation on ancient London, or to dispute that the particular place he mentions was so called from its destination, in days of yore, to the landing and wharfrage of *coals*. I merely dissented from the opinion, so strongly expressed in the meeting, as to *all* the sites thus designated having been coal-deposits; and also from the assertion that *cold* was a colloquial corruption of *coal*, as well as that which declared *harbour* to be in allusion to a *port* in the early ages of London. The first of these terms cannot be drawn from *kohle*, *carbo*, it perpetually occurring as a prefix to many localities close upon Roman roads without reference to fuel—as *cold-blow*, *cold-broche*, *cold-camp*, *cold-comfort*, *cold-end*, *cold-ford*, &c.; the second seems at first sight to be of Saxon derivation, from *hereberga*, a host-watch on a hill, *statio militaris*. From this, says Johnson, came our old word *harborough*, lodging; and from this usage of it, which obtained among the Germans also, the sense of it as an inn was adopted into several languages, as *auberge* by the French, *albergo* by the Italians, and *herberg* by the Dutch. Hence *cold harbour* has been thought to mean any dwelling in an exposed situation: but, from the great variety of sites on which these names are found, I cannot think that bleakness of situation is the whole cause of the designation.

“The curious epithet in question is of a far wider application than is usually imagined, for the known and recorded instances in England amount to several hundreds; many of these are in valleys, and of ready access on the banks of rivers, though there are others close to bold escarpments on the summits of inland eminences. As specimens of the first class, those in the marshes near Kingston-upon-Hull, and in the valley of the Thames, may be instanced; while the sites at Wrotham, in Kent—Leith Hill, in Surrey—Trowbridge, in Wiltshire—and Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, illustrate the second. And thus near London, we have a *Cold Harbour* on the high ground above New Cross, at Deptford, and a *Cold-Blow* farm on the flats below it; and I think there are two or three others in that vicinity. A noted manor at Camberwell has been successively *Colde-herbergh*, *Cold-abbey*, and *Cold-harbour*; and there is another equally noted two miles north of Ware, in Hertfordshire. At Woolwich, a place by the Roman road is thus designated; and a well-known house on the north bank of the river, opposite to Erith, has immemorially been *Cold Harbour*. Sometimes the so-called spot is on the margin of the water; but even there it may only mark the *trajectus*, or ferry, as that on the turn of the great Ikenild Street, near *Venta Belgarum*, between Wherewell Woods and the Winchester Downs.

“Now it is not a little remarkable, that, though these places are found recurring along the line of the Chilterns, the Cotswolds, and other ridges, yet they predominate on or near the old Roman roads, sometimes where there is a rise in the ground, and often in the very angle where a turn in the direction becomes necessary, not only in the occasional and forced deviations of the main *viaria*, but also in those which were made for forming *diverticulæ*, or cross communications. May not these ascents and winding turns therefore have been named after the significant tortuosities of the *coluber*? To be sure the word *flexus* was used by the old geographers, and that in question is nearly confined to Great Britain; but it may strengthen so obvious a suggestion to mention, that I well remember a trackway among the Gallura mountains, in Sardinia, having been called *Colieri*. And our own Calleva, the capital of the Atrebrates, by the allowable inversion of *b* and *v* almost *coluber*,

marks a *diverticulum* where no fewer than four Roman roads form a junction. But in throwing out this notion, or rather reviving it, for I have somewhere met the idea before, I am aware of the perils and delusions of etymology, and that a mere literal or phonetic resemblance in words is no real evidence of similarity of origin; nor can any derivation be safely treated unless it can be at least *probably* traced to its source. The shade of *probability* is in favour of the conjecture; but it certainly is against it, though not conclusively so, that the expression is not met with in the Peutinger Map, or in the Itinerary of Antoninus. Nor does Domesday Book approach it nearer than Colebei, Collebere, Colebi, and Collabera.

"Having been lately on a visit at *Bury Hill*, near Dorking, my friend Mr. Barclay described an adjacent spot where many Roman and other relics had been found; and it presents to the eye a well-defined camp. The site of this station is near a *Cold Harbour* on the opposite eminence of Box Hill, at a decided *diverticulum* of the old military causeway called Stane-street, which is traceable through the country at a much lower level. The term Bury or Berry is also exceedingly prevalent, there being three principal ones in Surrey, besides many others, of which one may be cited near Andover, one close to Mansfield, and that at Bicester. Now *herberga* was a hill-watch, whence *berga*, *burgh*, *bury*, may have been metaphorically used for watch-towers and stations on hills natural or artificial: thus Burgh Castle, on the brow of an elevated plateau in Suffolk, may be cited as one of the finest relics of Roman fortification in the kingdom. The terms before us are sometimes juxta-posed: thus there is a place called *Cold Harbour* four miles below Swindon, near the turn which leads to the village of Broad Blunsdon, in the immediate vicinity of which is an ancient camp called "Bury" Blunsdon. But there is no end of both designations, and they seem to admit of very semblable interpretation: yet even if we admit to cull cold from *kalda*—harbour from *hepebep̄ga*—and bury from *bur̄g*—there is still a plausible claim for the Colubrine derivative on the ground of priority. At all events, it is palpably manifest that the coal-paradox is utterly inadmissible.*

"But, having once stepped over the hot ashes of conjecture, a wide field is presented to the imagination. Although the Romans and Anglo-Romans may possibly have used the term *coluber* as we now apply the word *serpentine* to designate a peculiar deviation, I am inclined, for more reasons than I need now state, to think that a popular prevalence of the name, even then, would be only a mere vestige of the once almost universal Ophite worship, the accurate history of which still continues to be a desideratum in Archæology. The theory may be vague and disputable; but that this idolatry is of the highest antiquity, is proved by its being alluded to in the earlier Holy Scriptures; and it is known to have prevailed among the Chaldees, the Persians, and the Egyptians, as emblematic of the Sun, and Time, and Eternity. From the Orientals it descended to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans, among whom it became a type of Victory, Prosperity, and Health: and the Latin damsel who offered food to a serpent which he declined partaking of, was branded as unchaste, and underwent the ban of society. Time, however, wrought changes, and the serpent lost its divinity; but, though the actual system of worship fell off, the type and *prestige* remained, inasmuch that the emblem appears constantly both in arts and letters. Thus Tristan, the amiable Sieur de St. Amand, indignant on finding the reptile figured so frequently on the reverses of Imperial coins and medals, sagely imputes the practice to the time when the Devil had established his empire over men's minds, and artfully biassed them in a blind adoration of the demoniac serpent,—'Et persuada aux Gentils qu'il estoit le Génie de Félicité, de Santé, Salut, et de Victoire, qui appellerent en suite ces démons detestables.'

"Under such views, I cannot but think that the term '*Cold Harbour*,' and the prevalence of its English application, merit a fuller consideration than they have yet received."

* Nearly 60 years ago, one *Nugaculus* asked, in the Gentleman's Magazine, the meaning of the term Cold-Harbour? Some time afterwards, July 4th, 1793, he was answered by *Viator A.*, who informed him of a small post-town in Suabia, called *Kalte Herberge*, the literal translation of which being *Cold Inn*, he considered that the inference was evident.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions, and to Captain Smyth for his communication.

The Secretary then read the first portion of "A Description of the Field of the Battle of Towton, with Remarks upon the old Historical Accounts of it, by Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. communicated in a letter to the President, and accompanied by a small drawn Plan of the Field, explanatory of the several localities referred to.

The battle was fought on Palm Sunday, the 29th March, 1461, and, terminating in the defeat of the Lancastrians, established Edward IV. in his first possession of the throne of England. The place where it was fought, Mr. Brooke says, is found without the least difficulty; indeed, if there were no other mode of ascertaining it, the old chroniclers and annalists mention the locality with sufficient precision. They inform us that it took place near Towton, partly in the township of Towton, and partly in that of Saxton, and between Towton and Saxton; and, as the distance between the two villages so called is only one mile and a-half, it defines the exact locality clearly enough. The battle has been called by various names, such as the battle of "Towton," of "Saxton," "Palm-Sunday Field," "Sherburn," and in the act of attainder of the 1st of Edward IVth "Saxton Field," and "Towton Field." Mr. Brooke begins his account with a minute description of the district in which the battle was fought, pointing out the spot near which Lord Clifford is supposed to have met his death the day before the fight. He then gives from observation what he considers to have been the probable positions of the two armies; placing the Lancastrians to the southward of the village of Towton, the village itself being about a quarter of a mile in their rear: their line inclining a trifle from the north-eastward to the south-westward. The Yorkists' left wing he places opposite the right of the Lancastrians on the south side of a meadow and valley, with their centre and right extending across ground now consisting of inclosed fields to the eastward. A farmer who rents a large extent of land upon the field pointed out to him the spot where Lord Dacre was slain; the present tradition exactly corresponding with that recorded by Dunham Whitaker in his *Loidis and Elmete*, who states that when Glover made his Visitation of Yorkshire in 1583, he was told that Lord Dacre was shot by a boy out of a bur-tree, and that the place was called the North Acre; whereupon the country people had this rhyme—

"The Lord Dacre
Was slain in North Acre."

The bur-tree, still in the provincial dialect called the aubury-tree, appears to have been the elder-tree. The North Acre, now known as Nor-acre Field, appears to have been the spot where the fight raged most fiercely, and became subsequently the largest place for the interment of the dead. Numbers of the slain are supposed to have been interred in Saxton church-yard, in a trench or pit on the north side of the church, where in making a vault, a few years ago, quantities of bones were exposed to view, about four feet below the surface. Mr. Brooke combats the opinion of Dr. Whitaker, that the field of battle

was scarcely more than a mile long ; and that the line of the army could scarcely exceed 3000 men. From a comparison of the old accounts Mr. Brooke states the Lancastrians to have mustered 60,000 men, and the Yorkists 48,660. The number of the slain, he says, is given by the chroniclers as 36,776. This number, however, he thinks most probably included not only all who fell on both sides in the battle, but all who were slain in the pursuit, or were drowned in the river Cock ; and also all who fell in the engagements of Ferry-bridge and Dintingdale on the day before. He then details the names of the principal persons slain ; closing this part of his Memoir with the notice of several particulars in which an inspection of the field of battle corroborates the older historical accounts.

The reading of the remainder of this communication was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, January 18th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

George Milner, Esq. of Hull, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, and presented to the Society's Museum, two Shields of Arms, and an Armed Figure, fragments of sepulchral brasses, apparently of the XVth century, purchased by him, some years since, of a person who stated them to have been dredged from the bed of the river Thames. The armed figure was remarkable, as having the badge or device of an open crown placed on the left shoulder : his hands are in the usual attitude of prayer, and his feet rest on a lion *couchant regardant*.

Charles R. Weld, Esq. presented to the Society the Matrix of the Seal of William Lord Fauconberge, Earl of Kent, recently exhibited by him at a previous Meeting.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited a Roman Fibula of remarkable form, but was unable to give any particulars of its discovery.

A Letter from George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanying the exhibition of Three Deeds ; not, he observes, on account of their antiquity, but thinking that they may be of some interest from their connection "with an old Antiquary of some celebrity in his day, high Elias Ashmole :"—

"The first deed is dated 14th July, 1682 (*34th Charles II.*), and is a conveyance from Robert Siderfin of the Middle Temple, Gentleman, brother and heir of Thomas Siderfin, late of the Middle Temple, Esq. deceased, to Elias Ashmole of the Middle Temple, Esq. of a moiety of a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate at South Lambeth, in the county of Surrey.

"The other deeds are dated 25th and 26th of June 1686 (*2nd James II.*), being a lease and release for effecting a post-nuptial settlement by Ashmole on his third wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Dugdale. It comprises a tenement and garden, with an orchard adjoining, containing one acre ; and a close of land, with a barn or stable thereon, containing two acres and a half, called Smith's Close. Also a close of land called Forty-peace, containing one acre ; four acres of land lying in South

Lambeth Field ; a close of land, containing two acres and a half, called Part of Five Acres ; Thorp Close, containing nine acres ;—all in South Lambeth.

“ The trustees of this settlement are Sir John Dugdale of the City of Coventry, Kt. and William Thursby of the Middle Temple, Esq. All the deeds are executed by Elias Ashmole, and bear his signature in a good and legible but rather quaint hand. It will be remembered that he lived during the latter part of his life at South Lambeth, in the house of the Tradescants, the last of whom gave Ashmole a deed of gift of the property.”

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and presents. The Secretary then proceeded to read the remainder of Mr. Brooke's communication descriptive of the Field of the Battle of Towton.

Having referred to the probable movements of the Yorkists on the two days immediately preceding the battle, Mr. Brooke continues to comment on the statements of our older historians as to smaller circumstances, some of which he thinks exaggerated, particularly as to the arrows shot at each other by the rival parties, and the influence which the exhaustion of the quivers of the Lancastrians, had upon the result of the battle. Mr. Brooke next criticises the policy of the Lancastrians, with a superior force, standing on the defensive instead of being the attacking party. “ They did not even,” he says, “ as far as we are informed, attempt to support Lord Clifford at Ferry-bridge, or to succour him at Dintindale, where he was slain and his forces defeated, and nearly all destroyed.”—“ It is, however,” he adds, “ very probable that the action at Dintindale was soon over; and if so, the Lancastrians may not have had sufficient time to have sent succour to Lord Clifford.” Mr. Brooke, in this part of his Memoir, refers to the village of Saxton, where a great number of the slain were interred in a large trench or pit on the north of and close to the church. “ The last time,” he says, “ that their bones were exposed to view was in June (1848), when making a vault for the interment of a son of John Kendall, Esq. of Towton Hall. The trench clearly runs from east to west, since about twelve years ago a vault was made nearer to the east than that of Mr. Kendall; and the workmen found a similar deposit of bones about four feet below the surface, so that there can be no doubt that the bones of hundreds of men were buried in a continuous trench in that part of the churchyard.”

Mr. Brooke next describes the tomb of Lord Dacre, which he considers very like the engraving of it given by Dr. Whitaker, who has, however, placed it in his inscription in Towton instead of Saxton Church. Some of the leaders, supposed to be Yorkists, he adds, were interred in the church; and within the recollection of Mr. Kendall, some slabs, with black-letter inscriptions, were in existence there, which were said to have covered their remains. Several curious crosses, Mr. Brooke says, have been cut on the stones which formed the ancient tower of Saxton Church, evidently carved in memory of some of the slain who were buried there, and which have been carefully preserved, although the tower itself has been rebuilt. He gives two versions of the inscription on Lord Dacre's tomb, one as taken by Drake in 1736; the other, supposed to be more correct, taken by Dr. Whitaker. From the mention of King Henry the Sixth in it, he surmises that the tomb was not

erected till after the death of Edward the Fourth. Drake, he says, mentions, that many years ago, this tomb was violently wrenched open (for it had been strongly cramped together with iron), in order to inter beneath it a Mr. Gascoyne, when the remains of Dacre's body were found in a standing posture; but a fragment of the slab, and a material part of the inscription, were *then* broken off. The author concludes his Memoir with an extract from the third part of Shakespeare's Henry the Sixth, descriptive of one or two of the more cruel scenes of the battle of Towton.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for Mr. Brooke's communication, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 25th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

A "Report of a Speech of King James I. in the Star Chamber, and the Charge to the Judges previous to their setting out on their Circuits, 20th June 1616, taken at the time by Edward Wakeman, Esq. of the Middle Temple," 8vo. (privately printed), was presented by Thomas Wakeman, Esq. of Graig, near Monmouth, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

A Communication from John Adey Repton, Esq. was read, preceded by a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in which Mr. Repton remarks, that it is now thirty-seven years since he had the honour of communicating a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, containing "Some Remarks to assist in ascertaining the Dates of Buildings;" a subject at that time of little interest to the generality of members, though one which always appeared to him of importance. The great change which has taken place of late years in the feeling of the public on all subjects of ecclesiastical architecture, leading, as he trusts it will, to a more correct taste in buildings hereafter dedicated to the service of God, will, Mr. Repton hopes, plead his excuse for again laying before the Society some observations, which, at the time they were made, might boast some little portion of originality, but which is now no longer the case.

It is a common error, Mr. Repton observes, with those who have not entered into the subject of the architecture of this country, to pronounce the dates of buildings from the form of the arches only; but a minute attention to the ornaments and details of buildings will enable us to perceive how little reliance can be placed on this commonly-received standard.

It is generally supposed, that all round-headed arches (whether elliptical or semicircular) were erected during the time of the Saxons or Normans, *i. e.* from before the Conquest to about the reign of Stephen. It is also generally supposed, that in the first appearance of pointed arches they were of a very sharp pitch, and that by degrees they became more and more flat. These may be considered as general observations, and in many cases are true; but it remains to shew that this is not always to be depended upon. The semicircular (as well as the elliptical) arch commonly prevailed to the reign of Henry II. and is less

frequent from that period to Henry III. when it appears to have ceased entirely; but it does not follow that all semicircular arches are to be attributed to those reigns, for a few may occasionally be found as late as the 14th, the 15th, and the 16th century. Mr. Repton refers to instances of this late construction in the Cathedral and in St. Nicholas's Church in Gloucester, at the West-bere in Norfolk, in a door at Withyham Church in Sussex, at Knapton Church in Norfolk, and in the Gothic screen in the south transept of Norwich Cathedral.

It is generally supposed that the next form is that of the pointed arches of a high pitch, considerably sharper than the equilateral triangle, these being considered as early specimens of Gothic arches introduced about the middle of the 12th century; but these sharp-pointed arches may be found as late as the time of Henry VII. as in Bell Harry's steeple at Canterbury, the porch at North Leech church, Gloucestershire, the tracery in the windows of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, &c.

The next form of arches (the proportion of which is much admired) is that of an equilateral triangle, generally reckoned of about the date of Edward III., and it is supposed that arches became flatter and flatter afterwards, *i. e.* the two centres were brought nearer to each other, being within the aperture of the arch; but arches more or less than the equilateral triangle may be found as early as the years 1150, and 1200, and so late as 1500, of which examples are not uncommon.

The flat arches, chiefly struck from two centres beneath the spring of the arch, may be found as early as Henry III. if not earlier, as at St. Mary Overy's in Southwark. The same may be found from 1270 to 1350, as in Norwich Cathedral, &c., and as late as the end of the 15th century at Magdalen College, Oxford, &c., but these were not often used, except at the back of doors and dark passages, and especially in castles, or under bridges, where they are little seen.

The next specimens are those struck from four centres, and are commonly asserted to be of the dates from Henry IV. to the 17th century, but they may be found at an earlier period, as in the nine altars at Durham dedicated to Henry III., and in the great window of Trinity Chapel at Ely, of the date of Edward II. or III.

The form of the arch alone not being an adequate standard to ascertain its date, Mr. Repton has recourse to other auxiliaries, which may be considered rather as the embellishments of edifices than as forming any part of their strength or construction. To elucidate this subject, he collected several specimens of arch-mouldings, with various capitals of columns, and arranged them according to their respective dates, with specimens of hood-mouldings, string-courses, and of the upper mouldings of the capitals. These he exhibited in illustration of his paper in two drawings; one, from fig. 1 to 32, containing sections of the several mouldings and string-courses suited to his remarks; the other supplying specimens of capitals of columns arranged chronologically from the Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII., shewing the different forms at different periods. These were accompanied by further explanatory remarks in details.

Mr. Repton concluded his remarks by observing that those nice distinctions by which dates may be ascertained may also be extended to

other details of buildings, particularly the forms of windows and their tracery, the shape of pinnacles, and even the pedestals of niches, beginning with the massive square pedestals of the 13th century, as at Wells and Salisbury Cathedrals, and proceeding by degrees to the light octagon pedestals of the 16th century.

With regard to the pinnacles, the earliest specimens seem to be those where the spires are plain and only ornamented at the top by a bunch of leaves. The pinnacles about the time of Edward II. and III. were ornamented with crockets, but much crowded together, and the gables at the bottom of the spires much pointed and overloaded; but towards the 15th and 16th centuries, the crockets of the pinnacles become more detached, and the gables of the double-ogee shape. The favourite pinnacles or turrets which began to prevail in the reign of Henry VI. and continued to that of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, are those with domes, of which several fine specimens may be found in the kingdom, as in the choir of Winchester Cathedral, and more particularly in King's College Chapel Cambridge, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Hampton Court, &c., but these domes did not supersede the straight pinnacles, which continued to as late as Henry VIII.

A Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, was read, accompanying the exhibition from C. R. Smith, Esq. of an impression from a seal in the possession of G. C. Rawlence, Esq. affording an example of the very common practice in the middle ages of inserting an antique intaglio in a rim or border of metal, and inscribing the latter with a legend. The legend of the seal is curious, namely VERBA SALVTIS AVE, bearing no reference to the subject of the Intaglio, which represents the two Nemeses, each holding a cornucopia, and joining hands over the figure of a griffin. Above are two minute heads, face to face. The same subject, Mr. Akerman observes, is treated in a precisely similar manner on a cornelian in his own possession, which, however, being more clearly, though almost as rudely, engraved, shews that the griffin has his right paw on a wheel. The whole group, he says, denotes that these stones may be safely referred to Smyrna in the declining days of Rome. Mr. Akerman's cornelian was brought from that city, where it was found some years since. The Nemeses are often figured on the coins of Smyrna. Pausanias says that these dreaded divinities appeared to Alexander the Great in a dream, and commanded him to build the city; and on a large medallion of Smyrna, struck in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, that hero is represented asleep under a tree with the two Nemeses standing near him.

William Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Deed of the date of 1400, bearing a seal, the matrix of which appears to have been formed in a similar manner to that just exhibited by Mr. C. Roach Smith, namely, by the insertion of an antique intaglio within a rim of metal, on which is the legend, IE SVY SEL PRIVE E LEL (i. e. *I am the seal private and loyal.*) The subject of the intaglio is a male figure naked, except the pallium, regarding a human head which he holds in his left hand. The intaglio itself, judging from analogy, was presumed by Mr. Akerman to be of a date not later than the time of Hadrian.

Bernard Smith, Esq. exhibited a Dagger dredged from the bed of the Thames, stated to have been found thrust in a human skull.

A Letter was then read from G. Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, giving a description of a Drawing preserved in the Public Library at Bruges, of the Monument of the Princess Gunilda, daughter of Canute, King of England and Denmark, apparently made between the years 1698 and 1707, a memoir upon which, by the late Mr. Beltz, was printed in the 25th volume of the *Archæologia*. The reading of the Epitaph, as preserved at the back of this drawing, is stated by Mr. Steinman to differ in one or two readings both from Mr. Beltz's copy, and from that previously given by Sanderus in his *Flandria Illustrata*.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 1st, 1849.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The recommendatory testimonial of Col. William Bolden Dundas, C.B. Superintendent of the Ordnance Department of Woolwich, having hung up the limited time, was read, and his Election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned.

From the Geographical Society	The 18th Volume of their Journal.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq.	The Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1849.
From S. C. Hall, Esq.	The Art-Union Journal for 1848.
From Geo. Godwin, junr. Esq.	The Builder, vol. VII. Pt. I.

Robert Wheatley Lumley, Esq. exhibited to the Society, by the hands of the President, two Celts, found with numerous others about ten years since upon a farm belonging to William St. Quintin, Esq. of Scampton Hall in the East Riding of Yorkshire, not far from the spot where Harold is recorded to have defeated his brother Tosti in the year 1066. The battle is supposed to have occurred at a place called Staneford, on the river Derwent, where relics of arms and armour have been often found.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small circular Boss of silver finely engraved in high relief, which has been long in his family, and by them spoken of as the work of Benvenuto Cellini. He also exhibited two enamelled Miniatures, one described as Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.; the other, Queen Catharine of Braganza. On the back of the latter is written "Jean Petitot the King Charles 2. servant," and on the front of the picture the letter P. in gold.

Mr. J. Barnett, a student in the School of Design, Somerset House, exhibited two sketches taken at Aberbrothwick Abbey in Forfarshire, Scotland. One represents an Angel, in a kneeling posture, a cross above the head, surrounded by a nimbus; carved in oak; the dimensions of the drawing about half the size of the original. The other

sketch represented the trunk of a statue, executed in a blueish sandstone, believed to represent St. Thomas à Becket, the patron saint of the Abbey. The former of these drawings was accompanied by a note from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, who considered the figure of the angel to represent Gabriel offering salutation to the Virgin. His chief remark, however, related to the peculiar feature which characterizes the nimbus around the angel's head, which, deviating from the well-known prototype, is depicted as an object altogether earthly, as a circular plate or disc studded with rivets, and in the centre a triplicated cross. The arch under which the figure is placed may, at first sight, appear to indicate that this carving should be referred to the period of the *renaissance*: but, on closer inspection, it will be perceived that it is taken from some Norman model, and not from a classical example. The work may probably be assigned to the latter half of the fifteenth century.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a coloured drawing made by F.S. Baigent, Esq. from a mural painting, a representation of the Legend of St. Christopher, recently discovered upon the south-west wall of St. Lawrence church at Winchester, now destroyed. This is the only copy of it which was taken; and the gigantic "bearer of Christ" is seen carrying the child Jesus upon his shoulders through the waters, which, by the dolphin among other fishes, is shewn to be the sea.

A Letter was read from John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, accompanying the transcript of a document which he had found whilst turning over the portfolio of an intelligent friend, relating to no other as he apprehended than to John Leyland or Leland, the *Antiquarius Regius* to King Henry the Eighth, applying to an event, unrecorded by his biographers, namely, his Imprisonment in the King's Bench. It bears date on the 19th of January, but in what year is uncertain, excepting that it must have been anterior to the fall of Wolsey. It is in the form of a petitionary letter to the Cardinal, and is thus indorsed by the Cardinal himself, whose hand-writing is easily recognised: "A renewyng of an Information maad to the Kings Counsell by John Leyland, upon treason commytted, &c." The following is the letter:—

"To the most reverent Father in God, Lord Legate, Cardynall and Chauncelor off England.

"Pleasyth your nobyll Grace (you mongest other most weyghtest and urgentest besynes for the commyn welth of thys most nobyll realme of England, wheryn your Grace ys contynually occupied) to call to remembrance where your faythfull and dayly orator John Leyland, now beyng prisoner in the Kynges bench, off late was before your Grace and other nobyll lordys assystent unto your Hyghnes off the Kynges secreat Cownsell, and shewyd (as he was bownd) certeyn grevous poyntes off great treason comytted by a Knyght now yn England, namyd to your Grace at that tyme, and redy dayly to be shewyd, that hath dyrected lettres and men to Rychard Delapole in to Fraunce, and reternyd dyvers lettres from the same Rychard, for perturbation off the pease of thys most noblest realme, and agenst our most drade Soverayne Lord the Kyng, whych lettres and seales, as well of the said Knight as of the sayd Rychard Delapole, be in the handes of the messynger off the sayd Knyght, whych messinger ys now abyding in Cawnterbury, whose name yowr orator specyfyde unto yowr Grace, and ys redy so to do at soche tyme as shall please your Grace to commaund yowr orator to be brought before your Hyghnes, wyth the names of

dyvers other (not of the porest) that be councelers of the same, and hynders the matter that yt comys not to the light before your Grace, as yt was appoynted that the sayd messynger wyth the lettres shold be send for by the Kynges commandment and yows, and browght forth before thys tyme. Wherefore your faythfull orator (perceyving the crafty coloryng and hydyng off the sayd matter from your Grace, to put your Hyghnes eftsonys in remembraunce, whos study and contynuall labour norysshyth pease betwyx all crysten realmes) thys rudely wrytyth unto your Grace, and desyeryth the same, for the love of Allmyghty God, to be good and gracious Lord unto your sayd power orator, that he may come to hys lyberty, as yt was promysyd. Thus I do not otherwyse specify by wrytyng for lake of sure messynger, but yff yt please your nobyll Grace to have me before you, I shall shew your Grace more largely and speeifye the names, yf yt please your Grace, and shew the persons. Thys Allmyghty God long contynew your nobyll estate to the comfort off thys nobyll realme. Frome the Kynges bench yn Suthwark, the xith day off Januarye.

“ Your humble, faythful, and dayly orator,
“ JOHN LEYLAND.”

Being unacquainted with Leland's actual hand-writing, Mr. Collier in the latter part of his communication, conceiving that many specimens of it exist, especially among the manuscripts at Oxford used by Hearne, as well as in the British Museum, and other places, thinks a comparison might shew whether the above Letter were really by the great antiquary or by some member of his family. His father's name was also John, and, as in 1529 the son must have been comparatively a young man, it is not at all impossible that Wolsey's correspondent was the father.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a transcript of the “ Inventories of the personal properties of Leticia Countess of Leicester and of the Dowager Countess of Leicester, of Essex House, taken in January and February, 1635.” Communicated from the original Roll, with Notes, by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. to the Council of the British Archæological Association, and by them obligingly communicated to the Society of Antiquaries: the vellum Roll from which it is transcribed being in the possession of John Henry Hearne, Esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight. Mr. Halliwell remarks, that such a document of household goods may become interesting to a later age in more ways than one. “ It may retain notices of obsolete words, which, by their context or position, are frequently more readily explained than when they occur in narrative or essay. It may reveal the harder features of domestic economy, and occasionally illustrate costume, manners, and customs. And, lastly, it may be interesting as a memorial of a celebrated character or family.” And he further adds—“ In a philological point of view more especially the value of relics of this kind is unquestionable; and it were to be wished that a large number were collected and published. At present very few have been printed entire, and those are not the most interesting that might have been selected. In fact, the only systematic attempt in this direction was made by Mr. J. G. Nichols, a few years since, by the publication of the “ Unton Inventories,” with the addition of a glossarial index: but several inventories of a far more interesting character are preserved in most of our public libraries; and I would suggest to some one who has leisure for the task the propriety of forming a collection of them. It would constitute, in spite of unavoidable repetition in the articles particularised, a very valuable addition to our stock of antiquarian materials.”

The "true and perfecte" Inventory of the goods of Lady Leticia is exceedingly detailed and methodical, having been "taken and prized" by four gentlemen specially appointed for that purpose. It commences with the "moneyes, ccccclxxxix^{li}. xiiij^s. x^d.;" and then follows a list of wearing apparel in the wardrobe in custody of Clement Baldwyn, wherein a *tufflaffity* night-gown is mentioned, which Mr. Halliwell explains as a taffity left with a nap on it, like velvet. The articles in the "chamber beyond Lady Arbellaes lodginge" are next enumerated; then the jewells; and the plate in the "clossett, the pantrey," and that belonging to the kitchen. This is followed by the chattels in the Lady Arbellaes chamber; in that of the "Lady Countesse;" in a trunk next the canopy; in the "sweete-meate clossett;" in the "gentlewomen's chamber;" in the "drawinge chamber;" in the "best chamber;" in the "red bed-chamber;" in the Lady Gerrald's chamber; in the hall; in the parlour; and in the "Chapelein's chamber."

This portion having been read, the remainder was postponed to the next Meeting of the Society: and thanks were severally directed to be returned for the exhibitions and communications.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

1849.

No. 17.

Thursday, February 8th, 1849.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The President proposed for election into the Society the Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who being a Peer of the realm, was entitled to an immediate ballot; whereupon, the ballot having been taken, His Grace was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society. The recommendatory testimonial of Robert William Mylne, Esq. having hung up the limited time was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:—

From Mr. F. Somner Merry-weather	Bibliomania in the Middle Ages. 12mo.
From the Secretary of State for the Home Department.	Monumenta Historica Britannica. Fol. Vol. I.
From John Whichcord, jun. Esq.	Observations on the Sanitary Condition of Maidstone. 8vo.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. No. XVI.
From the Editor	The Athenæum. Pt. 253.
From Charles Roach Smith, Esq.	Casts in Plaster of an armilla in bronze, and a stone axe-head, found in Derbyshire.

Thomas Windus, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited various specimens of chased works of art—in gold, silver, and ivory—belonging to himself and some of his friends, to which the several dates of 1530, 1620, 1640, and 1660 were assigned; that of 1530 was a pax, which, from the cognizance stamp, he considered to be an undoubted work of Benvenuto Cellini. He accompanied them with a descriptive letter addressed to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director; and a detailed catalogue of the several specimens was placed on the table.

The Reverend Edward Wilton, of West Lavington, near Devizes, exhibited the drawing of a Copper Shield or Badge found near that place. It was accompanied by the following letter from Thomas William King, Esq. York Herald, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. dated Heralds' College, 8th February, 1849:—

“ I have examined the copper shield found in the locality of Market Lavington,

which our mutual friend Wilton communicated to you. It is certainly a very curious heraldic relic of antiquity.

"The arms of England differenced with a label of three points, each charged with fleurs-de-lis, were borne by Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III. and brother of Edward I. as appears by his seal given in Sandford.

"Thomas Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edmund, also bore his father's coat and label; but on one of his seals the label has five points. He was beheaded at Pontefract, 15th Edw. II. 1321. An original impression of his seal, containing the Arms of England with a label of three points, each charged with as many fleurs-de-lis, still remains attached to a deed in this college dated in 1320. A similar seal was also appended to the famous letter of the Barons to Pope Boniface VIII. 29 Edw. I. 1300, of which seal there is a drawing amongst Vincent's Collections, also in the Library of the Heralds' College. Henry Earl of Lancaster, his brother, second son of Edmund Crouchback, used a bend over the arms of England.

"Henry Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry just mentioned, bore the arms with the label of fleurs-de-lis as his uncle and grandfather had done. He was created Duke of Lancaster by Edward III. in 1353, and died in 1361.

"Edmund Crouchback, his son Thomas, both Earls of Lancaster, and Henry Duke of Lancaster, seem to have been the only members of the royal house of Plantagenet who bore the label charged with fleurs-de-lis over the arms of England. I need not observe that the arms of France were not quartered with those of England by any of the princes of the house of Plantagenet, till by Edward III. and his descendants.

"To whomsoever the copper shield, the immediate subject of these remarks, belonged, it possesses a peculiarity of which I never previously saw but one general instance. It will be observed that each file or point of the label contains only *two* fleurs-de-lis, and not *three*, the usual number when more than one charge occurs. The same remarkable deviation from what appears to have been a general practice happens in three royal shields in the roof of the magnificent church at Yarmouth in Norfolk, in which the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, are differenced with a label of three points each charged with *two* ermine spots—those of his brother Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, with a label, each point of which is charged with *two* torteauxes—and a shield containing the arms of the famous John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, having a label of five points, the first three charged with *two* ermine spots, and the remaining two with *two* fleurs-de-lis.

"In submitting these curious facts to the consideration of the Society, I cannot offer any reason to account for them. With reference to the arms in Yarmouth Church I could only briefly allude to the singularity of those labels in a paper which I had the honour to lay before the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society; but the occurrence of the same peculiarity in the case of this shield as a coincidence would suggest that something more than mere irregularity from the general rule may be inferred; the seals, or drawings from them, of the princes whom I have mentioned universally representing the points of their respective labels with the ordinary number of *three* charges upon each point."

Sir Henry Ellis communicated to the Society the transcript of a Letter preserved among the Harleian MSS. No. 4903, fol. 398, from Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Pelham, Knt. Lord Justice of Ireland, blaming him for negligence in its government, and warning him hereafter to look better to his dealings, and provide for the safety of the good subjects of that realm:—

"Right trustie and welbeloved, we grette you well. As of late we did wright to you somewhat plainelie how we misliked some things there in the government, and namelie that we could not heare of the diminution of the great numbers of soldiers there in paye, the same being so great as never had bene there continued in so great a number since the beginning of our reigne, nor yet in any tyme of mannes memo-rye before, wherof we thinck you will have dewe regarde. So now, having newlie understande from our towne of Cork of the overrunning and spoyling of a great parte of our countreis in Monster, and speciallie of the spoiling, sacking, and burning of our towne of Yowghall by the Earle of Desmond and his adherents (imedi-

atlye after you had published him a traytor, and that there was no resistance made against him), we cannot but enter into a great mislyking of this maner of government, that having so great numbers in pay within that realme, the saide should be first so sodenlye proclaymed a traytor without notice geven to us before therof, and, before convenient forces were in readines to prosecute him, provoked to enter into hostilitie and to joyne himself with his brethern the former traytor as he hath done, and as you and every man of understanding ought to have looked for at his hands, and yet none order left (as experience dothe shewe) how to have withstande him. But, as we heare, yourselfe went awaye out of the province into Connaught and caried Sr Nicholas Malbye also awaye with you; and, though you did advertise us that you had committed the prosecution of the rebels to our cousin the Earle of Ormond, yet as we were enformed by Captayne Fenton, whom you sent to us at your departure from Monster, the said Earle was forced to come to Waterford, and so to Kilkennye, to make provisions for that service; whereby the countrey where the rebels remayned in their force was left without any principall person to direct anye service, either to prosecute or to make heade against them, and to defend our good subjects; and herby, to our greatest dishonor that ever happened unto us in that realme, a principall porte and walled towne (we meane our good towne of Youghall) was sacked and burned; the people all slayne or carried awaye by the rebels as captives; and what farther outrage is followed by this comfort of the rebels and discomfort of our good subjects, having no succor nor countenance geven them, we know not, but rather we have cause to doute bothe of more dishonor and losse of our good subjects, yea of the alienating of many of them from their duties to occasion them to adjoyne themselves to the rebels; and therefore we cannot but imparte this our evell taking of the matter being so negligentlie left by you, which cannot be as we thinck excused by your so sudden departure, except the fault may be laide to the Earle of Ormond for his departure also thence; which if it be true that he was not furnished for the charge, and that you did knowe bothe therof and also of his going to Waterforde and Kilkenny, then he is excusable and you to blame to leave the countrey and to take awaye also Sir Nicholas Malbye, speciallye considering you had so freshlie and sodenlye, when you had not forces there readie to prosecute him, proclaymed him traytor, knowing therewith the greatnes of the forces which his brethern had in readines. Wherefore we will and charge you with all spede to employe yourselfe to make some amends for this matter, and, considering the great numbers you have in pay within that realme, we thinck it moost to purpose that all the forces which may be spared from other places be sent into Monster to prosecute that action against the rebels, and that there be twoe severall forces and armies appointed, wherof one to be under the charge of the Earle of Ormond, and a second under yourselfe; or, if you cannot be spared from any other greater purpose of service, then under some other principall person, able to conduct suche a force as shalbe needfull, and so by meanes of those twoe severall forces to pursue the rebels from place to place, who otherwise being but followed by one company alone, shall have commoditie by flyeng from wood to woode, or from strengthe to strengthe, to escape and drawe out the warre at soche lengthe as may be more dangerous, besides the charge, then is to be thought of; speciallye if the rebels by wyning of tyme this wynter shall rest unvanquished untill the springe, and so our charges to continue unprofitable to us and profitable onelye to captaines and men of warre. And therefore all is to be done that maye be to prosecute them in soche sorte as they may be nowe this winter tyme vanquished. And because we think it meete if yourself shall goe into Monster for this service, that our Englishe pale towards Ulster be garded from any daunger may come by Tyrrough Lenough, if he shall have mynde in your absence to offende those parts, we think it good that you doe consult with our cosen the Earle of Kildare, and counsellor, and others the nobilitie there, and committ the charge of the defence of our frontiers to him the said Earle, and others to be joyned with him, leaving also some numbers of our garrison and footemen in service there, and taking order to put in readines all other our forces of our countreis in our Englishe pale to serve for these purposes onelye for defence therof, whilst you shalbe absent with our forces in Monster. And nevertheless you shall doe well by all other good meanes of treatie to procure Tyrrough Lenough to live quietlie without geving him any just cause to attempt any forcible act uppon our good subjects. The lyke order we wishe you shall take for the stayeng of the countreys of Len and Offalye, and soche other countreis of the Irishe uppon

the borders that in your absence might offend our pale, or whilst these rebels in Monster shalbe prosequuted, that the same may be defended and garded as shalbe meete. And to conclude, we cannot but greatlie mislyke that we nor our counsell here have hearde from you since your departure from Monster, nor yet from our counsell att Dublyn since the coming away of our chauncellor there. Geven under our signet, at our manor of Greenwich, the 8th daye of December, 1579."

The Secretary then read a Memoir by Edward Foss, Esq. F.S.A. on the Justices of Trailbaston, a species of itinerant judges, whose office continued in this country from the 33rd Edward I. A.D. 1305, to the 16th Richard the Second, when the commissions appointing such justices were discontinued. An endeavour to discover the real meaning of the title of Trailbaston was the main object of Mr. Foss's inquiry. In the Annals of Worcester, under the year 1305, it is said that "*hoc anno Justiciarii Domini Regis, qui vocantur Trail-baston, primo itineraverunt.*" Thomas Trivet, in his Annals (page 404), says that this name was given to them by the people—"ab hominibus popularibus vocati sunt de *Traylebastoun*;" adding "*quod sonat Trahe-baculum.*" Holinshed translates this last expression, "which signifieth *traile* or draw the staff;" and Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, professing to quote from Holinshed, calls this staff "*the staff of justice.*" Thus, out of Trivet's simple statement of a fact, "an hypothesis is framed for which his words give no authority, namely, that these justices were so styled from trailing the staff of justice." The author then traces the name, and the early practice of its office, in Mr. Wright's "*Political Songs of England*," (published by the Camden Society), and especially instances an extract from Peter Langtoft's Chronicle :

"Responsours ont fet au reys gentz de been voyllance,
Coment parmy la tere fet est grant grevaunce
Par comune contekours, ke sunt par fiaunce
Obligez ensemble à une purviaunce;
Trailbastouns sunt nomez de cel retenaunce,
En fayres et marchez se proferent fere convenaunce,
Pur treys souz ou iiii. ou pur la valiaunce,
Batre un prodomme ke unk fist nosaunce
A cors Cristiene, par nuli temoygnaunce."*

Mr. Wright's edition of a contemporary expression of hatred to the institution, "*The Outlaw's Song of Traille-baston*," is then quoted; "except the King himself, may he have God's curse whoever first granted such a commission." After speaking of the two cruel justices, an angry verse follows, which is thus rendered by Mr. Lockhart :

"I'll teach them well this noble game of Trail-baston to know;
On every chine I'd stamp the same, and every nape also;
On every inch in all their frame I'd make my cudgel go;
To lop their tongues I'd think no shame, nor yet their lips to sew."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

* Mr. Wright translates this passage thus:—"People of good will have made answer to the King,—how a great grievance is made in the land—by common squabblers, who are by oath—obliged together to a purveyance;—this company are called Trailebastons,—they offer to make conventions at fairs and markets,—for three or four shillings, or merely to shew their courage,—to beat a good man, who never did hurt—to any Christian body, by the testimony of no one."

Thursday, February 15th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being now near at hand, the President announced that he had nominated as Auditors on this occasion,—Lord Redesdale; Sir Fortunatus Dwaris; Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.; and Beriah Botfield, Esq.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

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|-----------------------------|--|
| By Dawson Turner, Esq. | "Thirteen Letters of Isaac Newton." 8vo. 1849. |
| By Robert H. O. Byrne, Esq. | The Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland. Part I. Bedfordshire. Part II. Berkshire. |
| By Robert Phipps Dodd, Esq. | "Birth and Worth," 12mo. 1849. |
| By John Gough Nichols, Esq. | The Topographer and Genealogist, Part XI. |
| By — Chalmers, Esq. | The Ancient sculptured Monuments of the County of Angus. Folio. |

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Head of a Battle-Axe of bronze, found at Heathfield, in Sussex, in 1848, within the area of that locality which in 1066 formed the memorable field of Hastings. From the place where it was found, the impression might naturally be expected to arise that it was a relic of that great event; but Mr. Porrett, in a short note which accompanied the exhibition, admitted that the form of this weapon did not exactly correspond with that of the battle-axes which appear in the hands of several combatants, and even of Harold himself, in the Bayeux Tapestry. The axe in question was of a square form, analogous to the instruments which go by the name of celts; it has been recently purchased by the Board of Ordnance for the Armoury at the Tower. A drawing of this battle-axe, by Mr. Charles Corner, made for the occasion, was presented to the Society.

The Reverend John Montgomery Traherne, F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Spear-head discovered in Coed-mawr, St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire, in August, 1847, in cutting the South Wales Railway. Several bronze celts were found near the same spot.

John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited the original of John Leyland's Letter, the copy of which was laid before the Society at their Meeting on the 1st instant, and recorded in their Minutes.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, from one of the Cottonian manuscripts, a transcript of the Letter of displeasure which Queen Elizabeth wrote to her favourite Essex, from Nonesuch, 17th September, 1599, in consequence of his failure to fulfil his promises to her to carry on the war in Ireland against Tir-Oen. Her heaviest complaint against the Earl in this letter related to the conference which, as Lord Deputy, he had held with the rebel alone at the Ford of Balla-Clinch; Essex even neglecting to acquaint her with what passed on either side :—

"ELIZABETH R.—Right trustie and right welbeloved cousin and counsellor, we greet you well. By the letters and jormall which we have receaved from you, we see a quicke end made of a slowe proceedinge for anie thinge which our forces shall undertake in those quarters which you pretended to visite. And therefore doubt not but before this time you have ended the charge of the last two thowsand which

we yealded for other purposes, and of the three hundred horse onely destined for Ulster services. It remaineth therefore that we return you somewhat of our conceits uppon this late accident of your enterviewe with the rebels. We never doubted but that Tyrone, whersoever he saw anie force approche, ether himselfe, or anie of his principall partisans, wold instantly offer a parley, specially with our supreme gouvernor of that kingdome, having often don it to those who had but subalterne authority; alwayes seaking these cessations with like wordes, like protestations, and uppon such contingents, as we gather these will prove by your advertisement of his purpose to goe consult with Odonnell. Herein we must confesse to you that we are doubtfull least the successe wilbe suteable with your owne opinion heretofore, when the same rebels heald like coorse with others that preceeded you. And therefore, to come to some aunswere for the present, it appeareth to us by your jorall, that you and the traitor spake together halfe an houre alone, and without anie bodyes hearinge; wherein, though we that truste you with our kingdome are farre from mistrusting you with a traitor, yet, both for comelines, example, and for your owne discharge, we mervaille you wolde cary it no better; especially when you have seamed in all things since your arrivall to be so precise to have good testimony for your actions, as whensoever there was anie thinge to be done to which our commandement tyed you, it seamed sufficient warrant for you if your fellowe-councillors allowed better of other wayes, though your own reason caryed you to have pursued our directions against their opinions, to whose conduct, if we had meant that Irelande (after all the calamities in which they have wrapped it) should still have been abandoned (to whose courses never any could take more exceptions then yourself), then was it very superfluous to have sent over such a personage as you are, who had decyphered so well the errors of their proceedings, being still at hande with us and of our secreatest councill as it had been one good rule for you amongst others in moste thinges to have varied from their resolutions, especially when you had our opinion and your owne to boote. Furthermore, we cannot but muse that you shoulde recite that circumstance of his beinge sometime uncovered, as if that were much in a rebell when our person is so represented, or that you can thinke that ever anie parlee (as you call it) was uppon lesse termes of inequality then this when you came to him; and he kept the depth of the brooke between him and you, in which sorte he proceeded not with other of our ministers, for he came over to them, so as never coule anie man observe greater forme of greatenes then he hath done, nor more to our dishonour, that a traitor must be so farre from submission as he must first have a cessation granted, because he may have time to advise whether he shoulde goe further or no with us. And thus much for the forme; for you have dealt so sparingly with us in the substance, by advertiseing us onely at first of the halfe howres conference alone, but not what passed on ether side, by letting us also knowe you sent commissioners without shewing what they had in charge; as we cannot tell but by divination what to thinke may be the issue of this proceedinge; onely this we are sure of (for we see it in effect), that you have prospered so ill for us by your warfare as we cannot but be very jealous least you shoulde be as well overtaken by the treatie, for either they did not ill that had the like meetinges before you, or you have don ill to keepe them companie in their errors, for no actions can more resemble others that have been before condemned, then these proceedinges of yours at this time with the rebels. For you must consider that as we sent you into Irelande an extraordinary person, with an army exceeding anie that ever was payde there by anie prince for so longe time out of this realme, and that you ever supposed that we were forced to all this by the weake proceedinges even in this point of the treatise and pacification, so if this parlee shall not produce such a conclusion as this intollerable charge may receive present and large abatement, then hath the managinge of our forces not onely proved dishonourable and wastefull, but that which followeth is like to prove perilous and contemptible. Consider then what is like to be the end and what wilbe fitte to builde on. To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell uppon his religion. To trust him uppon pledges, is a meare illusorye, for what piety is there among them that can tye them to rule of honestie for it selfe, who are onely bound to their owne sensualities, and respect onely private utility. And therefore whateoever order you shall take with him of laying aside of armes, banishinge of strangers, recognition of superiority to us, or renouncinge of rule over our vriaghies, promising restitution of spoyles, disclaiming from Onealeshippe, or ani other such like conditions, which were tollerable before he was in his overgrown pride by his owne

successes against our power, which of former times was terrible to him ; yet, unlesse he yeald to have garrisons planted in his owne cuntrye to master him, to deliver Oneales sonnes, whereof the detayning is most dishonourable, and to come over to us personally here, we shall doubt you doe but peece up a hollowe peace ; and so the end prove worse then the beginninge. * And therefore, as we well approve your owne voluntary profession (wherein you assure us that you will conclude nothinge till you have advertised us and heard our pleasure), so doe we absolutely commande you to contineue and performe that resolution. Allowing well that you heare him what he proffers, draw him as high as you can, and advertise us what conditions you wolde advise us to afoorde him, and what he is like to receave ; yet not to passe your worde for his pardon ; nor make anie absolute contract for his conditions, till you doe particularly advertise us by writinge and receave our pleasure hereafter for your further warrant and authority in that behalf. For whatsoever we doe ought to be well weyed in such a tyme when the worlde will suspect that we are glad of anie thinge out of weakenes, or apt to pardon him out of mistrust of our power to take due revenge on him ; considering that all whiche nowe is yealded to on our parte succedeth his victoryes and our disastres. In our letters of the fowrteenth of this month to you and that counsell we have written those thinges that are fitte for them to aunswere and understande ; and therefore we will expect what they can say to all the partes of that letter, with which our pleasure is that they be fully acquainted, as well for your discharge an other time if you vary from their opinions (when we direct otherwise), as also because we wold be glad to receave their aunswere as well as yours. Given under our signet at Nonsuch, the seventeenth day of September, 1599, in the forty-first yeare of our reigne.

“ To our right trustie and right welbelovéd
cousin and cancellor the Earle of Essex,
our Lieutenant and Governor Generall of
our realme of Irelande.”

It need hardly be added, that this letter led to the Earl of Essex's abandonment of Ireland.

A Letter was next read from Hyde Clarke, Esq. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, in comment upon the 15th Chapter of the First, and on a portion of the 9th Chapter of the Fifth Book of Bede's Ecclesiastical History ; in illustration of the peopling of England by the Angles, consequent upon the invitation from the Britons to Vortigern and his followers ; connecting them with the Varini or Varinghi as a kindred tribe, who subsequently settled in Sclavonia. In illustrating the early migrations of the northern hordes, and more particularly as connected with the invasion of this country by Hengist and Horsa, Mr. Clarke endeavours to shew that the History of the English, as a people, is still to be written.

The Secretary next read a short letter from Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. in reference to Mr. Foss's paper read at the last Meeting, upon the Appointment of the Judges of Trail-baston, by King Edward I. referring as an illustration of the trail-baston to various passages in the Bible, particularly in the 30th Chapter of Isaiah, wherein mention is made of the *grounded-staff*. Bishop Lowth, in a note upon this, says—“ No one has been able to make any tolerable sense of grounded-staff ;” and he proposes to read it the “ staff of correction,” which is supported by two ancient manuscripts. Mr. Shepherd, however, thinks it may be identified with the “ trail-baston.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. Notice was given a second time from the Chair, that the usual period for auditing the Accounts of the Society approaching, the President had nominated as Auditors for the Accounts of the last year, Lord Redesdale, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. and Beriah Botfield, Esq.

The following Minute communicated to the Society from the Council was read—

“At a Council of the Society held at Somerset Place, on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, 1849, at 3 P. M. the President announced to the Council that, in compliance with what he understood to be the wish of many Members, he would propose, if such should be the opinion of the Council, that for the future an Address from the Chair should be delivered at the Anniversary, recapitulating the principal occurrences of the past year.

“This proposition having met with the most hearty concurrence of the Council, it was resolved accordingly.”

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

By the Author The History of Civilisation. By William Alexander Mackinnon, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., 2 vols. 8vo. 1846.

By the Author Origines Hibernicæ, or a Brief Inquiry into the Source of Irish Christianity. By Nescio. Private impression. 8vo. Dublin, 1849.

Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. presented to the Society's Museum an Effigy and a Plate in brass to the Memory of Margaret, wife of Sir John Erneley, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, daughter of Edward Dawtrey, Esq. who died the 18th of August, 1518: found in the Thames. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned.

William Richard Drake, Esq. by permission of Colonel Reid, M.P., exhibited an ancient embossed Shield of middle-age work, of the *cinquecento* period.

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society an Impression from the Matrix of a Seal, recently picked up in Norfolk, which had been communicated to him by Dawson Turner, Esq. of Great Yarmouth. It is of oval form, the centre filled by the figure of an abbot, beneath a gothic canopy, mitred, bearing a crozier in his left hand, his right hand uplifted in the act of benediction. A small full-length figure represented in a niche below. The inscription round, *SI. OFICII. P'OR. LINCOLII. ORDI'S. S'C'I. AVGVST'I.*—i. e. *Sigillum Officii Prioris Lincolii Ordinis Sancti Augustini.* It was the seal of the Augustin Friars of Lincoln. This house is mentioned in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, A.D. 1291. From a patent of the 43d of Edw. III. it appears that the house or mansion of these friars was then enlarged. The site, after the Dissolution, was granted to John Bellow and John Broxholm. Leland, in his Itinerary, mentions the ruins.

A Letter was read from George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, dated Eltham, 19th February, 1849, accom-

panying the Description of a Monument placed over the Grave of Eric Menved and Queen Ingeborg of Denmark, in the church at Ringsted, in the Island of Zealand, translated by his friend Mr. Alfred Hansen, from Professor Werlauff's Memoir in the "*Antiquariske Annaler*," published at Copenhagen in 1821. Eric VIII. named Eric Menved, and his Queen Ingeborg, both died in 1319. This monument is stated to be the earliest memorial known for a Danish king bearing an inscription: it consists of a mass of stone work two feet high above the floor, and is surmounted by a slab of black marble, on which is a thick brass plate, bearing the engraven images of King Eric Menved and his royal consort, of the natural size, with elaborate accompaniments.

The Secretary then concluded the reading of the Inventories of the Countess of Leicester's Property at Essex House, in 1635, with Notes by J. O. Halliwell, Esq. communicated to the Society by the Council of the British Archaeological Association.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, March 1st, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed: and, the following presents being received, thanks for them were ordered to be returned, viz:—

From John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. The Gentleman's Magazine for March.
From George Godwin, Esq. Jun. . The Builder. Vol. VII. Pt. II.

A Letter from John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, citing examples of the Crown Badge, as represented upon the sepulchral brass lately given to the Society's Museum by Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq, and referring particularly to a brass in the church of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, as recorded by Gregory King, in his Visitation of that county in 1684, for Thomas Lynde, yeoman of the Crown. Mr. Bruce shewed the occurrence of the same badge in no less than five other known English brasses, still, however, leaving it in doubt whether the badge in question was specifically that of a yeoman of the Crown, or generally that of a servant of the Sovereign.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited to the Society a drawing of a thin Strip of Bronze, sixteen inches in length, and one in breadth, which, from its still retaining a spiral form, was presumed to have been twisted round a wooden staff or sceptre. On this bronze a number of rude figures of animals were represented, intermixed with characters or letters, such as are seen upon some of the Anglo-Saxon sceattas engraved by Ruding. It was found among other antiquities, heretofore exhibited to the Society, on Farley Heath, in Surrey, in the summer of 1848. Mr. Nightingale also exhibited a Bronze Celt found by himself in the same neighbourhood at a later period of the year. Mr. Akerman accompanied this exhibition with a short note, suggesting that the slip of bronze had formed the ornament of the staff of an ecclesiastic, and was probably

of the date of the seventh or eighth century ; founding this belief on the analogy between some of the figures on the scroll, and those on some gold coins found on Bagshot Heath some years since, and described as well as figured in the Numismatic Chronicle.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. addressed to Viscount Mahon, the President, and accompanied by two drawings and the exhibition of two bosses of a brooch, a bronze fibula, two silver buckles, and a ring. Mr. Croker called his lordship's attention to certain facts, shewing a cause for the popular belief in the existence of the mermaid as depicted by heralds ; and stated that, it was upon a chain of circumstantial evidence collected from accounts of recent antiquarian discoveries that he ventured to base what might fairly be termed his speculation, that the mermaid of the College of Arms was identical with a Danish or Northern sailor of the tenth or eleventh century.

The facts were these, that in the latter part of April, and the beginning of May, 1839, some ancient burial places were explored near Pier-o-wall, in Orkney, when five human skeletons were discovered, accompanied by fragments of armour, weapons, ornaments (among which two, found near or little below the head of each, resembled large mussel shells), fibulæ, *combs*, and miscellaneous articles. Eighteen months after these discoveries at Pier-o-wall, that is, in November, 1840, a human skeleton, accompanied with weapons, ornaments, &c. was found interred on the sea-shore in the vicinity of Larne, in the county of Antrim, and in January, 1841, Mr. J. Huband Smith communicated the particulars of this discovery to the Royal Irish Academy, in the Proceedings of which body the spear, sword, fibula, and a *comb* which had been found were figured. A comparison of the two latter with the specimens found at Pier-o-wall, left no doubt in Mr. Croker's mind as to the correct attribution of both the Orkney and Irish interments to the same people, at least to people using the same fashions. Of four fragments of bone found at Larne, Mr. Smith said that three of them were portions of a comb, the back of which was slightly but not untastefully carved on both sides.

This communication to the Royal Irish Academy did not come under Mr. Croker's notice until 1845, when the coincidence of a comb or combs and fibulæ of the same character with the remains of iron weapons deposited with skeletons in the Orkneys and in the north of Ireland induced him to make further inquiries, particularly respecting the ornaments described as resembling two large mussel shells. On the 31st of March, 1846, he received through the kindness of Mr. Anderson, the present member for the Orkneys and Shetland, a pair of these ornaments, a fibula and a comb, from the Pier-o-wall interments, drawings of which accompanied the present communication. These ornaments were of copper or brass ; each had seven projecting points, to the convex surface of which small stones, or pieces of glass, had evidently been affixed. Within the concave side of each there was a bow or bar of iron ; and, from the situation in which they had been found, there could be no question as to their having formed part of the fastening for a cloak or mantle.

Having mentioned one or two other similar remains found in the Isle

of Sangay, in the west of Scotland, Mr. Croker says, "Imperfectly as these antiquarian discoveries have been described, there is nevertheless sufficient to establish that interments of a similar character have been found near the sea-shore of islands on the north and west of Scotland and on the main land of the north of Ireland." He then details a discovery of ancient remains at Kilmainham, near Dublin, accompanied by some remarks upon them by Mr. Worsaae, of Copenhagen, addressed to the Royal Irish Academy, in which they are considered as of Danish origin—the weapons and ornaments of Norsemen.

"After what has been stated," the author says, "it is to be presumed that no one can doubt the correct appropriation to the northern maritime adventurers of that period" (the tenth or eleventh century), "or their associates, of the interments described as having been found on the shores of the islands of Scotland and the north coast of Ireland. Let imagination supply the picture of these bold seamen hovering around the coast in their coracles or hide-boats. And is the popular imagination of a comparatively ignorant people, who crossed their rivers in canoes hollowed out of logs of wood, taxed too much when beholding an unknown sea-creature fearlessly moving along a stormy shore, braving its wild waves or triumphantly careering through its breakers, and guiding almost magically, with a slight double-bladed or rather disced oar, a frail but secure bark or shell, in believing that the part not submerged was a mirror? especially when the hand unemployed in navigation was occupied, while going through the surf, in the adjustment of the hair." And next Mr. Croker says, "May it not be fairly presumed that the tail-like appearance of the stern of these northern hide-boats resembled that of the present ordinary Norwegian skiff, which must have been the primitive contrivance for steering or guiding the coracle by means of an oar when tide and wind were not in its favour." "Thus I think," he adds, "the incongruous combination of a fish's tail and a semi-human form, with a pair of hands occupied by a mirror and comb, can be fairly explained. But why, it may be asked, should these fierce northern pirates be transformed into mermaids? Why should they not be considered as mermen? Their jewelled breasts, or the clasps of their cloaks, I humbly conceive, sufficiently account for this vulgar error."

A few subsidiary sentences upon a couple of brooches found by a peasant in the Island of Inniscattery, and on the irruptions of the Danes into that island in the ninth and tenth centuries, formed the conclusion of Mr. Croker's letter.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, March 8th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed: and Robert William Mylne, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq. His Abstract of Statement as Secretary of the Royal Commission of Enquiry upon the Mint. Folio.

From the Central Committee of Their Journal. No. XX. for December, 1848. the Archæological Institute.

A communication from the Treasurer was read, addressed to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, on the Charge of the Ordinary and Extraordinary Service of the English Navy in the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; with a letter and report from Sir John Hawkins to Sir Walter Mildmay, on the subject of the needless expenditure of public money in 1583. The letter and reports were originals.

In the biographies of Sir John Hawkins, Mr. Collier observes, he is called "Treasurer of the Navy," but in the documents in question he speaks of the "Treasurer of Ships," and that may have been his more proper designation, unless there were two distinct offices of nearly similar titles and duties: he does not, however, state that he filled the situation of "Treasurer of Ships," and it is said that he became "Treasurer of the Navy" in 1573, ten years anterior to the date of his letter.

It appears that in 1583 he was busily engaged in making investigations for the reduction of the expense of the navy, and he dates from Chatham on the 14th of March in that year, where it seems he had, as might be expected, met with some obstructions to his inquiries from the officers there employed, and whose emoluments very possibly would be curtailed by a reduction of the national expenditure. For about fifteen months the interested parties had "taken hardiness and courage to oppose themselves against him," but, nevertheless, he had prosecuted his investigations, and by uniting what were called the ordinary and extraordinary services of the navy together, he had managed to produce a saving of more than £3,000 a-year, adding at the same time to the efficiency of the Queen's fleets. Thus, as in not a few more modern instances, the public money was spared, while the service was improved.

The report was inclosed by Sir John Hawkins in a letter to Sir Walter Mildmay, Kt. one of her Majesty's privy "counsell." From this document, it appears that the keeping and maintenance of Her Majesty's ships in harbour cost yearly £5,714. The extraordinary payments for carpentry only, upon an average of five years from 1573 to 1579, cost £3,231.

The Secretary then read the transcript of a letter from John Clerk, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Secretary Cromwell, in behalf of master Claxton, one of his chaplains, who was charged with neglecting to pray for King Henry VIII. his Queen, and the Princess, in the celebration of divine service; probably written about 1536. Communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, from the original preserved in the Cottonian MS. Cleopatra E. vi. fol. 249.

"Right honorabyll and my syngular good master, Master Secretary. In my moost humbyll and hartyest maner I recommend me unto yow, in lykewyse thanking yow, that it lykyd yow to gif soche credite unto my poor letters, for the excuse of

master Carsley in his laet preachyng, for the whiche your goodnes I do recoune myself moche bownden unto yow, and shall owe yow my servyce therfor while I liff.

" And beyng in lyke maner constraynyd at this present tyme to wright unto yow in the recommendacion of a chapleyn of myn, the berar heroff, callyd Master Claxton, for whom ye have now sent by your letter, I wyll not desir yow that my letter may be of soche effect totally for his excuse, as it lykyd yow to accept my former letter for the tother man, for I do nott know this mannys matter so well as I dydd the totheris; but surly, Master Secretary, this man is a mervellouse honest man, and a mervellouse verteuse man, as I know any; he hath been with me thees four or five yeris myn almoner; he is a softe man, of small spryte, no medyllar in no matters, all giffyn to stody, except it be when I send him aboute my dioces a preachyng, as I do other my chapleyns, wheryn I have not hard that he hath spokyn any thyng that shold offend any manne, except it be soche as be suspectyd of noughty opynyons, agaynst whom as I understand in myn absens, when I was last at London, he hath spokyn somewhat earnestly, as it is now hyghe tyme, and very necessary that men shold speke, specially in som partis of this diocese.

" Amongst other, he suspectith oon to be his accusar callyd Champneys, whiche is as fond a felowe, as maliciouse, and as sediciouse a person, as any in this shire; he is a tenant of myn, and was of laate my servant, and for sedicion and byrges that he had with Syr John Saynctlo, and other jentyllmen here in the cowntre, I was fayn to cast hym of, and synse that tyme he hath gyffyn hymself to idyll and evyll company, and is very farre gone as men thynkyth. This is he of whom I shewyd yow that apon Cristmas Day last past, he came solelymply to the offering (I beyng ther present) and kyssyd the stoale in the pristes hand, and turnyd his bakke to the awter, and gaff his offering to a beggar whom he hadd causyd there to stond at hand, and to receiff it, unto whom he nevyr gaff halfpeny byfor in his liff, yett he dwellyth withyn three howses of hym.

" At this and many other lyke his lewd pranks his neyghbors (God be thankid) and many other wonderth and grodgyth ther at also; how be it, as yett hopyng styll off amendment, I have not said so moche unto hym, dwelling within a flyght shott of me, as blakke is his iee, saffyng that I have giffyn hym secrett advertismentes by his frendis. *Hec est pacientia nostra ut vincamus mundum.* Butt he fearith the more byhynd, and thynkith that ther is moche more of his fondnes provyd then in deed ther is, and doughtles fearyng to be callyd to some reconnyng thynkith to stoppe it by theese meanys; it weer great pitie he shold so do.

" Butt to retorne to Master Claxton, whom I understand the said Champneys hath accusyd; Master Secretary, this poor man (as farre as ever I coud perceiff in hym) is a very honest man, softe, sadde, sobyr, circumspect, and as I said on my faith of soche integrite and perfection in his liffyng, so known in all this cowntre, and other placeis, where he hath dwelt, as I have not known many bettar, what reaport somevyr of hym hath ben unto yow maade to the contrary; eyther ye shall fynd the thyng untrew, and spokyn of malice, or ellys doon apon soche occasions as I dowt nott butt that ye your self wyll alowe the doying; my trust is therfor that he shall fynd at your hand as he hath deservyd, and so in my moost harty maner I requyre yow that he may.

" Lykith yow further to understand, that I now perceiff that part of the complainyt maad agaynst Master Claxton is by cause he dyd not in his preachyng exhort the pepull to pray for the Kynges highnes, the Queenis grace, and my lady Prynces, by name; wherapon I have examyned as well the said Master Claxton as other whiche hath hard hym there, and also in other placeis; and by my faith and trewth, by that that I have harde hym preache myself and by that that I heer off other men that hath hard hym also in sondry other placeis, I canne not heer but that he hath doon his part at all tymes right well in that behalf; saffyng in thoos oon or two tymes when he preachyd at Chiew, wher he saith that in very deed he expressly namyd neyther the Kynges highness neyther the Queenys grace by name, ne noon other whiche he is accusomyd to name.

" He saith the cause was, for they wer butt grosse and rud pepull unto whom he preachyd, dispid at that tyme to gamyn and passe tyme, and not to tarry long in the church, for it was about shroftyde, and therfor for shortnes of tyme he neyther observyd that cerymony nor other solempnyte; but, *ex abrupto*, begynnyng with prayr, thought it sufficient for that audience, for that tyme, shortly and breffly to exhort theym by generall wordis to pray for thoos quykke and dedde for whom

they wer accustomyd to pray, reconnyng that they knew well inowhe without rehersal who they werre.

"He saith he hath hard commun preachars at some tymes do in lyke maner in great and solempne audienceis in London. In very deed the place wher he then preachyd is neyther markett toun nor yett good village; my poor howshold whiche then lay there in a lityll poor hous of myn takyn away, he coud have ther but a smalle and symple audience.

"Master Secretary, I dare boldly say that ther is no man liffyng prayth moor hartly for the Kynges highnes and his then this poor man doth, as well in his sermons as ellys wher. God giff me no lenger grace to liff then I shall eyther do otherwyse myself or wittingly kepe any abowt me that shall do otherwise. I dare say that he prayd for theym in his hart, and reconnyd that his audience shold do the same, thowhe it was his chaunce at thoos tymes by som negligence upon the occasion aforesaid nott to expresse their names.

"I have repreeffyd hym therfor, and he shewith hymself very sory that it was his chaunce so to do, and hath promysid that he wyll nevyr moor offend in that behalf; and I dare undertake that no more he shall; and thus, Master Secretary, in my moost hartiest maner I shall eftsones requyr yow to be good master unto hym, and that this his labor, travell, charge, of his commyng upe and attendance upon yow, at this present tyme, and my poor displeasure (which he reconnyth hymself, as in deed he hath, for his negligence to have incurryd) may be takyn in satisfaction of som part of his penaunce, deservyd as he hymself doth confesse in this poynt of negligence oonly, but no more but in this poynt of negligence only, as I trust ye your self wyll say when ye shall have examyned hym in the rest.

"It is trowthe that we be all menne, and may erre. If any soche thyng have chaunced in hym, if his offence be not the greattar, for Goddis sake deall yow mercifully with hym, as my trust is that ye wyll, and that nevyr the latter apon myn so earnest a relation, testifyng unto yow his other good qualities, which surly I wold in no wise do if I supposyd theym not trew. Good Master Secretary, speed hym, for on my faith the man is poor, and hath not twenty markes by yere to liff on, and was fayn to make frendis and to borow for his commyng upe, as knowith the Almighty God, who have yow in his blyssyd tuytion. From Wellys the 5th day of Aprill."

"Your beadman,
"Jo: Eps Bat' Welle'.

"To the right honorable and my singular
good master, Master Secretarie."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, March 15th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Most Reverend John Bird, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| From the Council of the Camden Society | The Obituary of Richard Smyth, Secondary of the Poultry Compter. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. 4to. Lond. 1849. |
| From W. R. Taylor, Esq. . . . | A Lithographic View of the Roman Tessellated Pavement found at Aldborough. |
| From Thomas Williment, Esq. . . | A View of the Custom House and Castle of Dover, temp. Eliz. from a drawing in his possession. |

From the Editor . . . Bent's Literary Advertiser for March, 1849.
 From George Richard Corner, Esq. Professor Werlauff's Account of the Tomb of
 King Eric Menvid, and his Queen Ingeborg.
 4to. 1815.

Thomas Windus, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Medallions, one was of the head of a slave in alabaster and verde antique, stated by him to have come from the baths of Nero, at Rome; the other, a bust of Minerva in serpentino antico, stated by Mr. Windus to have been found at Athens.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited various Roman Antiquities recently found in a field near Takeley Church, in Essex; consisting of a glass bottle of a faint green colour, about eight inches high, at present the property of Thomas Cocks, Esq. of Hatfield Broad Oak; a glass basin of similar material; two pateræ of red ware, one bearing the maker's name of *Pontius*; an unbaked urn of blue clay; two cups of the same material; and three copper coins of Vespasian. They were found disposed in a wooden box, about two feet long, and one foot deep, which fell to pieces on exposure to the air. It was secured by a brass hasp and fastening, which Mr. Williams forwarded for exhibition, together with a plan of the disposition of the articles in the box. A bottle, similar in size and material, but square, was found by Lord Maynard whilst searching the Bartlow Hills; and was destroyed about twelve months ago by the fire at his lordship's seat.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited drawings of two pieces of Ancient Tapestry in his possession, one in outline, the other coloured, judged from the costume to be about the date of 1500. The figures have the duckbill shoes, which may be found as early as the reign of Henry VII. and which superseded the poularde of from Edward I. to Henry VI. -

The Secretary then read a portion of a paper entitled "Observations on the Trial and Death of William Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584, and on their connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy, A.D. 1600." By John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. In the portion of the paper now read, the author observed that in King James's narrative of the Gowrie conspiracy of 1600, as well as in Johnston's MS. History of Scotland, adopted as an authority by Mr. Tytler, and in the deposition of Andrew Henderson, and in the letters of the conspirators which came to light in 1609, the cause of their atrocious attempt, put forth by the Gowrie conspirators, was revenge for the death of William Earl of Gowrie.

Mr. Bruce stated that his purpose in the present paper was to inquire what circumstances there were in the death of the Earl of Gowrie which could have kept alive in the minds of his children, for a period of sixteen years, a feeling of hatred and desire of revenge against their sovereign. Mr. Bruce stated that he proposed to illustrate this question by certain papers in the Cottonian library, which he believed had never been printed. But, in order that the precise historical value and bearing of those papers might be clearly understood, it was desirable to preface them with a narrative which should exhibit the political position of the Gowrie family during the life of William Earl of Gowrie.

The portion of the paper now read contained an outline of the chief

incidents in the political life of William Earl of Gowrie, from the murder of David Rizzio, in which he took part, together with his father Patrick Lord Ruthven, to the Raid of Ruthven, for the consummation of which the Earl of Gowrie gave the use of Ruthven Castle. In the course of this part of his paper, the author disputed the accuracy of the picture story derived by Mr. Tytler from Johnston's manuscript history; and also showed that the old fable, revived by Prince Alexander Labanoff, that Rizzio was murdered in the actual presence of Queen Mary, although probably asserted by the Queen herself, was contradicted by Lord Ruthven's narrative of the murder, and by all the other contemporary evidence.

The continuation of Mr. Bruce's observations was reserved for the next Meeting.

—

Thursday, March 22nd, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following document.

"I Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the letters patent, hereby nominate John Payne Collier, Esq. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's letters patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1849."

"Witness, HENRY DAVIS.

(L.S.) "MAHON."

The recommendatory testimonials of Thomas Hughes, Esq. B.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and of Mr. Charles Reed, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, having hung up the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

Thomas Windus, F.S.A., exhibited a small bust, the head black, said to be Scipio Africanus.

Three short Letters were read, the first from Benjamin Williams, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth; the second from J. L. Stoddart, Esq., to Sir Henry Ellis; the third from Jabez Allies, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, upon the signification and various use of the term "Cold Harbour;" upon the different and dissimilar situations in which the name occurs; and shewing that harbour sometimes means an inn. Mr. Williams, on looking at the different passages in Layamon, where the word *herebeza* or *herberwe* occurs, considers Dr. Bosworth's interpretation of its meaning, "a station where the army rested on its march," to be borne out, although the word was also used for an inn or dwelling: he also remarks that the word *caul* is said to mean a dwelling in the voluminous Celtic dictionary published by Professor Bullet at Besançon in 1754-60; and *caula* is interpreted as a barrack, cabin, hut, park, stable, &c. Mr. Allies shows that the term "cold" is a very common prefix to names in Worcestershire; and Mr. Stoddart thinks that so derogatory an adjective

as cold, in its usual signification, could hardly have been applied to some hundreds of places unlike each other. He therefore suggests that in olden times the derivation may have been *holde-herbergh*, meaning *fidum hospitium*. In the English of Chaucer, *herberwe* implied sometimes an inn, sometimes a shelter;—thus the Host in the Prologue says—

“ For by my trouthe, if that I shal not lie,
I saw nat this yere swiche a campagnie
At ones in this *herberwe* as is now.”

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

A further portion of Mr. Bruce's paper, entitled “ Observations upon the Trial and Death of William Earl of Gowrie, A.D. 1584,” was then read. In this portion the author continued his history of the Earl of Gowrie's political conduct from the Raid of Ruthven to the year 1584. The Earl was freely pardoned by the King for his share in the raid, which was declared to be good service to the legislative and ecclesiastical authorities of the kingdom; but the King, although outwardly favourable to the Protestant lords, was, in heart, still yearning after his old favourites. By a stratagem contrived and effected by Colonel William Stewart, a brother of the Earl of Arran, the latter was permitted to return to court, where he regained his old ascendancy. The Raid of Ruthven was declared treason, the chief actors in it were banished from court, and the Earl of Gowrie obtained leave to quit the country. He returned to Dundee in order to embark, and was lingering there, as if repenting his determination to leave Scotland, when he was secretly informed of a new conspiracy of the Ruthven lords.

Mr. Bruce showed from unpublished letters of Bowes and Davison, in what manner, and to what extent, the Earl of Gowrie was involved in the conspiracy. He also furnished, from the same authorities, a minute narration of Gowrie's conduct from the time of his arrival at Dundee to his capture on the 14th April, 1584. He was ultimately removed to Stirling, to undergo his trial before a court which was presided over by a judge specially appointed for the occasion, without any advocate being present save the Lord Advocate, who was his prosecutor, and before a jury which was composed of Arran and others of Gowrie's declared political enemies.

The reading of the remainder of this paper was postponed to a future meeting.

Thursday, March 29th, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The recommendatory testimonial of Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq. of the Holme, Lancashire, having been suspended the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending December 25, 1848, then read the Report of the Auditors. This was followed by a paper con-

taining some supplemental observations, which were referred to the consideration of the Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR 1848.

We, the Auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London on the 15th February 1849, to audit the Accounts of their Treasurer for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1848, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract of the Receipts and Disbursements for the information of the Society: viz.

<i>£ s. d.</i>			<i>Disbursements in 1848.</i>		
Balance of the last Year's Account	-	- 347 0 0		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>Receipts in 1848.</i>			To Artists and in Publications of the Society	263	5 6
By 16 Annual Subscriptions at 2 guineas, for 1847	-	33 12 0	Salaries:—		
By 128 Annual Subscriptions at 4 guineas, for 1847	-	537 12 0	Sir Henry Ellis 1 year to 23rd October £157 10s. (less Income Tax £4 11s. 8d.)	-	152 18 4
By 13 Annual Subscriptions at 4 guineas, for 1848	-	52 10 0	Mr. Akerman 6 months to 25th December	-	50 0 0
By Portions of Subscriptions	-	16 4 0	Mr. Martin 1 year to 25th December	-	60 0 0
By Arrears of Subscriptions	-	115 10 0	Mr. Long 6 months and 24 days to 24th June	-	39 16 0
		755 8 0	Mr. Holtzer 1 year to November 30th	-	30 0 0
By 21 Admission Fees of Members elected	-	176 8 0			332 14 4
By 4 Compositions of Members elected	-	168 0 0	Taxes:—		
By Sale of Books and Prints	-	89 5 4	Assessed, to Michaelmas	17	5 3
By Sale of Anglo-Saxon Works	-	15 5 3	Property and Income, to Ladyday	-	12 16 8
By Sale of Norman Rolls	-	44 10 6			30 1 11
By Sale of Layamon	-	22 9 4	Tradesmen's Bills for House Expenses	-	90 2 7
By Sale of Duplicate Books from the Library	-	4 15 6	Insurance	-	13 11 0
By Six Months' Dividend on £5,100 Three-per-Cent. Consols, due 5th January, 1848	-	76 10 0	Anniversary Dinner	-	23 19 0
Less Income Tax	-	2 4 7	Stationery	-	7 12 0
		74 5 5	Collecting Subscriptions	-	25 0 0
By 6 Months do. due 5th July, 1848	-	74 5 5	Bookbinding	-	7 18 2
		£1771 12 9	Petty Cash	-	46 5 7
			Coffee Expenditure	-	39 15 2
					880 5 3
			Balance in the Treasurer's hands the 1st January, 1849		891 7 6
					£1771 12 9
			Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols, £5,100, 1st January, 1849.		
			Witness our hands, this 26th day of March, 1849.		
			FORTUNATUS DWARRIS,		
			T. CROFTON CROKER,		
			BERIAH BOTFIELD,		
			Auditors.		

This Report was ordered to be received: and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble that they had had. Thanks were also returned to the Treasurer for his great and valuable services.

The President read a Minute of Council held at Somerset Place, on Tuesday, the 27th of March, the Viscount MAHON, President, in the Chair, resolving to submit to the Society for ballot the following proposal:

“That whereas it appears that certain Fellows [whose names were subjoined] are in arrear of their subscriptions of three years and upwards, and have received repeated applications for the same,

“That unless their arrears be discharged previous to the 1st of May next ensuing, the Gentlemen therein named should be removed from the list of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof; the question of recovering the arrears being remitted to the further consideration of the Council.

“This Resolution was carried unanimously, and ordered to be announced to the Society on Thursday evening next, the ballot upon the same to be taken on Thursday evening, April 19th”

The President then gave notice from the Chair, that on Thursday the 23rd of April the Anniversary Election of the Society will be held in the Society's Meeting Room at Two of the Clock; and declared how much it imported the good of the Society that such persons be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President and other officers: and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

The President further gave notice that, on account of Passion Week and the Easter Holidays, the meetings of the Society are adjourned to Thursday evening, April 19th.

Thursday, April 19th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minute of Council of June 6th, 1848, respecting the Anniversary Dinner, was read.

The Minute of Council of March 27th, 1849, proposed at the last Meeting of the Society, in regard to Fellows in arrear of their subscriptions of three years and upwards, was read from the Chair, and the ballot having been taken thereon, the same was declared to have been carried.

The recommendatory testimonial of the Reverend William Henry Jones, of Magdalen Hall Oxford, incumbent of Saint James, Curtain Road, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for the same:—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. . . .	The Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1849.
From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. . . .	The Numismatic Chronicle, No. XLIII.
From the Rev. Dr. Kitto	The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. VI.
From the Society of Antiquaries of France	Their Mémoires, Vol. IX.

- From the Author, Mr. F. Somner Dies Dominica, Voices & Admonitions from Merryweather. the Old Saxon Times.
- From the Author, John Lindsay, Notices of Remarkable Medieval Coins. 4to. Esq.
- From George Godwin, Esq. The Builder. Vol. VII. Pt. III.

The Reverend Christopher Earle, of Hardwick, near Aylesbury, exhibited to the Society a Monile or Necklace of Gold, with three bullæ suspended, said to have been discovered in a tomb in Etruria.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, by permission of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall, exhibited six specimens of the ancient British Coins recently discovered on Whaddon Chase. They belong to the later class of British money, being apparently rude and degenerate imitations of the gold coins of Cunobeline. A portion of them are stamped on one side only. A further account of these coins was promised by Mr. Akerman for reading at a future meeting.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanied by the exhibition of a series of coloured drawings, by Mr. Penrice, of some of the groups of Roman sepulchral urns and vessels recently discovered on the property of Mr. John Taylor, junior, at West Lodge, near Colchester, and now deposited by him in the museum of local antiquities in that town. These drawings indicated the probable arrangement of the various deposits discovered, including two cists or tombs constructed of tiles. Only a few coins (in second brass) were found by Mr. Taylor, the latest of which was of Hadrian. Mr. Roach Smith stated that Mr. Taylor's grounds occupy part of the site of the Roman cemetery which flanked, on either side, the road from Colonia to Londinium.

A Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, dated April 16th, 1849, was read, upon the discovery of a large Urn containing calcined bones, recently found at the bottom of a shaft, during some of the operations of the South Eastern Railway's works; and resembling that which was opened by Mr. Diamond, at Ewell, in Surrey. The particulars are thus detailed by Mr. Akerman:—

“ I have been informed by a person employed on the works of the South Eastern Railway, that at the bottom of one of the shafts, discovered some short time ago in the Isle of Thanet, an urn of large size, containing calcined bones, was found with a flat stone placed on the top of it.

“ It will be in the recollection of yourself and the Society, that on the 25th of November, 1847, Mr. Diamond communicated an account of some excavations made by himself at Ewell, near Epsom. This account is printed in vol. XXXII. of the *Archæologia*, and illustrated by an engraving shewing the formation of certain pits, varying in depth from twelve to thirty-seven feet, cut in the solid chalk, and filled with fragments of pottery, calcined bones, and other relics, most clearly of the Roman period.

“ Antiquaries had formed various opinions as to the design and use of these pits; some regarding them as intended for wells; others as mere rubbish holes. To both of these suggestions, Mr. Diamond, in the article in question, raised, as it then appeared to me, substantial objections, and maintained that their origin was sepulchral. Mr. Diamond's arguments in favour of this explanation will be found at length, and it will be only necessary to show, beyond a doubt, that this was one of the modes of interment practised by the Romans, not only in the provinces, but also near their capital. Bartoli, in his *Antichi Sepolcri*, gives a view of a Roman

sepulchre or columbarium, the entrance of which, at least, is formed in a manner similar to those at Ewell. I exhibit with this a rude sketch from the engraving of Bartoli. He informs us that the tomb was cut in the cliff, seventeen yards deep, at the eastern base of the Aventine Mount. It was found in the year 1692. The steps descending into it are shown on the plan, and are connected with the corridor, which goes exteriorly round the chamber, and ends in a rather larger site, in the midst of which is a well nearly six yards deep. The room is stuccoed, and the three niches for the *ollæ* are painted light blue; in the middle of the pavement was a large slab of travertine stone, with a square plate of metal let into the centre, and weighing sixty-three pounds, confined in a leaden frame weighing thirty-three pounds. On the surface of this plate there was a great unevenness as if there had been a bolt or some such contrivance. The sketch exhibits :—

1. Opening from the sepulchre up to the summit of the cliff, with holes on each side for resting the hands and feet in going up and down.

2. Ingress to another similar place, half ruined and filled up.

“ I offer no apology for calling the attention of our English antiquaries to this singular description of sepulchre, since it may some day lead to discoveries in this country, and suggest for the future a thorough examination of the localities in which such pits as those at Ewell are found.

“ The anxiety which has existed, and indeed still exists, among all nations of the world to protect the remains of their dead from desecration, is manifest in many sepulchral inscriptions of the Roman period; and these pits seem peculiarly adapted to effect that object. It is very probable that the entrances to this description of sepulchre were carefully closed, and perhaps concealed from all but members of the family or their immediate friends; and thus many places of interment in this and other countries remain to this day undiscovered. Were it not for the existence of the sepulchre in the Aventine Mount, we might be led to regard these pits as peculiar to the Roman provinces, on account of their affording additional security to the remains of the dead; but we know from the engravings of Bartoli that this cannot have been the case, and are therefore left to conclude that they may have been adopted wherever the Romans happened to be located.”

The Secretary then read the conclusion of Mr. Bruce's paper on the trial of William Earl of Gowrie. The portion of the paper now read contained the new papers communicated by Mr. Bruce. The first was an account of certain devices said to have been used by the Earl of Arran to entrap the Earl of Gowrie into writing a letter to the King in which he should confess himself to have been party to a treasonable conspiracy. The second and third were accounts of Gowrie's trial. Mr. Bruce, in conclusion, adduced reasons for considering that the first paper was not to be depended upon for accuracy, and summed up by a statement of the various points which he considered proved, and which rendered it probable that revenge for the death of the Earl of Gowrie was one of the motives of the Gowrie conspirators.

The author observes, that there are discrepancies between these documents which induce him to believe that they are of very different historical values; and he sees “ no reason to entertain any doubt of the substantial accuracy of the second and third. They are plain unvarnished narratives of incidents terrible in themselves and humiliating to human nature, but not inconsistent with the practices of the period; and borne out by many dark transactions in the legal annals of this country as well as of Scotland. The third abounds, also, in those little touches of minute observation which indicate, infallibly, that the writer was really present at the scenes which he describes; and that not only at the trial, which he himself states, but also at the execution. For example, he tells us, that Gowrie, when he addressed the people from the scaffold,

was standing 'with his cloak about him;' it will be remembered that it was eight o'clock in the evening of a spring day in a northern climate. Again, he mentions that there was 'a little pausing' on the part of Gowrie, after he came on the scaffold, and before he began to speak; and again, that 'smilingly' he put his head under the axe. These and similar circumstantial details furnish, in a narrative of this kind, almost indisputable proof of actual presence, and afford a strong presumption against the supposition that anything of importance escaped the notice of such a minute observer."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President then gave the usual notice, from the Chair, a second time, that on Monday the 23rd of April the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held. And he further announced that the ordinary meeting of the Society was now adjourned to Thursday, May 3.

ERRATA.

Page 190, l. 13, for Mons. *Greinblot*, read *Grimblot*.
 298, l. 13, for *Box Hill*, read *Leith Hill*.

NOTE.

The following Statement was omitted to be printed in the Proceedings of Thursday, 6th of April, 1848, page 256, where it should have preceded the Auditors' Report for the remainder of the year 1847.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS FROM 1 JAN. TO 23 APRIL, 1847.

We, the Auditors appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London on the 11th of February, 1847, to audit the Accounts of their Treasurer for the year 1846, and to continue the examination of the Treasurer's Accounts to the day of his notified resignation, viz. 23rd of April, 1847, having examined the said Accounts from the 1st of January to the said 23rd of April, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Disbursements.</i>			
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance of last Year's Account	-	59 17 2	To Artists and in Publications by the Society	210	19	0
By 8 Annual (Old) Subscriptions for 1846, at £2 2s.	-	16 16 0	For the Publication of Layamon's Chronicle	176	17	0
By 62 Annual Subscriptions for 1846, at £4 4s	260	8 0	For Taxes	-	6 8 4	
By portion of Subscription, Mr. Vaux	-	3 3 0	For Salaries	-	119 12 0	
By 4 Subscriptions in advance for 1847	-	16 16 0	For Assistance in arranging the Library	-	46 11 0	
		297 3 0	For Tradesmen's Bills in House Expenses	-	83 5 11	
By Arrears of Subscriptions for 1845	-	38 17 0	For Insurance	-	13 11 0	
By Admission of 7 Members	-	58 16 0	For Solicitor's Bill	-	23 10 0	
By 3 Compositions	-	126 0 0	For Bookbinding	-	20 18 8	
By Dividend on £5,900 Three-per-Cent. Consols, due 5th January	88	10 0	For Stationery and Circulars	-	16 19 9	
Income Tax	-	2 11 7	For Parcels, Postage, and Petty Cash	-	10 17 5	
		85 18 5	For Porter's Livery	-	5 10 0	
By Sale of £800 Stock at 91½	730	0 0	Repaid Treasurer the advance made by him in November, 1846	-	307 18 7	
Expenses	-	2 1 6				1,042 18 8
		727 18 6	Balance			336 16 5
By Sale of Old Library Table	-	5 5 0				1,399 15 1
		£1399 15 1				

Examined and approved by us
OCTAVIUS MORGAN.
CHAS. GEO. YOUNG, Garter.
PETER LEVESQUE.

April 21, 1847.



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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

VOL. II.





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No. 18.

Monday, April 23rd, 1849. (*Anniversary.*)

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read. After which the President made the following address to the Members:—

“In undertaking for the first time in this Society to deliver an Anniversary Address, I must acknowledge that I have not adopted that change without some feelings of doubt and hesitation. It certainly has seemed to me that at some periods, and in some Societies, the practice has been apt to dwindle into an indiscriminate system of panegyric on all persons and all objects in any way connected with those Societies. Yet on the other hand it is no doubt a natural and becoming wish that the principal transactions or events in any Society should be made known to its Members at regular intervals by Addresses from the Chair. Such is also, perhaps, the most respectful, and therefore the most proper, mode for affording such information to the Society as they may desire to receive. And so long as that duty shall be entrusted to my hands, it will be my anxious desire to avoid the defects which in many other cases have been found objections to the system—to give praise only when I do believe that praise is due—and thus to give weight and value, so far as any words of mine can have weight or value, to whatever commendations are actually bestowed.

“I do not fear, however, that I shall be thought by any one to deviate in the slightest degree from the resolution which I have just laid down, if I express the warm and grateful sense which I, and I am persuaded you also, entertain of the munificent donations which we have in the course of the last year received. I allude more especially to the valuable collection of Ithacan antiquities which we owe to the kindness of Dr. Lee, and to that curious old clock which Mr. Vulliamy has presented to us. Let us be allowed to indulge the hope that these generous gifts may be advantageous to us, not merely in themselves, but in the example which they hold out to others. Other persons, also, I trust, may be inclined to remember the especial fitness of this Society, permanent as it is in its position—incorporated as it has been by Royal Charter—for the reception and preservation of any objects of antiquarian interest. Nor can the new and excellent arrangement of such objects as we already possess, an

arrangement which we owe to the unwearied care and sound judgment of our Director, Captain Smyth, fail to be observed with satisfaction.

"Since the announcement made to the Society at their last Anniversary, and up to the 5th of April in the present year, the following Fellows have withdrawn from the Society :

Tho. Abbot Green, Esq.

The Rev. Samuel Fox.

Charles Lock Eastlake, Esq.

The Rev. Thomas Halford.

The Rev. George Griffin Stonestreet.

"Within the same period—namely, from the last Anniversary up to the 5th of April last—the following Fellows are deceased :

William Ashby Ashby, Esq.

Benjamin Barnard, Esq.

Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq.

John Lord Carteret.

John Comport, Esq.

Enosh Durant, Esq.

Sir Robert D. H. Elphinston, Bart.

Henry Jeremy, Esq.

William Horton Lloyd, Esq.

Francis Martin, Esq. *Clarenceux*.

Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H.

William Henry Miller, Esq.

Woodbine Parish, Esq.

Chas. F. Pearce, Esq.

The Rev. Robt. Norgrove Pemberton.

William Pilkington, Esq.

William Robinson, Esq. LL.D.

William Henry Rosser, Esq.

Thomas Smith, Esq.

John Spencer Smythe, Esq.

The Rev. Thomas Streatfeild.

Charles Chetwynd Earl Talbot.

Col. James Wilson.

"Of these names, taking them in their alphabetical order :

"Mr. Barnwell was an excellent Mathematician ; a man very general in his learning ; and during many years an able and valuable officer of the British Museum.

"Francis Martin, Esq. *Clarenceux*, communicated to the *Archæologia* some Remarks upon an ancient Seal Ring, and a Charter of Charles VI. of France, elucidating the origin of the Tressure of Scotland. See the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIII. p. 387—392.

"Few names connected with the Society, or with British Antiquities in general, deserve more honourable commemoration than that of Sir Samuel Meyrick. His Communications printed in the *Archæologia* between Volumes XVIII. and XXIII. amount to sixteen in number. Some of the most important are those, the compilation of which prepared him for his larger Works on the History of Ancient Armour. The Papers I allude to are :

"1. His Observations on the Body-Armour antiently worn in England. Vol. XIX. p. 120—145.

"2. On the Military Garments antiently worn in England. Vol. XIX. p. 209—240.

"3. On the Lorica Catena of the Romans. Vol. XIX. p. 336—352.

"4. Remarks on the antient Mode of putting on Armour. Vol. XX. p. 496—514.

"5. Observations on the History of Hand Fire-Arms, and their Appurtenances. Vol. XXII. p. 59—105.

"6. A Description of the Engravings on a German Suit of Armour, made for King Henry VIII. in the Tower of London. With fifteen Plates. Vol. XXII. p. 106—113.

"Sir Samuel Meyrick's published works are the following :

"A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of

Charles II. ; with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages. In three volumes. By S. R. Meyrick.' Folio, Lond. 1824.

“ ‘Engraved Illustrations of antient Armour from the Collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire From the Drawings, and with the Descriptions of Dr. Meyrick, by Joseph Skelton, F.S.A.’ 2 vols. folio, Lond. 1830.

“ ‘Specimens of Antient Furniture, drawn from existing Authorities, by Henry Shaw, F.S.A. with Descriptions by Sir S. R. Meyrick.’ Folio, Lond. 1836.

“Sir Samuel had, as is well known, formed with much care and cost a most valuable collection of ancient armour at his seat of Goodrich Court in Herefordshire, and on the whole there are few of its members whom the Society—considering both his attainments and its objects—would have had greater reason to regret.

“William Robinson, Esq. LL.D. was during many years a county Magistrate of Middlesex. He never communicated any Memoir to the Society, but he published a very useful Magistrate's Manual, and he was the author of several Parochial Histories, published in succession, of the parishes of Stoke-Newington, Edmonton, Tottenham, Enfield, and Hackney.

“With the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild I was myself acquainted, his country residence, Chart's Edge, near Westerham, being only a few miles distant from my own. He was an excellent antiquary, well versed especially in all the records and memorials of his native county of Kent. Of that county he had indeed designed a history, which could not have failed to be very far superior to the work of Hasted on the same subject; as may be clearly seen from the “*Excerpta Cantiana*” which Mr. Streatfeild caused to be printed and circulated as a Prospectus of his intended undertaking. It is deeply to be regretted that severe indisposition with which he was afflicted during the latter years of his life disabled him from carrying any further his meritorious project, or from using the large and valuable collections which he had during a long period been gathering for its execution.

“Within the same space of time the Elections have been as follow :

Thomas Pryer, Esq.
George Milner, Esq.
Charles Bridger, Esq.
John Whichcord, Jun. Esq.
Col. William Bolden Dundas.

Robert Mylne, Esq.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Thomas Hughes, Esq.
Charles Reed, Esq.

“You will, I am convinced, have seen as I have with especial gratification, the honour which His Grace the present Primate, in conformity with the example of his predecessors, has done us in becoming a Member of our Society.

“The present state of the Society's Finances has been fully laid before you in the Reports of this year's Auditors, and on the most deliberate consideration I must say that this state of your Finance appears to me highly gratifying and satisfactory. Our Balance in the Treasurer's hands which at Christmas 1846 was only 59*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, rose to 347*l.* at Christmas 1847, and to 891*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at Christmas 1848. For this progressive advance in prosperity you are in no small degree be-

holden to the exertions of your most meritorious Finance Committee, and to those "able and zealous" services, which, in your Vote of Thanks of the 29th of last month, you justly acknowledged in your late Treasurer John Payne Collier, Esq. For my own part I can truly say that I should have felt the utmost pain and reluctance in foregoing the future assistance of Mr. Collier in the office of Treasurer were it not that I look forward to his active co-operation in another sphere of this Society, and did I not entertain high respect and entire confidence towards that gentleman whom the Council and I have recommended to your choice to supply the vacant post of Treasurer on the present occasion.

"At the same time it is only just towards any future Treasurer to state that next year it is probable that the account of Messrs. Nichols for printing will be very considerably higher than it was last year, since it will include the expense of bringing out a new volume of the *Archæologia*.

"In conclusion, I should desire to offer my congratulations on our harmonious progress during the past year, on the almost entire absence, so far as I have observed, of those differences which have been a source of much regret at former periods, and which if continued could not have failed to injure and depress the best interests of this Society. I refer to them on this occasion with no view I am sure of rekindling strife, which I hope has passed away, nor of imputing blame to any party or any person whatever; my object is merely to express my confident expectation that all Members of this Society in their several posts may feel the importance of devoting our thoughts and energies as Members to those objects only of Antiquarian Science for which only we were associated, and by which only we can continue to obtain or to deserve the public approbation.

"I trust that all Members may be especially impressed with the determination of using judiciously and never abusing the new privilege which a change in our practice has recently sanctioned, the privilege namely of not merely hearing the appointed papers read, but of making verbal comments and raising discussions upon them. That privilege, if judiciously used, will undoubtedly aid, as it was designed to do, in the elucidation of dark or controverted points, but it is equally obvious that it is capable of being mis-applied to irrelevant discussion or oratorical display. It will be at all times the bounden duty of the Chair to confine such discussions to the subjects which are actually before us, and also within the limits of literary argument. But more, much more, will ever depend on the good feeling and mutual forbearance of the Members themselves. I offer these remarks in no degree as any reflection on the past, but solely as my earnest counsel for the future, and I can assure you that you will do me no more than justice in believing that I have no other object here than to promote so far as I am able the welfare and prosperity of that distinguished Society which has now three times already honoured me by its choice, and placed me in its Chair."

On the motion of Henry Hallam, Esq. seconded by Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. the thanks of the Society were voted to his Lordship for his Address, with a request that he would allow it to be printed.

The President then proceeded to nominate, and Frederick Ouvry, Esq. and W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. being thereby appointed, Scrutators, one of the Secretaries marked down the names of the several Members as they

gave in their lists on the Ballot for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing.

On examining the Lists after the Ballot, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly : viz.

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Viscount Mahon, *President*.
Henry Hallam, Esq. *V.P.*
Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. *V.P.*
Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*
John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*
John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.
Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F. *Director*.
Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary*.
J. Y. Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.
Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.
Thomas Wright, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Beriah Botfield, Esq.
Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. M.D.
Sir Fortunatus Dwarries.
Francis Earl of Ellesmere.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
John Thomas Lord Redesdale.
William Salt, Esq.
Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
Sir George Staunton, Bart. M.P.
Sir Charles George Young, *Garter*.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their attention and trouble on this occasion.

It was then announced from the Chair that the first portion of the 33d Volume of the *Archæologia* was finished, and would be ready for delivery in a few days : it was also announced that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, May 3d, at the usual hour.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom ; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thursday, May 3, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last two Meetings were read and confirmed.

The Rev. William Henry Jones, incumbent of Saint James's, Curtain Road, and Mr. Charles Reed, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were duly admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Editor	The Athenæum for April, 1849.
From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. .	Tradesmen's Tokens, struck in London during the 17th Century. 8vo. 1849.
From the Council of the Camden Society	Certain Considerations upon the Government of England, by Sir Roger Twysden, Knt. and Bart. edited by John M. Kemble, Esq. 4to. Lond. 1849.
From Sir George Staunton, Bt.	His Tract entitled An Enquiry into the proper mode of rendering the word 'God' in the Chinese language. 8vo. 1849.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. . .	The Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1849.

From George Godwin, Esq. .	The Builder, vol. VII. Pt. IV.
From Apsley Pellatt, Esq. .	Curiosities of Glass Making. 4to. 1849.
From Beriah Botfield, Esq. .	Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England. 8vo. 1849.
From the Carpenters' Company	Their History, by Edward Basil Jupp. 8vo. 1849.
From Thomas Lott, Esq. .	A general plan of the public Sewers of London, and its Liberties. 1849.

The Dean of Hereford exhibited to the Society some ancient instruments, seven in number, all of the same size, but with different wards, said to be the Keys of the Ancient Gates of the Close of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Thomas Windus, Esq. exhibited a bronze Model of Trajan's Column at Rome, believed to have been executed about a century ago. It was formerly in the collection of Henry Constantine Jennings, Esq. Mr. Windus accompanied this exhibition with a short comment of his own upon the sculptures which adorn the Column.

A Communication was then read by John Yonge Akerman, Secretary, on the condition of Britain from the first descent of Cæsar to the arrival of Plautius in the reign of Claudius. Mr. Akerman commences by reviewing the historical evidence of the state of Britain during the period in question, remarking on the few monuments remaining to the present time, and tracing the progress of civilization as indicated by the weapons, implements, &c. used by the primitive inhabitants. Both the *metal* and the form of these objects he considers exotic, the former having been imported, as shewn by Cæsar, and the shape of the swords being derived from those of the Greeks, whose colonies in Massilia, Antipolis, Avenio, &c. spread civilization throughout western Europe. These swords had been styled "Punic-shaped swords" by some antiquaries, but the term was not admissible. There was no *monumental* evidence of the commerce of Tyre or Carthage with the shores of Britain or Hibernia, but abundant evidence of the traffic of those cities with Spain, and of this the coins of Gades, of Sex, and of Malaca, were alone sufficient. Mr. Akerman then proceeded to notice the coins found from time to time in the counties immediately north and south of the Thames. These he supposes to have been the currency of petty princes, set up and supported by the Romans, according to their wonted policy, by which, according to Tacitus, they made even tributary kings the instruments of servitude. The finding of the coins was marked on a map of Roman Britain, which accompanied this communication. The writer's deductions were as follows: 1. That, shortly after the Roman Invasion, tributary Kings ruled in Britain. 2. That these Kings, however constituted, were in the Roman interest, and that their rule was for the most part confined to the countries of the Cantii and the Regni. 3. That there were probably three or four Kings ruling collaterally in the south of Britain at one time. 4. That, while the southern part of the island was thus ruled by tributary Kings, other portions were in a state of comparative independence. 5. That an attempt to render the provinces north of the Thames more subservient to the Roman power succeeded only for a time, and that the death of Cunobeline was the signal of revolt in Britain. 6. That Plautius found but feeble resistance in the southern

part of the island on account of the Roman interest prevailing there: and 7. That the coming of Plautius led to the subjugation of Britain, and the suppression of hereditary rule in the island.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 10, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President proposed for election into the Society the Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society, who as a Peer of the Realm was entitled to have his election proceeded upon immediately; whereupon the ballot having been taken, his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned:—

From J. O. Halliwell, Esq.	An Enquiry into the nature of the numerical contractions found in a passage in the Abacus, with notes on early Calendars. 12mo. 1839. On the Character of Sir John Falstaff. 12mo. 1841. Some account of the Vernon Manuscript. 8vo. 1848.—And An historical Sketch of the Provincial Dialects of England. 12mo. 1847.
From the Archæological Institute	Their Journal. No. 21.
From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North	Their Bulletin (Antiquarisk Tidsskrift) 1845.— And their Memoirs, 1844.
From the Academy of Sciences at Rouen	Their Précis analitique des Travaux pendant l'année 1842.
From the Society of Antiquaries of the West	Their Bulletin 1 ^r 3 ^e and 4 ^e Trimestre de 1849.

The Hon. Charles Hardinge exhibited to the Society three drawings made by himself in India and Egypt. 1. A View of the Koolub Minar near Delhi, supposed to be one of the highest pillars in the world—250 feet in height. It was built in the reign of Koolub Ulldim, one of the Slave Kings of the Dynasty which reigned at Delhi about the year 1200. It was finished in the reign of Al-tapsh, who succeeded Koolub on the throne. The most curious peculiarity of the structure of this Temple is that the characters in the interior are Hindu, from which it has been inferred that it was originally built by the Hindoos, although on the exterior of the Temple are inscribed texts from the Khoran. These it has been assumed have been added at a period subsequent to the Mogul invasion of Ghengis Khan, which took place about 1250. 2. A Temple and Obelisk at Luxor near Thebes. The sister Obelisk is that which stands in the Place de la Concorde at Paris. 3. The Temple at Denderah, near Thebes, built by the Ptolemies about 250 B.C. The prin-

cial feature of this Temple is the porch, on which there is an inscription dedicating it to the Emperor Tiberius, in whose reign great additions were made to it. Its length is 240 feet.

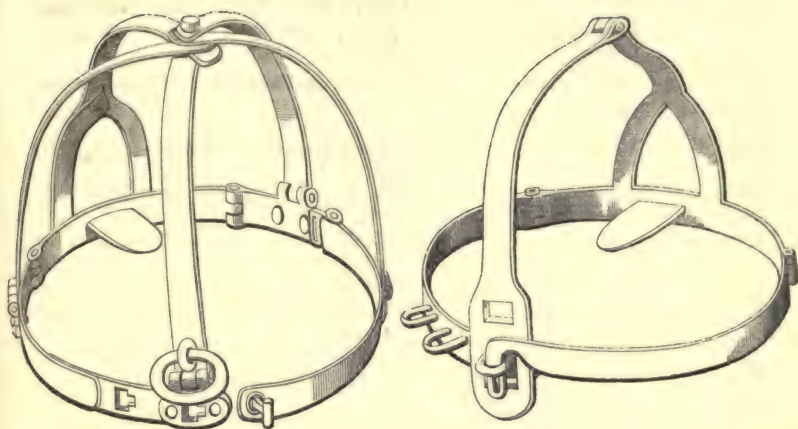
A short communication was read from Lewis H. I. Tonna, Esq. addressed to Capt. William Henry Smyth as Vice-President of the United Service Institution, accompanying the exhibition of a musical instrument in terra-cotta, brought with many other articles of Greek pottery from the islands of Milo and Egina, and presented to the United Service Institution, by Commander Copeland, R.N. In shape this instrument is not altogether unlike a tortoise, or it might be compared to a bird; its length about three inches, in breadth about two; the material a very hard unglazed baked earth. On the upper surface four stops; and on the other side a vent and two small bosses. Mr. Tonna having described it as producing correct notes, towards the close of his paper detailed the result of his consideration of its scale.

A Letter from Richard Greene, Esq. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, accompanying the exhibition of some instruments called "Bridles for Scolds," resembling cages. The tallest is still preserved as an appendage to the ancient Manor House of Hamstall Ridware, in the county of Stafford, a possession of Lord Leigh and his ancestors for several generations, and has been heretofore described by Shaw in his History of Staffordshire. It is made of narrow thin plates, opening in two equal parts with vacancies for the nose and eyes, and, when locked, a circular flat piece of iron projects into the mouth of the wearer, so as to insure dumbness. The smaller belongs to the Town Council of the City of Lichfield, and is believed to be the same which Shaw refers to as formerly preserved in Mr. Greene's grandfather's museum.



Mr. Greene, having heard that another of these instruments is preserved at Beaudesert, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey, and finding that Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, mentions two others as existing in his time at Newcastle and at Walsall, infers that such mode of punishment for scolds was once peculiar to Staffordshire.*

* These must have afforded the patterns for the inhuman gags afterwards made for the Negroes in the West Indies.—*Dir.*



Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications. The Secretary then read "Observations upon the Capture of the great Carrack in 1592, in a letter addressed to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, by Wm. Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A." The author observes—"Some documents relating to this memorable capture, and the plunder and disposition of the contents of the ship, have lately been brought under my notice, and it has occurred to me that the Society of Antiquaries may not think an incident which is connected with so many great names, and which led, however indirectly, to such remarkable results, unworthy of receiving some share of their attention." The capture was effected by an expedition planned by Sir Walter Raleigh: Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Hawkins, and some of the principal merchants of London, being partners in the adventure—her majesty taking care, Mr. Drake remarks, "to secure to herself a lion's share of the benefit of the risk." The outfit was principally by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir John Hawkins;—the actual taking of the vessel was the work of Sir John Burgh, or Burrowes, aided by a fleet of ships belonging to the Earl of Cumberland. The prize was the largest that had ever been brought to the shores of England; and last, and most important of all, the contents of this magnificent prize first exhibited to the eyes of Englishmen in their own country a ship-load of treasures from the East; and stimulated, if it did not even lay the foundation of, that direct traffic with the Indies, which has since formed so important a feature in the commercial history of England. The dimensions of this carrack, according to Hakluyt, were—length over all 165 feet, extreme breadth 46 feet 10 inches, and length of keel for tonnage 100 feet: her draught of water when laden at Cochin was 31 feet, but on her arrival at Dartmouth only 26 feet, "being lightened in her voyage by divers means some 5 foote."

A part of this communication having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future evening.

Thursday, May 17th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From George Godwin, Esq.	. . . Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval. Pt. I. folio.
From J. H. Parker, Esq.	. . . A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry. 8vo. 1847.
From the same . . . . .	. . . The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. Pt. II. Berks. 8vo. 1849.
From Dawson Turner, Esq.	. . . Original Papers of the Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society. Pts. I. II. III. IV. Vol. I., and Pts. I. II. III. Vol. II.
From the Committee of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute	. . . Their Proceedings, Nos. I. and II.

The Rev. William Grant exhibited the following rubbings from Monumental Brasses :—

1. Alianora de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, from St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Date 1399.
2. Abbot John Estney, from Westminster Abbey. A.D. 1498.
3. Sir Humphrey Stanley, St. Nicholas Chapel, Westminster Abbey.
4. Sir Robert de Setvans, St. Mary's, Chartham, Kent. Date 1306.
5. Robert Sheffelde, priest, from St. Mary's, Chartham, Kent. Date 1508.
6. Jane Cucas, from the same church. Date 1530.
7. The figure of a priest, from Monkton Church, Kent. Date unknown.

Thomas Clayter, Esq. exhibited to the Society the picture already described in the tenth number of the Society's Proceedings, representing the life, death, and funeral of Sir Henry Unton, ambassador leiger of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1596.

A paper was next read from W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. entitled "Notes on Coronals of Roses as Badges of Honour," accompanied by a coloured sketch from the monumental figure of the poet Gower in the church of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, whose head is adorned with one of them.

Mr. Thoms's attention to this subject was first drawn by a passage in Caxton's "Reynard the Fox," which he was at that time editing for the Percy Society, and in which it is said "the King gaf to him a garland of roses, which he must always were on his head." The chaplet round the head of Gower instantly occurred to his remembrance, as well as Stowe's allusion to that peculiarity in the poet's costume. Stowe however, in describing the monument, merely says in his text, "On his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses," adding in a marginal note, "John Gower was no knight, neither had he any garland of ivie and roses, but a chaplet of four roses only." He gives no illustration of the origin of such chaplets.

The information which Mr. Thoms was disappointed in gleaning from Stowe as to the meaning of these garlands, he was therefore obliged to

seek from other sources. His next step was to consult the various texts of the romance of Reynard, with the view of ascertaining whether the passage in question was a literal translation of Caxton's original, or whether in this, as in some other instances, Caxton had so altered the Flemish as to picture more truly the manners of his own time and country. On reference, however, to the Flemish versions, mention will be found of a similar garland; but, while in the prose it is spoken of as a *garland of violets* only, it is described in the metrical Renaert, which is the older form of the story, as being composed of roses and *violets*. On the other hand, the old Low German poem, commonly attributed to Alkmar, describes the fox as being rewarded "with the red hat of a doctor and a golden buckle!" Taking all these points into consideration, it seemed to Mr. Thoms that there existed very sufficient grounds for concluding that these coronals or garlands of roses were really, at least in England, what Caxton makes them to be, badges of royal favour, and consequently that Gower received the one which on his tomb he is represented as wearing, as a mark of regard and esteem from his royal patron. Having noticed the monumental effigy of Charles Comte d'Estampes, in Mr. Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*, in which that nobleman is represented as having his head adorned with a similar chaplet, and referred to Thynne's animadversions upon Speght's edition of Chaucer, in which John of Gaunt is mentioned as pictured in such a chaplet, and remarked that such a one was given by Edward the Third to Eustace Rybemonte,—these and other instances corroborated Mr. Thoms still further that such garlands were worn by esquires as well as knights and persons of a higher degree, and were rather badges of royal favour than emblems of particular rank.

Having quoted the legend as to the origin of the name of the Rosenkrantz family, as derived from the circumstance of Erik the founder of it receiving a garland of roses from the Pope, Mr. Thoms deviates into the subject of the *golden rose*, annually blessed by the supreme pontiff, and in former times bestowed upon sovereigns who defended the Church, promising, at no distant time, to lay the materials he has collected on this subject before the Society.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications; and the Secretary then read a further portion of Mr. Drake's observations upon the capture of the "Great Carrack" in 1592. The author discusses the merits of the officers engaged, and observes, "Whatever the merits were, it is clear that the Earl of Cumberland was at a considerable disadvantage, inasmuch as, if he had been admitted as the *taker*, the Queen's profits would have been seriously affected; but that he had some substantial claim is evident from the fact that he was subsequently awarded a sum of 18,000*l.* on account of the profit of the prize." Besides the actual cargo of the carrack, which consisted of spices, rice, silk, and calicoes, there was on board an infinite variety of costly articles of jewellery, plate, and china. As soon as she was taken a general pillage ensued. Every officer and man in the whole fleet betook himself to secure whatever he could for himself. As in the case of a town taken by storm, the Madre de Dios was for a time given up to what was considered by the crews of the victorious ships their rightful pillage. So eager indeed were the men after plunder, that they were nearly losing all

by their negligence. It was evening before the prize was taken, and each man, says Purchas, lighted a candle to seek for spoil ; by accident a cabin was fired, in which were 600 cartridges of powder, and but for the presence of mind of Captain Norton and some of the men, this carrack would have shared the same fate as the Santa Cruz. As may readily be supposed, disputes and contentions arose amongst the captors, which however Sir John Burgh put an end to, by taking possession in the Queen's name of the vessel, and so much of its contents as had not been made away with.

The second portion of Mr. Drake's Communication having been read, the conclusion was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, May 24th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned : viz.—

By Lieut. Shaw . . .	A Visit to the United Service Institution in 1849.
By John Martin, Esq. . .	His Four Essays on Metropolitan Improvements, and his Plan for Ventilating Coal Mines.

A Note was read from John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, to Sir Henry Ellis, dated May 9th, 1849, upon the East Wickham example of the Crown Badge. Mr. Bruce says, " With reference to the Crown Badge, as exhibited in the Brass presented to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Diamond, I have to inform you that I have been favoured by Mr. Williams, F.S.A. and Mr. Gwyn, with an inspection of a rubbing of the Brass thought to be similar, at East Wickham in Kent. That Brass is to the memory of ' William Young, late Yeoman of the Garde, whiche William decessed the xxx day of January, a°. 1568.' The inspection of this rubbing exhibits a distinction between the badge here represented and that in Mr. Diamond's Brass. In the instance at East Wickham the badge is a full-blown rose, surmounted by a crown, and is embroidered in the middle of the breast of the wearer's coat or tunic. This is the badge still worn by the Yeomen of the Guard, and is similar to the example at Shottesbrooke in Berks, but it differs essentially from that on Mr. Diamond's Brass. There the badge is not a rose and crown, but simply a royal crown placed on the left breast. The top of it rises above the level of the shoulder, and it has the appearance of being a representation of a metal badge attached to the wearer's outer garment. The meaning of this badge is therefore still uncertain. If any member of the Society can give an account of the crown badges on the Brasses at Winkfield in Berks and Slapton in Bucks it will be esteemed a great favour."

The Secretary then read the continuation and conclusion of Mr. Drake's Memoir on the Capture of the Madre de Dios. In this portion the author shows the discussions which followed the arrival of the great prize in England, and the examinations which took place as to the plunder she had undergone. Suspicion of having become possessed of large quantities of the pillaged goods seems to have attached specially to Captain Crosse, who commanded the Queen's ship the Foresight, and

Captain Norton, the commander of the *Tiger*, belonging to the Earl of Cumberland. Sir John Burrows was also accused of having obtained large quantities of jewels, amber, musk, and precious stones. The *Fore-sight* arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on 5th Sept. 1592, but she does not appear to have been searched until the 10th, by which time the principal part of the pillage had been removed. The *Tiger* was strictly examined by the Commissioners, but "with no good effect;" and nothing followed the search of Sir John Burrows's property, the Commissioners remarking that if he retained any ill-gotten goods he "hath much to answer to God, for deeper vowes, nor othes, cannot be exacted from any person." Sir John Hawkins was very anxious to prove that his ship, the *Dainty*, had not taken any part in the plunder. In writing to Lord Burghley from Deptford, he stated his intention of subjecting his vessel to the strictest search, as he would not "reserve the worthe of a peny, but that yt should come to the stock, as is reson." The captain of the *Dainty*, however, apparently had not the same views as his master, and a detailed state of his case follows. The actual value of the prize appears to have been £141,200, about one quarter of what had been at first computed.

The reading of Mr. Drake's paper was followed by "Observations relative to a Charter of Pardon granted under the Great Seal (12 *Cha. II.*) to Richard Beke of Haddenham, in the county of Buckingham, Esq^r : in a letter from Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph.D. F.S.A. to John Lee, LL.D. &c." communicated by Dr. Lee. In Noble's "Memoir of the Protectoral House of Cromwell" Richard Beke is described as being descended from an ancient and knightly family in Buckinghamshire; but Dr. Beke shows that his connection with that county did not commence till towards the end of the sixteenth century. Richard Beke, of Erleigh White-knights in Berkshire, was chief equerry to Queen Elizabeth, from whom, in 1570, in consideration of his faithful services, he received a grant by letters patent of the site and mansion of the manor of Haddenham, in the county of Buckingham. Richard Beke, the subject of the "Observations," was born at Haddenham in September 1630, and was early in the military service of the Commonwealth, where he seems to have acquired great favour with Cromwell, for, on the 7th of February 1655, he was married to Louisa Whetstone, a niece of the Protector; he holding then the rank of a major in the army, and being a member of parliament for Coventry. This union was solemnized in great form at Whitehall, "in presence of his highnes the Lord Protector, the Lord President, Lord Deputy of Ireland, (*Edmund Sheffield*) Earl of Mulgrave, and many others." Oliver's regard for Beke seems to have been continued by his highness Richard, who made him Colonel of his Life-Guards, and knighted him. This ceremony was performed at Whitehall on the 6th of December, 1658, Sir Richard Beke being apparently the last person on whom knighthood was conferred previously to the Restoration. On the re-establishment of royalty Colonel Beke was content to drop his recently acquired title; and, as he was a partisan and near connection of the Cromwell family, and also allied by marriage to two other of the late King's judges—Jones and Lilburne, it is not surprising that the general act of indemnity and oblivion should have been deemed by him insufficient for his effectual protection, and that he should have applied for a special

pardon under the great seal. He "came again into favour," and represented Aylesbury, and afterwards Wendover, in parliament. In 1684 he married his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, and took up his residence at Dinton, in the neighbourhood.

The pardon thus obtained is the document in Dr. Lee's possession, and was placed on the Society's table. In its general provisions it follows the act of oblivion; only it goes into numerous particulars not provided for by the statute, and it is drawn up with an elaborateness and minuteness which would seem to have been intended to meet every possible case. It runs thus:—

"*Know ye*, therefore, that we of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, *have pardoned*, remitted, and released, and by these patents do pardon, remit, and release to Richard Beke, of Haddenham, in our county of Buckingham, Esquire, or by whatsoever name or surname, or addition of name or surname, office, or place the same Richard Beke be deemed, called, or named, or lately was deemed, called, or named, all and all manner treasons, crimes of lese majesty, levyings of war, rebellions and insurrections and conspiracies, and misprisions of the same treasons, crimes of lese majesty, levyings of war, rebellions and insurrections, and all and singular murders, and killings, and slayings of men *per insidias*, (in English 'by lying in waite,') by assault or of malice aforethought, homicides, felonies, robberies, burnings of houses, depredations piratical, offences, crimes, contempts, misdemeanours and transgressions, counselled, commanded, attempted, done, perpetrated or committed by the aforesaid Richard Beke before the 10th day of June last past," &c. &c.

Thanks were severally returned for these communications; and notice was given that, on account of the Whitsun holidays, the meetings of this Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, June 7th.

June 7th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents were announced to the Society, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From George Godwin, Esq. jun.	The Builder, Vol. VII. Part V.
From the Zoological Society .	Their Transactions.
From John Bowyer Nichols, Esq.	The Gentleman's Magazine for June 1849.
From Mons ^r de Gerville . .	Lettres sur la Communication entre les Deux Bretagnes. 8vo. 1848.
From Charles Frodsham, Esq.	His Tract on the Aneroid Barometer. 8vo. 1849.
From the Council of the Camden Society	Letters of Queen Elizabeth and James VIth of Scotland. Edited by John Bruce, Esq.
From Lord Lovelace, through the President,	Four Drawings in Outline of East Horseley Park, Surrey.

William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society an ancient Vessel of baked earth, found under the floor of a church in Sussex.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, to Sir Henry Ellis, dated Chelsea, 16th May, 1849, on certain Passages in the Life of Sir John Hawkins, Treasurer of the Navy and Treasurer of Ships in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Sir John Hawkins, it is observed,

was a keen reformer of the abuses which had even then crept into our royal dockyards, and much positive as well as inferential testimony is still obtainable as to the courses which he steered in accomplishing the desired ends. Captain Smyth then quotes from the Cottonian MSS. (Otho, E. ix.) an account of moneys received and expended by Hawkins, from the year 1578 to the end of 1588, from which a fair insight may be gained into at least one of the great branches of expenditure; and which also affords a scale for noting the pressure of political efferescence on the public purse.

The author subsequently proceeded to shew how, after the defeat of the arrogantly named Armada, though the country still remained in warfare, and though the exulting parliament actually doubled the subsidies in one supply, the disbursements were reined in and moderated. He then gives a tabular view of the receipts and disbursements of the navy throughout the several years from 1589 to 1594, observing, that in the last-named year the alliance, offensive and defensive, of Elizabeth with Henry the Fourth of France, seems to have re-opened the stream of expenditure; for the general charges were rapidly increasing when the great economist of the day, Sir John Hawkins, left his civil office to accept of active employment. As the knight was then between 75 and 80 years of age, and wealthy withal, people marvelled why he should thus have acted; but in the thought of redeeming his beloved son Richard, then a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards, he was induced to accept of a joint commission with Sir Francis Drake, on an expedition to the West Indies.

To our now millionized conceptions, Captain Smyth adds, the foregoing accompts appear to be in a very moderate ratio, and many of the charges for equipping and maintaining a national fleet seem to be actually trivial. After enumerating the number of officers and men of every degree, their pay and diet monies, the prices of materials for shipping, provisions, and various daily allowances as they stood in the 31st of Elizabeth, and thence drawing comparative deductions, Captain Smyth returns to the personal history of Sir John Hawkins, who he thinks has not received that attention from his biographers which the case demands. His early career was remarkable for bold daring; but the noted disaster at St. Juan de Ulloa may have damped his spirit of enterprise, for on his return he betook himself to the civil part of the service. Yet though this led him from the ocean expeditions to which he had been accustomed, it was not at all a bear-up from actual service, since the Comptrol of the Navy was then a post which usually comprised the command of a squadron for the protection of the Narrow Seas, as well as the superintendence of the building, repairing, manning, and victualling the royal ships. Thus his flag was flying on board the *Jesus* in 1587, when he fired a shot at the Spanish Admiral who came into Plymouth and omitted to pay the usual honours to the Queen of England's maritime supremacy. He also fought bravely in the following year against the Armada, in which momentous struggle he was the third in command, or Rear-Admiral, and had so hot a share in the danger and honour of that achievement as to be pointedly commended by the Queen, and deservedly knighted by her. But only two years afterwards, having ended an apologetic despatch to her Majesty, on the failure of his attempt to intercept the Spanish Plate fleet, with an

ill-applied scriptural allusion, she, with a characteristic burst, exclaimed, "God's death ! this fool went out a soldier, and is come home a divine !"

But there is still a graver charge against Hawkins, and one which weighs heavily upon his character in this nineteenth century ; for he is usually branded as the founder of the odious Slave Trade. Still, even here, a word of extenuation will not violate truth. He certainly adopted and followed up that line with signal vivacity, until his noted "Sorrowful Voiage" gave him a severe check : yet herein it seems that he was rather following the opinions and practice of his age, than suggesting or contriving anything absolutely new. It is well known that the Portuguese made descents on the coast of Africa a couple of centuries before the time of Hawkins, and carried off the wretched inhabitants into slavery under the religious pretext of fulfilling the sacred duty of converting the heathen : and the singular expedient of the otherwise benevolent Las Casas, for relieving the unhappy American Indians, by importing negroes from Africa, had been many years in full action. Still, though Hawkins had but little share in originating the truly disgraceful traffic, there is no denying that he was a slave-dealer and kidnapper, by whom it was both continued and extended ; and he was probably the first Englishman so engaged. After some more general observations, Captain Smyth adds, that, aided by his friend and companion in arms, the gallant Drake, he instituted that benevolent fund for the benefit of maimed and worn out mariners, called "The Chest," at Chatham ; and from this praiseworthy measure a plan was afforded upon which the still nobler institution at Greenwich was afterwards founded. Such merits must assuredly be placed to the credit side in balancing his character.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1849.

No. 19.

Thursday, June 14th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Dr. Jacob Grimm of Berlin having been suspended the limited time in the Meeting Room, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Mr. John Henry Parker of Oxford having also been suspended the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following Presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned :—

By the President	Description des Tombeaux de Bel-Air, près Cheseaux sur Lausanne. 4to. Lausanne, 1841.
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Coup d'œil sur les Publications de la Société
d'Histoire de la Suisse Romande. 8vo. Lau-
sanne, 1846.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, communicated to the Society the transcript of a Paper, from one of the volumes of Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. purchased for the British Museum at the sale at Stawberry Hill, relating to the visit of Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham to Madrid in 1623: Mr. Bruce observing that though it does not add a great deal to our previous knowledge derived from documents already in print, still as a contemporary narrative of unquestionable authenticity, preserved among the papers of a distinguished man, and containing some curious facts not elsewhere mentioned, it seemed worthy of being read to the Society. After describing the visit of Philip the Fourth to the Prince at Lord Bristoll's house, the writer says,—“Next day came out 3 decrees from the King, 1. that all men, notwithstanding the p'hhibition, should weare whatt they like whilst the Prince was in Spayne; 2. that all the Counsellis should, in theire order, goe kisse the Prince's hand, and after, to p'form whatsoever hee would co'mand them; 3. that all prisoners in Madrid, as well as old and new Castilla, should bee sett at liberty, a fewe for p'ticular debbts excepted. * * * The towne and people are full of ioye, wonderfully contented wth the Prince's coming, nott ever seene more for one of their owne kings. The publique cry in the streets is,

that God hath brought this Prince to vs to reioyce o^r hartes. Great feasts are proceeding, being commended all to the greatest princes in Spayne, and they have sent to call all the nobility and titulados to Madrid to assist them."

Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. four Dice found in a Vase taken from a Tomb discovered at Marseilles a short time since. These Dice are very curious from the circumstance of their being represented by the human figure, seated and with the arms "akimbo." The pips being thus placed : six on the back, five on the breast, four on the arms, three on the outside of the right thigh, two on the outside of the left thigh, and one on the top of the head. Mons. Comarmond, a French antiquary, informed Lord Albert Conyngham that he had once seen a figure similar to one of these in bronze, also found at Marseilles.



The Secretary then read a Letter from the Rev. Beale Poste, dated Bydews Place, near Maidstone, April 20th, 1849, addressed to Charles Roach Smith, Esq. entitled "Particulars relating to Charles Julius Bertram, the publisher of the work of Richard of Cirencester, 'De Situ Britanniae.'" Mr. Poste's communication includes certain inquiries which he sent to Copenhagen respecting Bertram, with Mr. J. J. A. Worsaae's reply, affording a few dates and some particulars of separate works of Bertram, but still leaving the main object of inquiry, the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester's treatise, in the same state of dispute in which it has ever been involved.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, June 21st, 1849.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. John Henry Parker, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Robert Reece, Esq. of Princess' Terrace, Albert Road, Regent's Park, and of Exeter College, Oxford, having hung up the limited time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned :—

From Lord Albert Conyngham .

Proceedings of the Archæological Society of Greece, Livraisons I. to V. Their Resumé, fasciculi 1 and 2.

From the President, Viscount
Mabon

Zeitschrift der Antiquarischer Gesellschaft in
Zürch, Drittes Heft. 4to.

From the Committee of the Guild-
hall Library

A Print after Corbould, "The Travellers."

A note from Lord Albert Conyngham to John Yonge Akerman, Secretary, was read, which, in addition to the notice of his Lordship's donation already announced, conveyed the following paragraph relating to the Archæological Society of Greece :—" Though unanimously elected an Honorary Member of that Society, I feel bound to express on this occasion, as I invariably expressed at Athens, my extreme regret that in its zeal for the discovery of objects of ancient art, and of inscriptions, the Society should be committing an error so fatal as to disfigure the Acropolis. In clearing its summit from the mould and rubbish that has accumulated there from a period long antecedent to the erection of the Parthenon, as they have not funds to enable them to cast away the rubbish, they tumble it down the sides of the rock, and are thus destroying the sharp bold outline that was one of its principal beauties. All those individuals to whom I pointed out the evident disfigurement of the Acropolis agreed in lamenting it; but in vain endeavoured to obtain that the mischief should be remedied, or at least not be increased."

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. exhibited to the Society a sketch by Mr. Waller of a fragment of Roman mural painting, found among the *débris* of a Roman villa in Suffolk Lane, which was cut through for the purpose of a sewer in autumn last; and also a fragment of Roman red ware, dug up in the city. The former in the possession of Mr. F. Blunt, of Streatham.

John Henry Parker, Esq. exhibited a drawing of the Paintings lately uncovered at the east end of the chancel of Treyford Church, in Sussex, of the early part of the thirteenth century. These patterns are particularly interesting as shewing the original decorations of the plays of the triplet on the east wall. Some of them are very well calculated for imitation; and the windows bear the Saviour and Évangélists.

A communication from Thomas Windus, Esq. was read upon the appropriation of two Busts in the Gallery of Sculptures in the British Museum, one evidently the head of a barbarian, which he referred to Cradok, otherwise Caractacus; the other a head ascribed to one of the Homeric heroes, which he referred to the Laöcoon.

A Letter from John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, to J. W. Thoms, Esq. was read, on the Worship of the Horse among the Celts. Having referred to Mr. Thoms's communication respecting the Berkshire White Horse, printed in the thirty-first volume of the *Archæologia*, and the facts therein mentioned, Mr. Bruce proceeds to quote the translation of a passage from an Irish MS. in the Egerton collection, a volume of Fairy Tales, which seems to furnish some little evidence of that peculiar worship (or at any event of what Tacitus terms the *præstigiæ equorum*) among the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Ireland. In the first of the Fairy Tales contained in this volume the worship of the Horse occurs parenthetically. "About the Holintide time," it says, "there always came a smooth sleeked Horse, awful and great, out of that hill, to his middle, and had speech, with a human voice, with any one, and would

give perfect knowledge and intelligence to every one who made inquiry at him of every thing that would befall him until that time next year. And they left gifts and offerings for him there, viz. at the rock, and the people continued in this faith until the coming of Patrick and the holy clergy." This illustration, Mr. Bruce observes, is so extremely slight that he should not have thought it worthy of notice if it were not that it furnishes the first faint trace, he believes, that has yet been found of the actual existence of the worship of the Horse in these islands. Its publication may attract attention to the subject, and bring to light such further proofs as may establish this fresh link of connection between our ancestors and the East, and prove that there was a day when even in Britain there were some who, in olden phrase, "put their trust in Horses."

The Secretary then read a Letter from Sir Henry Ellis, addressed to him, accompanying the exhibition of some impressions of seals, from matrices since presented to the British Museum by Lady Fellowes. The first, circular in form, of the size of a crown-piece, was the ancient seal of the Mayoralty of Lincoln. The second, of larger diameter, bearing the old arms of England in a lozenge, was the seal of the Port of London. Both of these were apparently of the time of Edward the First. The third, of large size and oval, was the seal of John, abbot of Abingdon, in Berkshire, circumscribed, SIGILLV' DNI JOH'IS ABBATIS ABENDONIE S D N PAPE COMMISSARII. The person to whom this seal refers is believed to have been John Sante, who received the temporalities of this monastery, Dec. 8, 1469. He was a Doctor in Divinity and Ambassador at the Court of Rome in the reigns of Edw. IV. and of Henry VII. He died Jan 6, 1495. The fourth impression was from the seal of Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, dated in the inscription 1601. And the fifth, a large circular seal of the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, bearing in its area a rude representation of the entrance into a fortified town. An outer circle bears the inscription SIGILLVM LIBERE CIVITATIS TVICEN; and in smaller type within the circle Q'E ARCHIEP'I COLON. It is the seal of Deutz or Duytz, opposite to Cologne, on the other side the Rhine, which, in Latin, is written *Duitium* and *Tuitium*.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications. The Vice-President then gave notice from the chair, that the Society's Library will be closed during the month of September, and that the Meetings of the Society were now adjourned to Thursday evening, November the 15th, at the usual hour.

Thursday, November 22nd, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the names of Persons, Societies, &c. from whom donations had been received during the recess, were read from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, September, and October.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Synopsis of their Museum. 8vo. Edinburgh.
- From the British Archæological Association Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities exhibited at the King's School, Chester. 8vo.
- From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. The Builder. Vol. VII. Part 6. June.
" " 7. July.
" " 8. August.
" " 9. September.
- From the Rev. H. W. Norman . The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, or "Be Godes six Daga Weorcum," and the Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad Filium Spiritualem, &c. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Royal Geographical Society of London Their Journal. Vol. XIX. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society . Their Journal. Vol. XI. Part 1. The Persian Cuneiform Inscription at Behistun, Decyphered and Translated, with a Memoir by Major C. H. Rawlinson, C.B. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From William Vosse Pickett, Esq. The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. XII. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D., F.S.A. New Forms in Architecture for Iron, Slate, Slab, Hollow Brick, Pottery, &c. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society of England On the Sources of the Nile; being an attempt to assign the limits of the Basin of that River. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the American Philosophical Society Their Journal. Vol. X. Part 1. 8vo. London, July, 1849.
- From the Camden Society . Their Proceedings. Vol. V. Nos. 41, 42. 8vo.
- From the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College Chronicon Petroburgense. Nunc primum Typis mandatum curante Thomâ Stapleton. 4to. London, 1849.
- From John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of their College. 8vo. Cambridge, 1849.
- From Robert Garner, Esq. . . . The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. VIII. 8vo. October, 1849.
- From the Rev. Abraham Hume, LL.D., F.S.A. The Natural History of the County of Stafford. 8vo. London, 1844.
- From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. Sir Hugh of Lincoln; or an Examination of a curious Tradition respecting the Jews, with a Notice of the popular Poetry connected with it. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Sussex Archæological Society Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. II. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1849.
- Lithographic View of the West Front of Winchester Cathedral. Fol.
- Sussex Archæological Collections, illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County. 8vo. Vol. II. 1849.

From the Archæological Institute
of Rome

Bulletino degli Annali dell' Instituto. 8vo.
Roma, 1829.

Annali dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica per l'anno 1829. Fascicoli I. II. III. 8vo. Roma, 1829.

Bulletino degli Annali dell' Instituto. 8vo.
Roma, 1848.

Annali dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica, Volume Quinto della Serie Nuova, Vigesimo di Tutta la Serie. 8vo. Roma. 1848.

Repertorio Universale delle Opere dell' Instituto dall' anno 1834—1843. 8vo.

Monumenti, pl. 49—60.

From the Royal Society of London

The Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1848, Part 2. 4to. London, 1848.

From George Godwin, Esq.F.R.S.

Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, Part 3. Folio. London, 1849.

From the Smithsonian Institution

Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. I. Imperial 4to. Washington, 1848.

Third Annual Report of the Board of Regents. 8vo. Washington, 1849.

From the Rev. Morgan Cowie,
M.A.

Letter to the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., on the Education at Putney College. 8vo. London.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North

Their Memoirs for 1844, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1843.

From the Zoological Society

Bulletin for 1843. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1845.

Reports of the Council and Auditors of the Society, read at the Annual General Meeting, April 30, 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.

Proceedings of the Society.

From the Bury and West Suffolk
Archæological Institute

Their Proceedings, No. 3, September, 1849. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's.

From M. André Salmon

Recherches sur les Chroniques de Touraine. 8vo. Tours, 1847.

M. Charles Paillet

Catalogue des Tableaux, Dessins et Esquisses de M. le Baron Gérard. 8vo. Paris, 1837.

From the United Service Institution

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Council. 8vo. London, 1849.

From La Société des Antiquaires
de Picardie

Bulletin, Année 1849. 1 and 2. 8vo. Amiens, 1849.

From the Royal University of
Christiana

Codex Diplomatarius Monasterij Sancti Michaelis Bergensis Diocesis, vulgo Munkalif dicti, Conscriptus Anno Chr. mccccxxvii. 4to. Christianæ, 1845.

Sanskrit og Oldnorsk, en Sprogsammenlignende afhandling af C. A. Holmboe. 4to. Christianæ, 1846.

Det Oldnorske Verbum, oplyst ved Sammenligning med Sanskrit og Andre Sprog af Samme æt af C. A. Holmboe. 4to. Christianæ, 1848.

Speculum Regale. Konungs-Skuggsjá. 4to. Christianæ, 1848.

Fagrskinna. Kortfattet Norske Konge-Saga. 8vo. Christianæ, 1847.

From the Royal University of Christiana (*continued*),

Den Ældre Edda. Samling af Norrone oldkvad, indeholdende Nordens Ældste Gude- og Helte-Sagn. 4to. Christianæ, 1847.

From George Stephens, Esq. of
Stockholm

Legend om Päfven Gregorius den store. 8vo. Stockholm, 1848.

Eckernförde (Ur Aftenposten No. 90) a song "Weep, Dana, weep," single sheet. 4to. Stockholm, 1849.

Förteckning öfver Kongl. Bibliotheksis i Stockholm Islända Handskrifter. 8vo. Stockholm, 1848.

Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet. Fjerde Delen. Haft. III. 8vo. Stockholm, 1849.

Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet. Andra Delen. Häft 2. Iwan och Gawain. 8vo. Stockholm, 1845.

Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet. Andra Delen. Häft 3. 4. 8vo. Stockholm, 1849.

From the Editor

The Athenæum, June 23—30, July, August, Sept. Oct.

From the Editor

The Numismatic Chronicle for October, 1849.

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec.
S.A.

Les Furies, d'après les Poëtes et les Artistes Anciens, par M. Boettiger. Traduction de l'Allemande par T. F. Winckler. 8vo. Paris, an. X. 1802.

Tentamen de Archytæ Tarentini vita atque Operibus a Josepho Navarro. pars prior. 4to. Hafniæ. MDCCCXIX.

Postille alle Osservazioni sull'opera intitolata Descrizione di alcune Monete Cufiche del Museo Mainoni. 8vo. Milano, 1821.

Lettere di Etrusca Erudizione pubblicate dal Cav. Inghirami. 8vo. Poligrafia Fiesolana. 1828.

Notice des Ouvrages Arabes, Persans, Turcs, et Français imprimés à Constantinople; par M. Reinaud. 8vo. Paris.

Lettere di un Anglicano ad un Gallicano, prima traduzione dal Francese. 8vo. In Imola, 1828.

Le Sette cosse Fatali di Roma Antica, illustrate da Francesco Cancelliere. 8vo. Roma, 1812.

Discorso dell' Abate Gaetano Marini sopra tre Candelabri acquistati dal S. P. Clemente XIV. 8vo. In Pisa, 1771.

Lettere di un Giornalista ad un suo Amico. 8vo. In Modena, 1790.

Lezioni Pratiche circa l'Imitazione dell' Antico nelle Arti del Disegno, &c. di Gaetano D'Ancora. 8vo. Napoli, 1804.

Del Dio Fauno e de' suoi seguaci.—Osservazioni Indirizzate all' Ornatissimo signore D. Gaspare Selvaggi, Membro della Real Società Borbonica: di Odoardo Gerhard. 8vo. Napoli. 1825.

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. (*continued*),

Memorie di Scipione Carteromaco raccolte ed Illustrate dal Professore Sebastiano Ciampi. 8vo. Pisa, 1811.

Birgeri Thorlacij et Sebastiani Ciampij de Septentrionalium Gentium Antiquitatibus et Litteris Runicis Epistolæ. 8vo. Mediolani, 1827.

Interpretazione Antica d'alcune Inscrizioni Pisane, sostenuta e confermata contro la Nuova d'un Moderno Scrittore. 8vo. Firenze, 1812.

ZEYΣ ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟΣ. Jupiter Panhellénien, ou Bibliothèque Philologique et Morale, Que publia à ses frais, pour le bien de la Grèce, Archias fils de Philopatris, Eleusinien, &c. Tome premier. 8vo. Paris, 1834.

Considerations upon the Greek Revolution, with a Vindication of the Author's "Address to the People of England." By the Rev. T. S. Hughes. 8vo. London, 1823.

From L. L. Jewitt, Esq. of Plymouth

Cast of the Runic Inscription on a Cross formerly at Lancaster, but now in the Manchester Museum. CYNIBALTH CVTHBI. See Archæol. XXIX.

From T. C. Newby, Esq. Welbeck Street

Manners and Customs of the Greeks. Translated from the German of Theodor Panofka. 4to. London, 1849.

From William Hewitt, jun. Esq.

Memoirs of Tobias Rustat, Esq. Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. &c. 8vo. London, 1849.

From the Committee of the Archæological Institute

Their Journal, No. XXIII. September, 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.

From John Henry Schröder .

De Moneta Anglo-Saxonica ejusque Varijs Typis observationes Nonnullæ. 4to. Upsaliæ, 1849.

From the Royal Academy of Berlin

Philologische und Historische Abhandlungen der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, aus dem Jahre 1847. 4to. Berlin, 1849.

Monatsbericht der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, 1849.

Verzeichniss der Abhandlungen der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, aus dem Jahre 1822 bis 1846.

Questio quam Academiæ Regiæ Scientiarum Borussicæ Classis Physica et Mathematica, &c. 8vo. Berlin, 1849 (2 leaves only).

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. .

The Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1849.

From the Art Union of London

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Council of the Art Union of London, with list of subscribers. 8vo. London, 1849.

Report of the Council of the Art Union of London for the year 1849.

From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Their Journal for July, 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.

- From George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S. The Builder, part X. October, 1849. fo. London, 1849.
- From Monsieur Ed. de Leplane Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, part IV. fol. London, 1849.
- Histoire de Sisteron, tirée de ses Archives. 8vo. Digne. 2 tom. 1843.
- Essai sur l'Histoire Municipale de la Ville de Sisteron. 8vo. Paris, 1840.
- Dissertation sur une Médaille attribuée à Néron, et sur quelques autres Médailles trouvées près de Sisteron (Basses-Alpes). 8vo. 1836.
- From La Société des Antiquaires de Picardie Introduction à l'Histoire Générale de la Province de Picardie, par D. Grenier. Première livraison. 4to. Amiens, 1849.
- Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. 8vo. Amiens, année 1849. Nos. I. II. III.
- From the Royal Irish Academy The Transactions, vol. XXII. part I. 4to. Dublin, 1849.
- Proceedings for the Year 1849. Vol. IV. part II. 8vo. Dublin, 1849.
- From the Rev. John Lindsay, M.A. The Lives of the Lindsays, &c. by Lord Lindsay. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1849.

The President then rose to announce to the Society separately the munificent donation from the Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, of Cambridge, of a collection of Roman Coins made by his late father. His Lordship stated that the coins presented by Mr. Kerrich consist of an extensive collection of Roman brass of the three sizes, together with a number of Consular and Imperial denarii, among which is the rare and curious type of Carausius, with the singular legend *EXPECTATE VENI*; that there were also a few Papal medals in copper; and that the collection, which was contained in six cabinets (exhibited upon the table), on a rough calculation comprised as under:—

Large brass	.	.	.	.	.	1298 coins.
Middle brass	.	.	.	.	.	1120 „
Small brass	.	.	.	.	.	1009 „
Imperial denarii	.	.	.	.	.	270 „
Consular denarii	.	.	.	.	.	65 „
Total						3762 coins.

The warm thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Kerrich, and the Secretary was directed to assure him that the sentiments which had already been expressed to him in the Council were participated by the Society.

The thanks of the Society were also ordered to be returned to Mr. Kerrich for an original Portrait, on panel, of Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy, the sister of King Edward the Fourth, received since the cabinets of coins had arrived. It bears inscribed on its frame—*MARGAR' DE ORC' 3 VXOR CAROLI DVCIS BOVRGON.*

The following Resolution of Council respecting subscriptions due to the Society, and the non-employment in future of a Collector, was also read from the chair:—

"At a Council held 20th November, the President in the Chair, it was resolved that it is desirable that, in accordance with the practice of the Royal Society and other similar bodies, the subscriptions due to this Society should be received without the employment of a collector, and that, in order to ascertain how far it is possible that this change and saving to the Society can be effected, the Council will not proceed to fill up the vacancy in the office of Collector.

"The Council think it right to intimate this circumstance to the Society, and at the same time to remind the Fellows how much the welfare of the Society depends on the punctual payment of the subscriptions. Receipts signed by the Treasurer are left in the Library, and subscriptions may at all times be paid there to the Resident Secretary or other person in attendance, and the Treasurer will be further ready to give receipts at all the meetings of the Society.

"It may be observed that in many societies much trouble and expense are avoided by the members giving directions to their bankers for the payment of the subscriptions on or after a certain day in every year until the said directions be revoked. Should any Fellow who does not at present adopt that practice desire to adopt it for the future, he may obtain proper forms for such directions from the Treasurer or the Resident Secretary."

A Letter from Frederick Ouvry, Esquire, F.S.A. was read, accompanying the exhibition of a watch of the time of James the First. It has an outer case of plain silver, nearly egg-shaped, opening by a hinge, and fastened originally with two hooks. The inner case is also of silver, with rims either of brass or other metal, gilt. On one side is engraved a representation of Our Saviour healing a cripple; on the other side is engraved a representation of the good Samaritan. On the inner surface of the case a portrait of James, with a legend round expressing his titles. Beneath the small shield which conceals the aperture for winding, is the name of the engraver, "*Gerart de Heck sculps.*" On the works are inscribed "*David Ramsey Scotus me fecit.*" The face indicates the hours, the name and day of the month, the moon's age, &c. The engraving is elaborate, and, from the subjects, Mr. Ouvry justly conceives that the watch either belonged to James, or more probably was a present from him to some friend or favourite. It is the property of Miss Boulby, of the Bailey, Durham, in whose family it has long been preserved.

Mr. Falke, of Oxford Street, exhibited two pieces of Ancient Tapestry, judged, from the dresses of the figures represented upon them, to be of the middle or latter part of the fifteenth century. The smaller piece was formerly in the possession of Mr. Charles Yarnold, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; at the sale of whose library and curiosities in 1825, it received the name in his Catalogue of the Plantagenet Tapestry.

Mr. Lidel, of Albany Street, Regent's Park, exhibited a viol-shaped musical instrument called a *Barytone*, now disused, made by the celebrated Joachim Fielke in the year 1687: it was accompanied by a detailed account of the construction of the instrument. The Barytone is of a very complex and curious character. "The six cat-gut strings pass over a bridge," writes Mr. Lidel, "so constructed as to admit of the passage of the eleven wires under it, while the cat-guts pass over it and are made fast to an ebony tail-piece of the ordinary shape. The wires are made fast to an ebony bar passing obliquely under the bridge. The head-piece is very broad, and richly ornamented with open carving of classical subjects." These, together with all the other ornaments, are executed in a tasty and masterly manner; and the spaces between

the designs are filled up with cleverly-cut open arabesques. The back is perfectly flat.

Regarding the range of this instrument, Mr. Lidel remarks that it is "strung with six cat-gut strings for the bow, and eleven steel wires which vibrate by sympathy with the cat-gut strings. The tone gains much in power by this arrangement,—the number of wires being sufficient to furnish constant concords with the strings in the course of the passages played on them with the bow. The amalgamation of the round tones of one set of strings, with the crisp metallic tones of the other, produces an effect of a peculiarly pleasing character; and it is well adapted to the *notturno* style of music."

The Secretary then read a Paper by Thomas Wright, Esq. on some early notices relating to the Antiquities of Verulamium, near St. Alban's, found in the early Chronicles. The author pointed out the richness of the ecclesiastical legends in allusions to local antiquities, and stated that it might be shewn that the Abbey of St. Alban's and many of the Cathedrals and early Churches of this country were erected on the site of Pagan burial-places, and that the barrows of Roman or Saxon people had been ransacked to furnish bones as Saints' relics: "I think," says Mr. Wright, "I can venture to say that, with very little trouble, I might adduce from the Monastic legends from fifty to a hundred distinct examples, in which barrows were opened for the sake of finding the bones of saints. The notices to which I would call attention at present relate merely to the still-interesting remains of the ancient city of Verulamium, and occurred to me in the course of a hasty perusal of the Chronicle of Roger of Wendover." Mr. Wright also alluded to another class of documents, from which a good deal of curious information may be gleaned, relating to local monuments of antiquity—the descriptions of boundaries of lands in the Anglo-Saxon charters. In one of these, of the middle of the tenth century (A.D. 955), a grant of land in Berkshire, in which the description of limits makes us acquainted, among other objects, with the names then given to two of the barrows which are so numerous in the district to which it relates—"Hilda's low" and "Hwittuc's low"—and with that ancient monument now so celebrated by the popular name of Wayland Smith, which, in the Anglo-Saxon document is termed *Welandes Smiddan* (*Weland's Smithy*), a proof of the long-continued connexion of the legend with this locality.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications, and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, November 29th, 1849.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced; and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned:—

From Patrick Chalmers, Esq. .

Additional Lithograph "from the Sculptured Monuments of Angus," folio.

From Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A.

The Religious Poems of William de Shoreham. 8vo. London, 1849. (Printed for the Percy Society.)

From John Hogg, Esq. M.A.
F.R.S.

Remarks on Mount Serbal, being the true Mount Sinai; or, the Wilderness of Sin. (From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.) 8vo. London, 1849.

Also a Map of the Peninsula of Mount Sinai. 1848.

From H. E. Smith, Esq. York .

Remains of Roman Tessellated Pavements Discovered on the grounds of Andrew Lawson, Esq. at Aldborough, Yorkshire. (2 lithographs, fol.)

From the St. Alban's Architectural Society

On some Roman Sepulchral Remains discovered in the Church Yard of St. Stephen, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, A.D. 1848. By Matthew H. Bloxam. 8vo. London, 1849.

From the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society

The Annual Reports for 1847-48, and 1849-50.

From the Editor

Notes and Queries, Part I. 4to. London, 1849.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. exhibited to the Society sketches by Mr. Frederick Chancellor, of various remains which have been recently discovered on the site of a Roman villa, in progress of excavation, between Moulsham Street and Lady's Lane, Chelmsford. The operations are being carried on by Messrs. Chancellor and Archer, at the expense of a few amateurs residing at Chelmsford.

Mr. Roach Smith, in a letter to Lord Mahon, also communicated a note which he had received from William H. Rolfe, Esq. of Sandwich, on the progress of excavations now making under that gentleman's direction at *Richborough*, announcing the interesting fact of the discovery of the remains of a *walled* Amphitheatre, believed to be the first of that kind that has been brought to light in this country. In conclusion, Mr. Smith thanks his Lordship, and other Fellows of the Society, for the assistance they have afforded to the researches at *Richborough*.

A Letter from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, stating that in the perusal of Mr. Collier's "Annals of the Stage" his curiosity had been excited by a passage in vol. i. pp. 35, 36, in which Mr. Collier gives the copy of a warrant of the 1st Ric. III. to John Brown, appointing him Keeper of the King's Bears and Apes; Mr. Collier stating that if a keeper of those animals were known before the reign of Richard III. he is not aware of any earlier record of his existence as a licensed court officer. Mr. Brooke pointed out from the fifth volume of the Rolls of Parliament proofs, in three different instances, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, one of which is as early as 1461, of the fact of a keeper having been appointed by letters patent of that King to what might in modern times be called the royal *ménagerie*, in the Tower of London. Mr. Brooke accompanied his letter with extracts from the Rolls of Parliament of the several passages referred to.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was next read, in illustration of certain Tradesmen's Tokens issued during the period of the Commonwealth by the keepers of some of the first of the London coffee-houses, and described in Mr. Akerman's work on Tokens. One of the earliest of these appears to have been that which is still known as Garraway's coffee-house, in Exchange Alley. From a printed paper of the time of Charles the Second, circulated by the owner of this coffee-

house, preserved in the library of the British Museum, we learn, in regard to Tea, that "in England it hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight, and in respect of its former scarceness and dearness, it hath been only used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandees, till (in) the year 1657, the said Thomas Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publickly sold the said tea in leaf and drink, made according to the direction of the most knowing merchants and travellers into those eastern countries; and upon knowledge and experience of the said Garway's continued care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and making drink thereof, very many Noblemen, Physicians, Merchants, and Gentlemen of quality have ever since sent to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house in Exchange Alley to drink the drink thereof."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, December 6th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced:—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. . .	The Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1849. 8vo.
From Mons. de Caumont . .	Congrès Archæologique de France. Séances Générales tenues à Sens, Tours, Angoulême, Limoges, en 1847, 8vo. Paris, 1848.
From George Godwin, Jun. Esq.	The Builder for November, 1849.
From G. N. Wetton, Esq. Northampton	Wetton's Guide Book to Northampton. 8vo. Northampton, 1849.
From L'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, &c. de Belgique	Mémoires de l'Académie, &c. 4to. Bruxelles, 1849.
	Bulletins, Tome XV. 2me Partie, 1848. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1848.
	Bulletins, Tome XVI. 1re Partie, 1849. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
	Mémoire sur la Fertilisation des Landes de la Campine et des Dunes. Par M. Eenens. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
	Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1849. Quinzième Année. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
From the American Philosophical Society	The Proceedings, No. 43. 8vo.

The recommendatory Testimonial of the Honourable William Leslie Melville, having been suspended the usual time, his election was balloted for, whereupon he was duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an elastic spiral object in bronze found at Rome, but the use of which had not been ascertained.

Sir Henry Ellis, in a Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esquire, Secretary, communicated transcripts of two Letters from Sir Thomas Elyot to Thomas Lord Cromwell, one to him when Secretary of State, offering to

give up all the books in his possession at his different houses, which, under a then recent Proclamation from the King, had been denounced as seditious; the other to Lord Cromwell as Lord Privy-seal, in further assurance of Sir Thomas Elyot's Protestant principles. The originals are preserved in the Cottonian MSS. Cleopatra E. iv. and vi.

Benjamin Williams, Esquire, communicated "Notes of Colonel Sydney (who) was Ambassador from the Commonwealth of England to the King of Sweden, Charles Gustavus, accompanied by the following Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, dated Hillingdon, Middlesex, November 2, 1849.

"MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

"I send you herewith a MS. headed, 'Notes of Col. (Algernon) Sidney,' of which I beg the Society of Antiquaries' acceptance. The paper is much decayed, but it is still legible with the exception of a word or two here and there. I have transcribed a portion of the document. Some of the axioms agree verbatim with various heads of Chapters in Sidney's large work on Civil Government.

"The bundle was found among the deeds of an old country family in Oxfordshire, and, as amongst them were some documents which had been submitted to Sir Orlando Bridgman and Mr. Jeffrey Palmer, I was led to suspect that this was the document, never, I believe, published, or a copy of it, for the possession of which Sidney was tried and executed. Burnet states that document to have been an answer to a book by Filmer, entitled 'Patriarchia,' by which Filmer asserted the divine right of Monarchy upon the eldest son's succeeding to the authority of the father. The present pamphlet entirely agrees with Burnet's description. Sidney asserts therein, "that Princes had their power from the people with restrictions and limitations, and that they were liable to the justice of the people if they abused their power to the prejudice of their subjects and against established laws.' The book was moreover unfinished and written some years ago, and in both those points the document answers to the description, for it contains an *argumentum ad hominem* addressed to Charles Gustavus of Sweden, to whom Sidney was ambassador in 1659.

"In a letter from Copenhagen, dated Sept. 13. 1659, Sidney states, that he had helped the Swede to a particular Treaty with Denmark to the exclusion of the Emperor, the King of Poland, and the Elector of Brandenburg.

"It is not my purpose to descant upon the opinions or conduct of Sidney, but I would remark that Dalrymple has adduced from Barillon sufficient proof that Burnet's suspicion was correct—that Sidney stooped to receive two sums of 500 guineas, probably an annual pension, from France.

"Believe me

"faithfully yours,

"B. WILLIAMS."

John Yonge Akerman, Esquire, Secretary, in a Letter to John Bruce, Esquire, Treasurer, communicated one from a number of Letters kindly entrusted to his examination and perusal by the Reverend Adam Baynes, the descendant of the individual to whom they are for the most part addressed. The Letter selected was written by John Baynes, an officer in the army of the Royalists, and is at once an illustration of the mode of treatment pursued towards prisoners in those days, and of the deplorable effects of Civil War. Captain Adam Baynes, to whom this Letter is addressed, was an officer in the Parliamentary Army, and subsequently a Commissioner for Revenue. During the Protectorate he sat in Parliament as the representative of the Borough of Leeds, which was at that time admitted to the elective franchise, a privilege of which it was deprived on the Restoration. The following is a part of the writer's description of the misery he underwent:—

"Sir, I was taken prisoner at Taunton, and brought up to the honorable Parliament as a prisoner at wars by Sir Thos. Wroth, the 3d daie of June in the year 1645, and then committed to prison as being one of his late Majesty's officers, and

about nine weeks after I procured an exchange, which was accepted of. Yet, notwithstanding, contrary to the law of armes, I have been detained upon false actions of debt, and thrown into a dungeon, double ironed, upon the bare boards, for the space of twenty-three months in the infamous gaole of Newgate, without any offence more than attempting to get liberty. As for my allowance, 'twas obolum per diem and sometimes a piece of raw liver, with which the gaolers fed their fox withall.'

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, the 13th day of December, being that of the funeral of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, no meeting of the Society took place.

Thursday, December 20th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents made to the Society since their last meeting, were read, as follows :

From John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A.	An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture. Sm. 4to. Oxford and London, 1849.
From the Art Union of London .	Their Almanack for 1850.
From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.	The first Volume of their Proceedings. 8vo. Liverpool, 1849.
From John Whichcord, Esq. F.S.A.	Coloured Lithograph of the Interior of " All Saints, Maidstone, as Restored, to the date of its completion, A.D. 1400."
By the Council of the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. Nos. 17, 18, 19.

Thomas Hughes, Esq. of Oriel College, Oxford, and of Donnington Priory in Berkshire, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited an original Privy Seal of King Philip and Queen Mary, dated 17th September, in the fourth and fifth years of their reigns, A. D. 1557. It was one of those which were issued by Queen Mary to defray the expenses of the war with France, which terminated in the loss of Calais. Strype (*Memoirs*, iii. 424), and Burnet (*Hist. Ref. III. pt. i. p. 312*), mention that money was raised upon privy seals, which demanded the loan of the sum of 100*l.* from each person, and Burnet states that there were about a thousand privy seals at 100*l.* a-piece. In the way in which Burnet states the fact, it may be inferred that there were no other privy seals issued than those which required the loan of 100*l.* and which of course must have been addressed to persons of considerable wealth. The Privy Seal now exhibited, for 20*l.* proves that the Queen's necessities compelled her to accept lower sums. It is also clear that when the privy seal was prepared, blanks were left for the name and the sum to be demanded, which were probably filled up by the receiver, or by some other person possessed of local knowledge of the circumstances of the individuals applied to.

Sir Woodbine Parish exhibited a bronze figure, which by the style of the cap appears to be that of a Doge. The workmanship of the figure is rude, and apparently of the 15th century.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, in a Letter to John Payne Collier, Esq. V. P. communicated a Transcript from the Cottonian Collection of the Paper written by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, purporting to be his defence against the popular clamour raised against him for his conduct toward Robert Earl of Essex upon the trial of that nobleman in 1601: Mr. Bruce's observations on this Transcript tend to throw considerable light upon some of the main incidents of Essex's rebellion, hitherto but insufficiently noticed.

Sir Henry Ellis, in a letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. communicated the Transcript of a letter contained in the Cottonian volume Nero D. III. from Robert Bar to King Henry VIII. dated from Hamburgh, 12th of July, probably in 1534 or 1535, explaining to the King the advantages which might accrue would he but enter into a close alliance with Christian III. of Denmark, who had then recently ascended the Danish throne. Bar was at that time the envoy from Henry VIII. to Denmark. "The Danish writers," observes Sir Henry, "furnish us with an anecdote, which makes it more than probable that Henry neither then nor afterwards entered into any very close alliance with Denmark. They state that, in 1543, an armament which Christian the Third destined against the Netherlands, but which was subsequently dispersed by a storm, gave considerable uneasiness to Henry VIII. Before it sailed he is represented to have sent an envoy to Christian, demanding whether that force was intended to assist the French King, with whom he was at war; but he could obtain no other answer than that Christian had no quarrel with England.

"Christian III. is acknowledged by all writers to have been one of the best of the Kings who reigned in Denmark. He was born in 1503. He ascended the throne in 1533, but was not crowned till 1537. Upon his coronation he declared himself for the Lutheran religion; he deposed the Catholic bishops throughout his kingdom; allowed the Scriptures to be printed in the Danish language, and filled the University of Copenhagen with Lutheran professors."

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications: the Vice President then announced from the Chair, that, on account of the Christmas holidays, the meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, January 3, 1850.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 20.

Thursday, January 3rd, 1850.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The list of Presents made to the Society since the last meeting was announced from the Book of Donations, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned to the several donors.

From John Matthew Gutch, Esq. F.S.A.	The Robin Hood Garlands and Ballads, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1850.
From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder for December, 1849. Fol.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1850.
From the Editor.	The Numismatic Chronicle for January, 1850.
From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.	Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, Part 5. Folio. London, 1850.

A Letter from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. to John Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, dated, State Paper Office, 2d January, 1850, identifying Robert Bar, the writer of the letter to King Henry VIII. communicated by Sir Henry Ellis to the last meeting, as Dr. Robert Barnes, one of the most zealous of the English Reformers, and one amongst the earliest of those who suffered martyrdom for the freedom of their religious opinions, after the separation of England from the Church of Rome. The obscurity with which Barnes formed his own signature, in a great measure justifies the want of knowledge of identity of Robert Bar with that of the martyr Robert Barnes. Of five of his letters which are extant in the State Paper Office two are signed R. B., one Robert B., another Robert Bar, and the last Robert Barn. Mr. Lemon gave fac-similes of four of these signatures (as engraved on the page overleaf).

Barnes, Mr. Lemon observed, occupied the extremely dangerous office of chaplain to King Henry the Eighth. His activity and uncompromising zeal for the promotion of the opinions of Luther soon gained for him the patronage of the Vice-gerent Cromwell, and pointed him out as the fittest agent to be employed in negotiating with the Protestant Princes of Germany, for the furtherance of the objects of the Reformation; and it was during the course of those negotiations, which took him to the court of Denmark, that the letter communicated by Sir Henry Ellis was written.

yō dayly oratur. R.B.
 yō dayly orator Robert-Bar.
 yō dayly orator Robert .B.
 yō dayly orator Rober Barn

But the ardent zeal which made Barnes a ready agent in the hands of Henry VIII. for working out the scheme of separation from the Church of Rome, rendered him equally obnoxious to that monarch, by the resistance he offered to the extreme power which Henry sought to assume under the authority of the statutes familiarly known by the name of "The Six Articles." Barnes openly attacked Bishop Gardiner in his sermons at Paul's Cross, and intimated that he was little less than Papist in his conduct if not in his doctrines. Barnes was too zealous a churchman and too little of the courtier to be at all a match for the wily Gardiner, who in his own person eminently combined the qualities of both. Barnes, after a formal examination by Gardiner himself, was sent to the Tower in February, 1540, and remained there several months, till, without further trial he was brought to the stake in Smithfield, with several others, on the 30th July, only two days after his patron Cromwell, then Earl of Essex, was beheaded.

Hall the chronicler, gives an interesting and quaint account of the condemnation and execution of Barnes, Garard, and Jerome, who were burnt together at one stake in Smithfield, and his testimony is of much authority, as it had the advantage of being contemporaneous with the event. The most singular feature in this miserable tragedy, remarks Mr. Lemon, was the ignorance which all present felt of the reason why these men were executed.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, in a Letter to the President, some observations on the Seal-ring exhibited to the Society in the early part of its last session, by Mr. Green of Lichfield; tending to shew that this was the marriage ring of Mary Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley. In explaining the ground of his opinion, he detailed the several forms in which at different periods of Mary's reign she bore the Scottish arms; shewing that, although from 1542 to 1558 she bore the coat of Scotland alone, she did not again so bear them till 1565, upon the marriage with Darnley. The monogram engraved upon the gold beneath the seal within the hoop of the ring, was the next object of remark. In searching

the Scottish Correspondence with Mr. Lechmere and Mr. Lemon in the State Paper Office, in hope of finding an impression from the seal of the ring, he was disappointed, but immediately following the signature of the letter which Mary sent to Queen Elizabeth by her Master of Requests, in which she announced her intention to follow her own inclinations, dated 15th June, 1565, they found the identical monogram drawn with the pen in Mary's own hand: a tracing from which accompanied the communication. To Sir Henry Ellis the monogram appeared to combine the letters M and A as he conceived, expressive of the intended union between Queen Mary and him who was to be created Duke of Albany.

The circumstance that the monogram should have been communicated to Elizabeth, so early as June 15th, 1565, and that Randolph, the English envoy in Scotland, should have been ignorant of Darnley's intended elevation to the dukedom of Albany till the 20th July following, led Sir Henry Ellis to form the notion that the monogram was sent in the letter to Elizabeth, for her and Burghley to study; the creation of the title of Albany in Lord Darnley, ultimately opening their eyes to the enigma.

By the kindness of W. D. Haggard, Esq. F.S.A. Sir Henry Ellis exhibited, at the close of the communication, Mary's marriage-medal with Darnley.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. communicated a Letter received by him from Benjamin Gibson, Esq. of Rome, dated 12th Dec. containing an account of some discoveries of Antiquities recently made in that city, particularly of a bronze horse of the size of nature found in that part of the city called Trastevere, supposed to have formed one of the decorations of an arch, which is said formerly to have existed on the spot. The excavations which led to this discovery, had been made previous to the finding of a marble statue of semi-colossal size, in fragments, representing an athlete scraping his arm with a strigil. It is of early work, and its material the marble of Hymettus. The fragments having been joined together by Sig. Tinciani, the sculptor, the statue has been since placed in the Vatican. Mr. Gibson's letter further detailed the discovery on the Esquiline Hill of seven pieces of painting in colours, with figures, bearing also the names of the persons represented, and thus enabling the antiquaries of Rome to refer them to a particular period; namely, to the time of Augustus. The remains of a wall of reticulated work, similar to the walls of the same kind used by the Romans in the time of Pompey the Great, or the latter period of the Republic, laid open in the beginning of 1849, in a house in the Via Graziosa, is also chronicled in Mr. Gibson's letter, supposed to be a portion of one of the ancient habitations of the Esquiline Hill. Some paintings were found here also, part of which represent the voyages of Ulysses, as described by Homer.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications; and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 10th, 1850.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed : and thanks for the following Presents were ordered to be returned, viz. :—

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| From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. | Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, Part 5. Folio. London, 1850. |
| From F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. | Lord Mayor's Pageants, Part 1. History of Lord Mayor's Pageants. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. |
| | Lord Mayor's Pageants, Part 2. Reprints of Lord Mayor's Pageants. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society, March, 1844. |
| | The Cytezen and Uplondyshman : an Eclogue by Alexander Barclay. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. July, 1847. |
| | A Dialogue on Wit and Folly, by John Heywood. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. July, 1846. |
| | The Civic Garland. A Collection of Songs from London Pageants. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. Nov. 1845. |
| | Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume, from the 13th to the 19th Century. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. March, 1849. |
| From S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. . | The Art Union Journal, Vol. XI. Imp. 4to. London, 1849. |
| From the Rev. John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. | The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. IX. January, 1850. 8vo. London. |
| From the Editor | Notes and Queries, Part II. December. 4to. London, 1849. |

The Secretary then proceeded to read a communication on the Kerrich collection of coins and medals, in

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

"DEAR LORD MAHON,

3, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea,
30th December, 1849.

"Having carefully inspected the extensive collection of Coins and Medals recently presented to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, of Cambridge, I hasten to inform your Lordship, as the result of that inspection, that I find the accumulated mass to consist of Roman large, middle, and small brass ; Imperial and Consular denarii ; a few Greek copper, and some mediæval and modern Medals. Such a present is at once valuable and truly appropriate, since its range comprehends a monetary system which, after the establishment of the Roman power in Britain, constituted the only circulating medium of the country for nearly four centuries, under causes which I noticed in the XXXIst volume of the *Archæologia*, pages 282 and 283. The Imperial numismatics ought therefore to be of greater interest to English antiquities than has usually been considered ; and the extraordi-

nary number of coins found from time to time among our Roman remains ought to have awakened a livelier attention than they have hitherto met with. This portion of the present before us, is thus enumerated :—

Large Brass	1298 coins.
Middle Brass	1120 „
Small Brass	1009 „
Imperial denarii	270 „
Consular denarii	65 „

Total Roman . 3762 coins.

“These coins, however, though thus numbered, are not yet placed in their drawers consecutively; nor are they arranged either chronologically, alphabetically, in sequences of virtues and exploits, or indeed in any classed order whatever. Instead of this, I find there are several sets, apparently culled and put together with the object of a future organized arrangement. This view will at once gather inference by the telling out of the contents of the several cabinets :

1. Imperial Denarii; and two or three medallions.
2. Large and small brass; with a few Greek copper.
3. Imperial large brass only.
4. Second and third brass; with some Byzantine and Greek copper.
5. Third brass; and a few Papal Medals.
6. First, second, and third brass.

“Many of these are in excellent preservation, well patinated, untouched by tools or wire-brushes, and every way adapted for the cabinet: but, though there are some very fair specimens of the more usual types, I have, as yet, found very few of the rarer ones; and, indeed, there are numbers of such little value or import as to be only fit for the melting-pot. Moreover, the whole mass requires a diligent weeding, since some Paduans and casts have become mixed with the authentic and indisputable components, so as to infringe on the general purity of their character on a casual glance. Thus the *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, of Julius Cæsar is a gross fabrication, while the ‘Altar of Lyons,’ of Tiberius, as well as the *Honos et Virtus* of Vitellius, are palpable forgeries. Among the rarer order in this collection may be named the large brass *Mars Victor* of Vitellius, and specimens of Pertinax, Macrinus, Diadumenian, the two African Gordians, and Æmilian, but the Annia Faustina is extremely suspicious. There are also some interesting historical reverses of Nerva; and many of the travels of Hadrian; I have not yet however discovered any early type of Britannia; while the *Judæa capta* of Vespasian and of Titus—both more interesting than rare—are in poor conservation. Of the ladies of Trajan’s court, I could find only a Plotina, and that a false one, apparently the work of Carteron. The collection is also deficient of that truly important and elegant series, the Secular Games of Domitian, as well as the less interesting ones struck on the following epoch by Severus: but the scarce animals collected by the younger Gordian to exhibit in the celebration of those periodical games in honour of the completion of the 1000th anniversary of Rome appear on some well-conditioned coins in the collection, minted by Philip Senior, Otacilia Severa, and their son. And there are also in this department of the cabinet, of Philip’s reign the *Milliarium Sæculum*, and *Sæculum Novum*; which, corroborated by the Consular Fasti, and a computation of a total eclipse of the sun—decide the correctness of the vulgar calculation of the age of Rome, against the deductions of Sir Isaac Newton’s chronology.

“These remarks are mainly based on a running examination of the large and middle brass, and a most hasty view of the others: but I have no doubt that a closer scrutiny will bring many devices and dates, especially of liberalities and years of tribunitian power, to light, which are not common. Numbers of the third brass are in the very first state of preservation, and among them we may expect to find some of the ancient mintage of London: I should here observe that there are also a few of the earlier small brass, some of which may prove to be of rare occurrence. The denarii moreover are sharp and in good condition; and among them that rare and singular reverse, the *Expectate veni* of Carausius, though of coarse fabric, is excellently preserved. Such being the actual state of the Kerrich Collection, according to my deliberate judgment, it becomes my duty, as Director of the Society, to submit

an opinion as to its future keeping, and the properly rendering it conducive to the ends of history, chronology, and ancient customs; and I have no hesitation in saying, that under its present state neither of these desirable purposes can be answered. Nor do I less confidently assert, that out of the Roman brass and silver of this extensive accumulation there might be made, by a judicious and critical selection, a choice cabinet, at once worthy of the great liberality of the donor, useful to the scholar, and creditable to the Society of Antiquaries. Under such a form the most select of the coins already in our possession, as well as the choicest of future presents, might be enrolled to continue the series: keeping such additions carefully distinguished from the components of the Kerrich Collection, though thus incorporated with them. The remainder, or all those coins not included in such a cabinet, might be laid aside for the present, or kept as a secondary series.

"As few plans can be ready for adoption unless the means of accomplishment are also indicated, I beg further to state that, should such a proposition meet the views of your Lordship and the Council, the arrangement can be made, and a Catalogue commenced forthwith. And, in order that the whole state and bearing of the question as to carrying out such an object should be placed before you, I have already entered into communication with Mr. John Yonge Akerman, our Secretary, and Mr. Charles Roach Smith—two zealous numismatists—on the subject; and I am happy in adding, that these gentlemen have both tendered their willing compliance in aid.

"My opinion being thus before the Council, I have only to await their decision: but I should state in conclusion, that in arranging so lengthy an undertaking, every consideration as to time and convenience would be carefully considered. To meet all exigencies, I should therefore propose attempting the large and middle brass myself; Mr. Akerman to arrange the denarii and miscellaneous specimens; and Mr. C. R. Smith the series of small brass.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's faithful servant,

"W. H. SMYTH.

"Lord Viscount Mahon, President."

The recommendatory Testimonials of Messieurs Felicien de Saulcy, and Jean Paul de la Saussaye, Members of the Institute of France, as Honorary Members; and of Mr. Joseph Mayer of Liverpool, as a Fellow of the Society; having been suspended in the Meeting Room the limited time, were read, and their Elections severally balloted for; whereupon they were declared duly elected Members of the Society.

A Letter from George Milner, Esq. F.S.A. of Hull, to Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. was read, containing a descriptive account of a Saxon Font in Kirkburn Church, near Driffield in Yorkshire: accompanied by a sketch. Mr. Milner submitted in his letter the interpretation which he thought might be put upon the sculptured figures by which this font, of circular form, is surrounded.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, entitled "An Attempt to identify the 'Kingston' of the Saxon Chronicle and the 'Weorthig' of the Witenagemot of 931." Kingston, where several of our Saxon kings were crowned in the tenth century, has hitherto been considered by our antiquaries as the town of Kingston-upon-Thames. Mr. Williams refers it to the village in Berkshire now called Kingston Bagpuze. The Weorthig at which the witenagemot was held in 931 he supposes to have been Longworth in Berkshire, situated between Kingston Bagpuze and Shifford. Whilst another witan, he says, was held by Eadred at Hannay, a parish adjoining to Kingston Bagpuze. The conclusions in Mr. Williams's "Attempt" appear to have been

chiefly drawn from an examination of charters of lands anciently granted to the Abbey of Abingdon.

The author says—"Nearly every acre of land in the immediate neighbourhood was distributed to the favourites of the Court, or to some neighbouring monastery. Shifford itself was given by King Eadgar, before the year 970, to the Duke or Ealdorman Byrthnoth, or Brythnoth, whom the king designates as his friend and councillor (*Cod. Dipl. No. 714*), and whose cross attests the execution of the royal grants in the neighbourhood from the years 956 to 987. His name denotes him to have been of Danish extraction.* Ten "mansæ" were given by Eadwig, in 957, to his faithful Duke Ælfheah, elsewhere described as the king's "disc-theyne," and seneschal of the royal household; and his land shot upon a manor belonging to Ælfsige, Bishop of Winchester. Seven *mansæ* at Kingston were given by Eadgar, in 970, to his faithful deacon, Brihteah; and, in the year 956, thirteen *mansæ* in the same township were given to the faithful Ælfstan, Bishop of London. The vill of Longworth was given with other lands at Earmunde's Lea (now Appleton) by Eadgar, in 959, to St. Mary's, Abingdon. These lands extended from the Kingston "land-mark" to the stone bridge over the Isis (*at Newbridge*); and also abutted on a residence (*cotan*) of the before-mentioned Ælfsige."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 17th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned :

From Viscount Mahon, President	On the Construction of a Collar Roof, with Arched Trusses of Bent Timber, at East Horsley Park. 8vo. London, 1849.
From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A.	The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil, No. 1. 8vo. London, 1850.

Two letters from John Owen, Esq. of Manchester, to Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. dated 6th of August, 1849, and 16th of January 1850, were read, relating to a collection of old deeds presented by him to the Society through Lord Albert Denison. They relate chiefly to property in the parish of Mottram, Cheshire. The thanks of the Society

* He was the son of Odda, and was slain at Maldon about 991. See "The Dooms of the City of London," by Æthelstan, in Kemble's "Saxons in England," and the "Saxon Chronicle." By the way, the latter speaks of Kingston only: but Chron. Joh. Bromton (see *Twysden's Scriptores*, col. 862) speaks of *Kyngeston juxta Londoniam*. This is not Kingston Bagpuze.

were ordered to be returned to Mr. Owen, and also to Lord Albert Denison; and the following is an enumeration of the present:—

1. A grant by Thomas de Burgh, of lands in Mottram, to Adam Fitz-Reginald.
2. A grant by William de Godley, son of Adam de Godley, of lands to his brother Robert.
3. A grant by Thomas de Godley to Thomas Faber (Smith), of lands in Godley, which his brother Adam Faber held previously.
4. A grant by Alexander de Matteley and Richard, his eldest son, to Robert de Godley and his heirs, of all their right in the lands of Robert, son of Hugh de Godley.
5. A grant by William son of Henry de Godley, to his brother Robert and his heirs, of a place called the Breadherthe in Godley. Dated on the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 9 Ed. II.
6. A grant by Adam Faber, of Simunddele, to his brother Thomas of the land he held of Thomas de Godley and William de Godley.
7. A grant by Ralph son of Matthew de Godley, to Thomas Faber, of Godley, and his heirs, of all his right in the land in Godley, formerly belonging to his father and brother.
8. A grant by Thomas Faber, of Godley, to Ralph son of Matthew de Godley, of half an acre of land in Godley.
9. A grant by Ralph de Vernon, jun. to Edmund de Mottram for life, of lands and tenements in Mottram. Dated on the feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist, 1313.
10. Thomas, son of Roger de Mottram, relinquishes to Edmund de Mottram all his rights and claims in the lands in Mottram.
11. Milisend and Mabil, daughters of Roger de Mottram, similarly relinquish their rights in the lands in Mottram, to Edmund de Mottram and his heirs.
12. A lease from William Fitz-Henry and Agnes, his mother, to Henry, son of Robert de Godley. Dated in 1294.
13. A bill of sale by Henry de Godley of his goods and chattels to William de Baggelegh. Dated the Sunday next before the feast of All Saints, 12 Ed. II.
14. Release by Robert son of Henry de Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley, and his heirs, of his rents and services in Godley.
15. Grant by Thomas Faber, of Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley and his heirs, of land which he held of Henry Fitz-Thomas, in Godley.
16. Grant by Thomas Faber, of Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley, and his heirs, of land which Walter de Godley formerly held by grant from Robert Laysing, his brother.
17. Release by Margery, daughter of Thomas Faber, to Henry son of Robert de Godley and his heirs, of her right and claim in a curtilage and house in Godley.
18. Grant by Henry son of Thomas de Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley and his heirs, of lands in Godley which had been held of him by the Fabers.
19. Grant by Henry son of Robert de Godley, to his brother William, of a place in Godley.
20. Release by Helena, the widow of Richard de Godley, to William de Bagilegh, of her right and claims in lands in Godley. Dated the Tuesday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, 18 Ed. II.
21. Grant by William, son and heir of Richard Mattelegh, to Sir Philip Chetewynd, knight, and his heirs, of rents in Mattelegh and Godley. Dated the Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, 14 Ed. III.
22. Grant by William son of Roger de Halton, to William de Chaddekyrke, of lands in Ashton-under-Lyne. Dated the Friday next after the feast of St. Lucy, 1347.
23. A marriage settlement by Howell, son of Madox Coch of Felton, of lands in Chirk in North Wales. Dated Aug. 13, in the 15 Ric. II.
24. Draught of a Grant by John Pull to Richard Gatley, rector of the Church of Alderley, Nicholas Soxwayste, and Philip Okes, of lands in Newton, Godley, and the neighbourhood.
25. Indenture between John Masey, of Kelsale, and William de Legh, of Echelles, relating to lands in Godley, Newton, &c. Dated April 1, in the 17 Hen. VI.

26. The other part of the same indenture, with the same date.
27. Power of Attorney from John Massey to Robert Vaudray, to deliver possession of lands mentioned in the foregoing indentures to William de Legh. Dated the Thursday after the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin, 17 Hen. VI.
28. Indenture between William de Legh, of Echelles, and John de Pull, on the one part, and John de Legh, son of the said William, on the other; relating to lands in Newton, Godley, &c. Dated 13 July, 30 Hen. VI.
29. Grant by John Massey, of Kelsall, to Reginald Legh, son of Robert Legh, of Adlington, of rents in Godley, &c. Dated July 10, 14 Ed. IV.
30. Four Notes in English of the payment of the rent of land in Godley, in the 18 Ed. IV.
31. A Deed in English relating to the lands in Newton, Godley, &c. which had been made over to Sir John Ashton, knt. Dated Dec. 4, 21 Ed. IV.
32. A release from Thomas Ashton, son of Sir John Ashton, to his brother Sir Thomas Ashton, having received payment for lands in Newton, Godley, &c. Dated the Sunday next after the feast of Easter, 6 Hen. VII.
33. Memorandum of a fragment of rent for land in Godley. Dated July 21, 13 Hen. VII.
34. A bond from John Royle to Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands in Newton. Dated 12 Jan. 17 Hen. VII.
35. Bond between Reginald Legh, of Blakebroke, and two others, and Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands in Godley, Newton, &c. Dated 7 October, 19 Hen. VII.
36. Bond between Reginald Leghe, of Blakebroke, and two others, and Sir Thomas Ashton. Dated 23 Sept. 20 Hen. VII.
37. Bond between Robert Legh and two others, and Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to the same lands. Dated on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 22 Hen. VII.
38. A receipt from Robert Legh, son and heir of Reginald Legh, of Blakebroke, in Derbyshire, to Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands and tenements in Godley, Newton, &c. Dated on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 22 Hen. VII.
39. Another acknowledgment of rent received by Robert Legh, son of Reginald Legh, from Sir Thomas Ashton for the same lands. Dated 14 June, 22 Hen. VII.
40. Bond between John Royle and Roger Royle, sons and heirs of John Royle, and Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands in Newton, in Cheshire. Dated 23 Feb. 23 Hen. VII.
41. An acknowledgment by Robert Legh of rent received from Sir Thomas Ashton from lands in Godley, &c. Dated on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 24 Hen. VII.
42. A bond between Roger Rile, of Shaston, and two others, and Edmund Ashton, of Chaderton, relating to the same lands in Newton, Godley, &c. Dated 5 June, 8 Hen. VIII.
43. An indenture of award between Edmund Ashton, of Chaderton, and Roger Rile, minstrel, relating to the same lands. Dated 1 July, 8 Hen. VIII.
44. Release by Roger Royle, who is styled in Latin "*Mimus*," (*Minstrel*) to Edmund Ashton, of Chaderton, of his rights and interests in the same estates. Dated 7 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII.
45. Indenture between Roger Royle and Edmund Ashton, by which the same lands are granted to the latter. Dated 7 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII.
46. Receipt by Roger Royle of arrearage of rents from Edmund Ashton. Dated 8 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII.
47. Indenture between Thomas Lloyd, of Lloran, in Denbighshire, and Hugh Meredith, of Oswestry, relating to lands in Kynlleth Owen, in Denbighshire. Dated 16 Sept. 29 Eliz.
48. Indenture of lease between William Paget, son of Thomas Lord Paget, of Beaudesert, and Thomas Morris, of Rugeley, relating to lands at Rugeley, in Staffordshire. Dated 6 Sept. 42 Eliz.
49. Bond between Edward Williams, of Porkington, Salop, Thomas Kynaston, and others, and Roger Hanmer, of Dudliston, in the same county. Dated 26 March, 10 James I.
50. Bond between Edward Meredith, of Porkington, and Hugh ap Thomas ap Meredith, of Oswestry, on one part, and Richard Lloyd, of Whittington, Salop, on the other. Dated 20 Jan. 6 Charles I. 1630.

51. Grant by Thomas Pugh and Elizabeth Pugh, of Porkington, to Thomas ap Hugh, of the same place, of lands in Porkington. Dated 12 March, 21 Charles I. (1645.)

The recommendatory Testimonials of Frederic Salmon, Esq. and of Bezer Blundell, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A letter from John Evans, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, was read, dated Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Jan. 14th, relative to the discovery of an ancient sepulchral Urn in the month of October last, at Market Bosworth in Leicestershire; "a spot," says Mr. Evans, "more celebrated for the conclusion of the War of the Roses, than for exhibiting traces either of the Celtic or Roman occupation of the country." The Urn, when found, was full of calcined bones; nearly over it, but a foot nearer to the surface, a small brass coin of Constantius II. was discovered, the reverse bearing the common type of the prostrate horseman, with the legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A neat drawing of the Urn accompanied Mr. Evans's Letter; from which it is seen to be similar to that in Mr. Akerman's Archæological Index, plate iii. fig. 25.

The Secretary then read "An Account of the Officers of a Manor in Oxfordshire; with remarks upon the Hide of Land," by Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to the Director. The Manor, the customs and tenants of which are more particularly commented upon and illustrated in this communication, is that of Cote and Aston, or Aston Boges, in the parish of Bampton, in Oxfordshire; the descent of the possession of which is traced by Mr. Williams from the time when it was granted by Henry the Third to Hubert de Pogeys.

"The Manor," Mr. Williams observes, "has consisted for the last two centuries of at least 64 yardlands, or 16 hides of land, each hide containing four yards. Each yardland consisted in 1577, when a terrier was taken which is still extant, and each now consists, of on an average 27 acres of arable land, and rights of common."

The result of a survey made in 1657 defines the proportion of the mowing ground and common meadows to the yard. They amount to 12 acres and a half, thus making the yardland as nearly as possible 40 acres.

Mr. Williams subsequently goes into the particulars of the mode in which the Lord of the Manor of Cote Aston held his Court Baron annually by his steward; detailing its customs as bearing reference to previous times, and finishing with a comment upon the persons employed upon a Lord's estate, as described in the document entitled "*Rectitudines singularum personarum*;" namely, the Theyne, the Ganeat (or villanus), the Cotsetla, the Gebuhis (the bee-keeper), the Gafol-swein, the (swine-herd), the Esne (or servus), the Hand-maid, the Ploughman, the Sower, the Ox-herd, the Cow-herd, the Sheep-herd, the Goat-herd, the Cheese-maker, the Harvest-man, the Bydal, the Wood-ward, and the Flax-ward.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 24th, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them :—

From La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville	Their Mémoires, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848. 8vo. Abbeville, 1849.
From the Royal Agricultural Society of England	Their Journal, Vol. X. Part . No. xxix. 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.
From the Royal Geographical Society of London	Their Journal, Vol. XIX. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1849.

The Hon. William Leslie Melville and Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Patrick Chalmers, Esq. of Auld Bar, near Brechin, having been suspended the usual time in the Society's Meeting Room, he was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being near at hand, the President announced that he had nominated Earl Jermyn, M.P., Beriah Botfield, Esq., John Disney, Esq., and William John Thoms, Esq., as Auditors for auditing the accounts of the last year.

John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of a specimen of Painted Glass, attributed to the eleventh century ; and believed to be the oldest painted glass at present in existence. It was discovered by accident by the late Mons. Henri Gèrente in the Cathedral of Le Mans.

A Letter from John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, accompanying the exhibition of a beautifully decorated bronze knocker of the 16th century ; it was taken from the door of one of the palaces at Rome, and is believed to be of the school, if not the actual work, of the celebrated John of Bologna.

John Evans, Esq. exhibited an impression from a gold British coin, found three years ago, at Farthinghoe, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, about twenty-four miles west of Whaddon Chase : the type nearly resembling that engraved in Ruding, pl. ii. fig. 38.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis to Capt. W. H. Smyth was read, communicating to the Society two documents of the time of Queen Elizabeth, of singular interest : both preserved in the library lately bequeathed to the British Museum by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville. One, a Letter from the Lords of Council to the Lord Admiral of England, dated 25th July, 1588, announcing that the Queen had given order that in the county of Kent a good number of her best and choicest shot of the Trained Bands should be forthwith sent to the sea-side ; that upon notice given from him they might be brought to double man the two particular ships which were under his own personal command and that of Lord Henry Seymour. The other, a still more curious document, was a Minute of

the council held by our great naval commanders at the moment they had completed the defeat of the Armada, dated 1st August, 1588, declaring how far in prudence they could chase the dispersed enemy, consistently with the supplies they possessed for their support and with the necessity for protecting the coasts of their country.

The first of these documents, at its close, bore the signatures of Lord Burghley and of the other members of the council present at its date: the second document, in a sort of cluster, was signed by eight of the chief commanders by whom the Armada was so signally defeated: namely, C. Howard, George Cumberland, T. Howard, Edmonde Sheffelde, Francis Drake, Edward Hoby, John Hawkins, Francis Fenner.

Another communication from Sir Henry Ellis was read, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, containing a Certificate of the Names of the Gentlemen of Northumberland to whom King Henry the Eighth had granted Annuities, as relying upon them to defend the marches of the north toward Scotland; describing the amount and extent of their property as well as their personal ability, by themselves and their tenantry, to serve the king. The date about 1522 or 1523 (*Cott. MS. Caligula, B. vi. fol. 503*).

Sir Wylliam Eure, the kyngs depute warden off theest marches off England for against Scotland, ys'capetaign of Northumberland, and hath a 100 marks by yere of hys fathers landes; he ys a trewe gentyllman, a furtherer to justice, and maye serve the kynge with 200 men in the cuntrey of Northumberland.

Sir John Wetherington, the kynges depute warden of the mydle marches, may dyspend 200*l.* land by yere, and maye sarve the kinge with 100 horsemen; he kepyth a good howse, and ys a trew man and off good wyll, but lakyth experyence, and wyll lyeghtly be councelled.

The Lorde Ogle maye dyspend 100*l.* lande by yere in possessyon, and 100*l.* in revercion. Sir Wylliam Ogle maye dyspend for terme of lyeff 40 marks. John Ogle, off Kyrkelow, maye dyspend 5*l.* by year. George Ogle, off Ogle Castell, a yonger brother, and hath no lands. John Ogle, off Ogle Castell, may dyspend 20 marks by yere: whych men be well myendyd to justice, and maye serve the kynge whyth themselfe and freends, the number of 6 or 7 score hoerssmen.

Sir Cuthbert Ratlyff, knyeght, maye dyspend 200*l.* by yere, and maye [be] able to serve the kynge with 100 horssmen; he ys a wyse man, well learnyd, and well myendyd to justice, very meet for counsell, but no inventor to the feeld.

Sir John Delavall, knyeght, maye dyspend 100*l.* landes by yere, and maye serve the kynge with 50 horsemen, and ys well myendyd to justice.

Sir Roger Graye, knyeght, maye dyspend 100 markes by yere, and maye serve the kynge of hys owen servaunts and tennantts with 40 men, and is meanly seet to justice, and kepyth a small poert in hys howse, and hath left hys principall howse voyed, whych stondyth verey necessarye for the strength of the countrey, but hath promesyd to inabyett the saem.

Sir Robert Ellarcar, knyeght, maye dyspend 100 marks yerely in the ryeght of hys wyeff, of Mr. Grayes lands, and is chamberlayne off the kyngs townen of Barwyck, and lyeth in the cuntrey, and maye serve the kynge with 40 hoersmen; he ys a trewe man, a good borderer, and well myended to justice.

Lyonell Graye ys porter off Barwycke, a onest man, and maye serve the kynge with suche as ar of hys retynew in Barwicke, and fewe other except the Grayes whoes names follow and ys before wrytten.

Thomas Graye maye dyspend 20 marks by yere in the ryight of hys wyeff, and maye serve the kynge by thoes lands and the offyce he hath under the lorde Daercey, off the kyngs tennants, off the lordeshyps of Baumbrough and Dunstone-brugh, with 40 hoersmen.

Thomas Foster, a younge man, may dyspend 20*l.* lands by year, and serve the kynge with 12 horsemen, yet keeps no howes.

Robert Collyngwood maye dyspend 40*l.* lande by yere, and serve the kynge by thoës landes, and the rewell he hath off the kyngs tennantts of the barony off Warke, my lorde Ruttlands teanantts of Northumberland, and Hessilrygs lands, with seven score horsmen, and ys a wyes boerderar; a trew man, well myendyt to justice.

John Herssley dwellyth in a place of hys fathers, and hath the hoell rewell of all hys lands, the yearly valewe whearof ys fifty marks; and himselfe maye dyspend 10*l.* land by year, wherby maye serve the kynge with 30 horsmen, and ys a trew man, a wyes borderor, well myendyd to justice.

John Car off Warke maye dyspend 20*l.* lande, and ys constable of the same, wherby he maye serve the kynge with 12 horssmen; he ys a good howeskeper, a sharpe borderar, well myendyd to justice.

Thomas Car maye dyspende 8*l.* lande by yere, and serve the kynge wyth 4 horssmen.

Willyam Strodder maye dyspend 20*l.* land by yere, and serve the kynge 12 horssmen; a good borderar, and a trew man.

John Selbe of Branchston maye dyspend no lands, and serve the kynge wyth hymselfe and hys servant, and dwellyth in a fermeollde of hys fathers, and ys famylyer wyth Scotts.

Thomas Howeborne maye dyspend 20 marks lande, and serve the kynge with 6 horsemen; a trew innocent borderar.

Thomas Hebborne maye dyspend 20*l.* lande, and serve the kynge with 8 horsemen; a trew borderar.

Rychard Foulbery maye dyspend 20 marks lande by yere, and serve the kynge with 6 horssmen; a trew borderar.

Edward Muschaunce maye dyspend of hys fathers lands fyve marks by yere, hys father beyng alyve, and serve the kynge with hymselff and servant, and ys a trew man.

Rauffe Ilderton maye dyspend 20*l.* lands, and serve the kynge with 20 horsmen, and kepyth no howes, but letts yt decaye, and sellyth hys land; he is a ryotus man, yeven to sensuall pleasur.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

At the close of the Meeting the President exhibited to the Society a very large Collection of engraved Cylinders, Seals, and other small antiquities from Babylonia and the neighbouring regions, where they had been gathered, kindly intrusted to his Lordship's care by Major Rawlinson, H.E.I.C. Service. Amongst these antiquities was a silver tetradrachm of Demetrius Soter and Laodice, supposed to have been struck upon a coin of Eucratides king of Bactria.

Thursday, January 31st, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book:—

From John Edward Lee, Esq.	Description of a Roman Building and other Remains lately discovered at Caerleon. Royal 8vo. London, 1850.
From La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.	Mémoires, Année 1848. 8vo. Poitiers, 1849. Bulletins. 8vo. 1849. Notice sur les Billets de Confiance émis en Poitou pendant les Années 1791-92. Par M. Lecointre Dupont. 8vo. Poitiers.
From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder, January, 1850. fol. London, 1850.

From Charles T. Beke, Esq. F.S.A.

On the Geographical Distribution of the Languages of Abessinia and the neighbouring Countries. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1849.

From The British Archæological Association.

The Journal, No. XX. January, 1850.

From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A.

Original Papers published under the direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Vol. III. part 1. January, 1850. 8vo. Norwich, 1850.

From John B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.

From W. F. Laxton, Esq. C.E. .

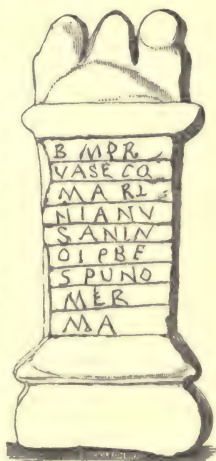
The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, Parts 148-9. 4to. London, January and February, 1850.

Joseph Mayer, Esq. and Bezer Blundell, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Thomas Avison, Esq. of Fullwood Park, near Liverpool, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Mr. Peisley, of Abingdon, exhibited impressions from two small seals, one bearing the representation of a head surrounded by Gothic tracery, with the legend S. DAVIT. BOSSCHER: the other a small figure of the devil, wearing a monk's cowl, and the legend * IE SVY DEGISE.

Don Joseph de Barboza-Canaes, of Lisbon, presented to the Society the drawing of a monument (*cippus*) found in the Ager Sauriensis near Coimbra, on the borders of the river Anceus, in the year 1825. The original, formed of calcareous oolite, bears an inscription which Don Joseph observes is similar to that of the law promulgated in the year 186 B.C. against Bacchanals. Quintus Marinianus mentioned in it he supposes to have been that Marinianus who founded the colony of Herminiorum at this spot, and that he was one of the ten legates of whom Appian speaks, who were sent into Spain after the war between Scipio and Brutus. The inscription on the cippus runs—*Benemerentis Populi Romani victoris agrum sibi et (suis) confero Quintus Marinianus Aniensis missus. Omnibus in possessionem beneficium stipendi pono Mercurio magno adiutore.*



Sir Henry Ellis communicated an extract from one of the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum, containing certain Orders which Lord Burghley, in the Queen's name, gave to the Lord Mayor of London, on the day of his presentation at Westminster in 1580, for the redress of grievances and disorders. The first of these orders, four in number,

was for preventing the increase of buildings and the multiplication of families in the metropolis ; the second on the matter of plague and infection ; the third for the conservation of the Thames : and the fourth, against certain lewd persons, fugitives from beyond the seas, and especially from Rome, who were spreaders and practisers of sedition.

The Secretary then read a Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis, detailing a short notice of certain researches among the tumuli of the South Downs beyond Lewes, extending from Firle Beacon nearly to the village of Litlington, resumed by him in the month of September last.

These remains were partially explored many years ago, both by the Rev. James Douglas, whose researches are so ably and so minutely recorded in the "*Nenia Britannica*," and by Dr. Mantell, who has still in his possession some of the relics discovered by himself.

The tumuli of the South Downs, Mr. Akerman observes, so far as his own researches have gone, and from all he can collect from others, appear to be of two kinds only, and these, as usual, totally distinct from each other, namely, Celtic and Anglo-Saxon. Both are easily distinguished. On the highest spots, and often out of sight from the valleys below, the tumuli of a primæval age are scattered here and there, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups of three or four, and often in greater numbers. The Saxon tumuli are, on the contrary, for the most part distributed on the brow of a hill. They lie in groups, and may generally be found opposite to some hamlet or homestead in the valley below, the name of the place denoting its Saxon derivation.

Mr. Akerman's researches on this occasion commenced with the opening of a large tumulus of the Celtic period, the diameter being more than twenty-five feet, and its height ten feet. The result, however, was disappointment. The mound appeared to have protected more than one interment, for they disturbed three or four spots on which were a separate heap of stones, but all traces of human remains had vanished ; not the least fragment of an urn or the smallest portion of human bone was discovered,—a few morsels of charcoal were the sole evidence of the rite of cremation. Failing in an attempt upon another of these tumuli, the party proceeded to investigate some barrows of the Saxon period.

Three barrows were opened, and in each was found a perfect skeleton ; the first of a boy apparently about fourteen years of age ; the second of a young person who appeared to have attained the age of manhood ; and the third of a man of advanced age. The condition of the teeth, which were exceedingly perfect, though in the last skeleton much worn, warranted these deductions ; with the last two were discovered the usual carved knife, but no other relic.

On a former occasion, some years since, Mr. Akerman observes that the exploration by himself and others in this locality of tumuli of the same character, led to similar results, and plainly indicated that these graves were made by people in quiet possession of the country, and of very primitive habits, in fact by the rural population of the district. They contrast well with the discoveries on the levelling of Malling Hill and others in the neighbourhood of the town of Lewes, where umbones of shields, long broad-swords, and many articles of female personal ornament,

were found, all evidencing the establishment of a town of importance and the usages of a less primitive people.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

It was again announced from the Chair that, the usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being near at hand, the President had nominated Earl Jermyn, M.P., Beriah Botfield, Esq. John Disney, Esq. and Wm. John Thoms, Esq. Auditors for auditing the accounts of the last year.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 21.

Thursday, February 7th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following Presents were announced :

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| From James Pilbrow, Esq. F.S.A. | An Improved Method of Supply and Distribution of Water to the Inhabitants of Towns, &c. 8vo. London, 1849. |
| From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. | Supplement to the History of Bampton. 8vo. |
| From the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. | Contention for the Faith. A Sermon preached in the Church of the United Parishes of St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle, on Sunday, 28th Oct. 1849. 8vo. London. |
| From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. | The Journal, No. 24, December 1849. 8vo. London, 1849. |
| From John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A. | Coloured Engraving from a Window in the Cathedral of Le Mans, date 11th century, drawn by Henry Gêrente. |

Thomas Avison, Esq. and Frederick Salmon, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society : and the recommendatory Testimonial of the Rev. John Louis Petit, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. M.P. exhibited several specimens of ancient work in iron : consisting of, 1. A Dagger, purchased at Nuremberg in 1839, the scabbard and hilt of which are elaborately wrought with very fine chasing ; and on the guard of the hilt a portrait, and the inscription " Rudolphus, 1615." 2. A small Box of chased iron open-work, of German manufacture, but of a period probably later than the dagger. 3. A small iron Box, chased, and beautifully damasked with silver. On the top a coat of arms, surmounted by a coronet. Mr. Morgan thought this a specimen of Milanese work of the latter end of the 16th century. The last article consisted of the two portions of the Guard of a Sword, damasked in silver and gold.

John Payne Collier, Esq. V. P. communicated some observations "On Richard Hakluyt and American Discoveries," in a Letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Mahon, President. In addition to certain new points and particulars of Hakluyt's life, Mr. Collier entered into a minute account of one of that author's earliest productions, of which two copies only are now known to exist, intitled "Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America and the Islands adjacent to the same; imprinted at London, 1582." One of two Maps which originally accompanied this work, bearing the same date, but extracted from it, Mr. Collier laid before the Society. In addition to certain particulars relating to Hakluyt, to Sir Francis Drake, to Sir Stephen Borough, and to Michael Lok, Mr. Collier introduced copies of two original Letters from Hakluyt to Sir Francis Walsingham: one principally relating to the setting up of Lectures in Oxford and London upon the Art of Navigation: the other, dated 7th January, 1584-5, upon the fitness of encouraging Discoveries and Settlements, by reason of the profitable nature of the commodities to be obtained from North America; showing also Hakluyt's willingness to take a personal share in the hazard and distinction of these enterprises.

The Secretary then read a Letter addressed to him by William Durrant Cooper, Esq. containing a statement of particulars relating to the opening of several Barrows in the autumn of 1834, by the late Mr. Stewart Warren Lee, Dr. Mantell, Mr. Cooper, and several other gentlemen, situated at the western entrance of the town of Lewes, immediately above St. Anne's Church, upon the spot now occupied by the reservoir of the water-works. Some cists were found at the depth of fourteen feet; they were situated in a cluster at right angles, and six or seven were opened, which were found to contain the usual deposit of stones and broken pieces of pottery, with the bones of various animals. A vast number of shells of the snail, called *Helix pomatia*, were found; a discovery which induces Mr. Cooper to infer, contrary to popular belief, that this species of snail was indigenous, and used as an article of food in remote times.

To this letter, some remarks on the animal skeletons were made by Mr. Akerman, the Secretary; and thanks were severally ordered to be returned for the communications.

Thursday, February 14th, 1850.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:

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| From the Syro-Egyptian Society: | Original Papers read before the Society. Vol. I. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A. F.S.A. | The History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation called the Abbey of St. Alban, in the County of Hertford, by the Rev. Peter Newcome, Rector of Shenley. 4to. London, 1795. |

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. F.S.A., exhibited an Elephant's Tusk carved with a series of images of Bhudda, seated in pointed niches. It was once lacquered and ornamented with gilding, as is still visible, notwithstanding its antiquity. It was taken from a sacred cave near Martuban in Burmah, and was given to Mr. Morgan by the late Captain Basil Gray.

A Note from J. A. Cahusac, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read respecting the Church of Rotherfield in Sussex, mentioning its Registers as among the earliest of the kind in England; that in recently removing the pulpit and reading desk encaustic tiles were found, ornamented with grotesque figures; and that, in scraping from the walls various coats of whitewash, fleurs-de-lis and other patterns in painting became visible.

An account of a discovery of early Saxon remains, together with numerous skeletons, at Barrow Furlong, on the Hill farm, in the parish of Marston St. Lawrence, in the county of Northampton, in 1842 and 1843, by the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. was next read: communicated to the Society through Charles Roach Smith, Esq. in a letter addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary. This interesting communication was accompanied by a very detailed plan of the burial ground, and with fifteen coloured drawings, representing a considerable portion of the various ornamental and other remains discovered.

The Secretary then read a short Note, by himself, upon the Saxon god Woden and his Attributes. Mr. Kemble, in his learned work (*The Saxons in England*), in reference to the assertion of Tacitus (*Germ. ix.*) that the ancient German tribes had neither temples nor simulacra of the divinities they worshipped, remarks that the historian's words are to be taken with great caution; adding the qualifying remark—"Yet, if rare then, they may have easily become universal in the course of two or three centuries, particularly among those tribes whom military service or commerce had gradually rendered familiar with the religious rites of Rome."

"These words," observes Mr. Akerman, "almost suggest the explanation which I am about to attempt. Tacitus (*Germ. ii.*) speaks of the ancient songs of the Germans in honour of their god Tuisko, and of his son the founder of the human race. In another place (*Germ. ix.*) he says, of all their gods they worship Mercury as the chief. Now these are, as near as possible, the words of Cæsar, in writing of the Gauls—"deum Mercurium maxime colunt." (*Bell. Gall. Lib. vi. c. 16.*)

"Again, compare the History of Tacitus (*Lib. iv.*). Here the historian represents Vocula addressing his countrymen, and reminding them that they worship a community of gods, but especially Mars."

"These apparent discrepancies of the great historian appear to be very susceptible of explanation, and may be easily reconciled. Woden, it is well known, was worshipped as the god of valour and the giver of victory; hence his identification with Mars by the more civilized tribes of the Germans is at once apparent. On the other hand, the identity of Woden with Mercury is sufficiently well established. Mr. Kemble cites from

Adam of Bremen the description of the figure of Woden in the temple at Upsala—"Woden vero sculpunt armatum sicuti nostri Martem sculpere solent"; and remarks, that the fact of the fourth day being dedicated to this divinity identifies him with Mercurius. This is further shewn by a proof from the Dialogue of Salomon and Saturn, wherein the answer to the question, Who invented letters? is, Mercury the giant, that is, Woden the god. Mr. Akerman continues—"I submit that Tuisco, in whose honour they sung, according to Tacitus, *ancient* songs, was the primæval god, and that the divinity called Woden, at least with the attributes with which he was invested at a later period, was not indigenous but exotic, and of comparatively late adoption. The reason of the adoption of Mercury by the Gauls may be thus accounted for. That people in their memorable irruptions into the Italian states, must have encountered the well-known figure of Mercury in the highways, and, meeting with it frequently, doubtless supposed it to be the tutelary divinity of the country. The adoption of the same figure by the Germans may be referred to a much later period, probably even later than the times in which Tacitus wrote."

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

At the close of the Meeting it was announced from the Chair that the President had desired to have notice given that on the evening of the 21st instant his Lordship would have the pleasure of presiding, and that Major Rawlinson had kindly promised to accompany him, and to produce (with necessary explanations) others of his Assyrian discoveries. Also, that on the same evening the Duke of Devonshire had given permission that the Crosier of the ancient Bishops of Lismore (a relic of the very early part of the 12th century, if not considerably older) should be exhibited to the Society.

Thursday, February 21st, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced; and thanks were ordered to be returned for them:—

From James Yates, Esq. M.A.,
F.R.S.

On the use of Bronze Celts in Military Operations. Read at Salisbury, 26th July, 1849.
From the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VI.
8vo.

From the Rev. John Louis Petit,
M.A., F.S.A.

Remarks on Architectural Character. Read before the Lichfield Architectural Society, at their General Meeting in 1845. fo. Oxford, 1846.

The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury; with a Description of its Plan and Architectural peculiarities. 8vo. Cheltenham, 1842.

Remarks on Church Architecture, with Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

From John Henry Parker, Esq.
F.S.A.

A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford. Part I. Deanery of Bicester. 8vo. Oxford, 1842.

Some Remarks upon the Church of Great Haseley, Oxfordshire. Second Edition. 8vo. Oxford, 1848.

Memoirs of Gothic Churches. Read before the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. No. II. Fotheringay Church. 8vo. Oxford, 1841.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of St Peter and St. Paul, at Dorchester, Oxfordshire. 8vo. Oxford, 1845.

The recommendatory Testimonial in favour of George Ticknor, Esq. of Boston, U. S. author of the "History of Spanish Literature," having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

The resident Secretary then read a short Paper addressed to him by John Payne Collier, Esq. V. P. on the ancient Crosier of the Bishops of Waterford and Lismore, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, sent by his Grace for exhibition before the Society this evening. "This remarkable relic," observes Mr. Collier, "has been conveyed to this country from Lismore Castle, in order that it might be submitted to the notice of our Society. It came into the possession of the Duke of Devonshire when much of his other Irish property devolved into his hands, and it has ever since been preserved with the utmost care. Before it was brought to England it was privately shown to various learned antiquaries in Ireland, and especially to some Members of the Archaeological Society of that country, who all concurred in the opinion that it was of extreme value in connexion with Irish archæology, especially because it was ascertained by the inscriptions upon it that it was of Irish manufacture. The material of the crosier is bronze, and it is ornamented with various studs, while within the outer case is contained a wooden staff, supposed to have been that of St. Carthag, which was inclosed in its ancient metal covering for the sake of better preservation."

This communication was followed by the exhibition of various Drawings of Irish Antiquities, illustrating the Pastoral Staff, by Mr. J. O. Westwood.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for this exhibition; to John Payne Collier, Esq. V. P. for his note in illustration of the crosier; and to Mr. Westwood for the exhibition of the several drawings.

John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small gold idol, stated in a Note to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, to have been dredged up many years ago from the Lake of Guatavita in Antioquia, and presented to him in 1827 by John Henderson, Esq. then Consul General at Santa Fé de Bogotà, an extract from whose letter to Mr. Bidwell, dated in the same year, accompanied the exhibition. Mr. Bidwell also exhibited a curious ancient Calabrese Dagger.

William Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some very fine specimens of inlaid metal work, consisting of an Ink-stand and Twelve Drawing or Mathematical Instruments. The articles themselves of steel, elaborately enriched with inlaid foliated patterns in gold and silver, very elegant in design. Mr. Drake conjectured the workmanship to be Italian, of the early part of the sixteenth century.

The thanks of the Society for these exhibitions were severally returned.

The resident Secretary then read a Letter from Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, accompanying a present to the Society's Museum of several sculptured Marbles of Indian character, collected by his brother, about 1841, in the Bombay Presidency. The gift was communicated in these terms :—

“ 8, Waterloo Place, London, January 29, 1850.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ My late brother, who was, up to the time of his death, in 1846, “ Resident” at Baroda, in the Bombay presidency, made a collection of marbles, some few of which were directed in his will to be sent home. These I have ; but from my limited accommodation it occurred to me their merits, if merits they have, must be left to some one more gifted in their mysteries than I am to determine. However, such as they are, it struck me to-day, I might be permitted to take the liberty of soliciting through you their acceptance by the Society of Antiquaries. I inclose you a note I had from my brother's friend, Mr. Remington, who was in Guzerat when the specimens were collected. I know you will attribute (should I err) this intrusion to its right source, viz. a desire to see those things which were valued by a deceased relative have a resting place so illustrious as within the walls of the Society of Antiquaries ; and could I have selected a fitter guardian in their transit than yourself?

“ Believe me, my dear Sir,

“ Yours, most sincerely,

“ ED. LENNOX BOYD.

“ Capt. Smyth, R.N.”

The especial thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq. for this valuable and highly interesting present.

At the close of the Meeting, in accordance with the announcement from the Chair at the last Meeting of the Society, Major Rawlinson produced personally a Collection of Specimens of his Assyrian discoveries, accompanied by the following Memorandum :—

“ Notes on the gods of Babylon, accompanying a set of figures in stone, alabaster, and terra-cotta, exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries :—

“ The figures now upon the table are the only specimens of the household gods of the Babylonians which have been ever brought to England in a tolerably perfect state.

“ The five larger figures were found among the ruins of a city now termed Khéfajée, upon the river DIALA, about ten miles S. E. of Baghdad. The other figures were excavated from the large mound of ruins immediately opposite to the Birs Nimrud, ruins which mark the site of the great Chaldean city of Borsippa.

“ The masks and smaller objects were picked up at Niffer, an ancient site about 100 miles S. E. of Babylon, where the ruins are on a scale of extraordinary magnitude.

“ It is impossible to identify positively each of these figures as a particular god

or goddess; all that can be done is to give a general sketch of the Pantheon, and to suggest the divinities which some of the images may be supposed to represent.

"The Babylonians had many deities in common with the Assyrians, such as Bel, Nebo, Hem, Sut, &c. Others were peculiar to Babylon, such as Merodach, Sheshak, Succothd, Benoth, Gad, and Lavattan, the Biblical Leviathan. In the same way many of the gods best known in the inscriptions of Assyria are never mentioned at Babylon, such as Assarac, or Nisroch, Shemir, Ashtera, Dagon, &c.

"It is extremely difficult to classify the Pantheons of Nineveh and Babylon, or even to identify the names of the gods, for these names are usually expressed by monograms; and in a few instances only, where the title of a god occurs in the composition of a proper name of which we have the correspondent expressed in Persian characters, can we ascertain the phonetic power of the monogram. Bel is one of the names thus preserved to us, but the god appears to have been known under a great number of different forms and attributes, and the name is thus usually found coupled with some distinctive epithet.

"The headless figure on the table is one of the forms of Bel, but the inscription on the back is in such very rude and at the same time complicated characters that it is impossible to make out the epithet added to the name. I cannot conjecture which of the gods the other large figures represent, as they are without inscription. It is only in a few instances indeed, when we know the name of a Babylonian or Assyrian god, that we can ascertain his supposed functions, or compare him with any deity in the Greek mythology. Assarach, or Nisroch, in Assyrian, and Bel in Babylonian, we may indeed identify with Chronos, as the usual epithet employed in the inscriptions is Father of the gods; and many Greek authors moreover directly compare Belus and Chronos. Hem also, from the symbol representing flame, which is almost always found on the cylinders that bear his name, I suppose to be the deified element of fire, the Baal Haman of the Phœnicians. Lavattan again I identify with the Biblical Leviathan from observing upon the cylinder that bears his name, and which is 76 in Cullimore's plates, a snake or marine monster depicted as his emblem. Perhaps the Babylonian Lavattan may be the same as the Assyrian Dagon.

"Among the smaller figures, the only one that can be identified is the Oriental Venus, who is named Ashtera (for Ashteroth or Astarte) in Assyrian, and Mulitta or Alitta, as I read her name, on the cylinders and other Babylonian records. She is depicted on Cullimore's cylinder No. 50, and also upon one in my own collection, under precisely the same form that we have here, both in terra cotta and alabaster. The goddess Ken, whom the Egyptians are supposed to have borrowed from the Assyrians, is represented exactly in the same manner upon a tablet in the British Museum.

"One other goddess only can be distinctly traced in the inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia. I read her name Belt, and suppose her to be the Rhea of the Greeks, as she is particularly designated as the Mother of the Gods. Hesychius, however, it may be remembered, identified the Babylonian Beltis as the Hera, or sometimes the Venus, of the Greeks. It is impossible to say whether any of the small figures may be intended to represent her.

"The only other objects to which I have to draw the Society's notice are a few inscribed earthen lids belonging to sepulchral jars. One of these, which is covered with Sabæan writing, was brought from the old city of Tib, east of the Tigris. The others were excavated from the ruins of Babylon, and are curious in more respects than one; for the inscriptions with which they are covered are in a very early type of the Hebrew character, resembling perhaps the Palmyrene rather than the usual square Hebrew text: and it is moreover very extraordinary to find amongst a people using the Hebrew character the custom of burning their dead, which the sepulchral jars and inscribed lids indicate.

"The inscriptions have not yet been properly examined; but they may be presumed with tolerable certainty to be religious, and to refer to the early Hebrew superstitions regarding the angels who took charge of the dead. I consider the earthen lids to be of the third or fourth century."

The best thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Major Rawlinson, for this his very curious exhibition.

Thursday, February 28th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed: after which the following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors: viz.

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| From John Henry Parker, Esq.
F.S.A. | Architectural Notices of the Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton. Deaneries of Higham Ferrers and Haddon. 8vo. London and Oxford, 1849. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1850. 8vo. London. |
| From the Rev. W. J. Rees, M.A.,
F.S.A. | An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Ruinated Abbey of Cwmhir. 8vo. London, 1850. |

A Note from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. to John Y. Akerman, Esq. resident Secretary, was read, dated 19th February; laid before the present meeting by order of Council, accompanying the MS. of Algernon Sydney's Notes on Government, lately presented to the Society by Benjamin Williams, Esq., and now returned to it repaired from the injury it had received by damp.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Lemon for his zeal and care in superintending this restoration.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., F.S.A. exhibited an ancient brass candlestick, elaborately wrought and damasked with silver, of the 15th or 16th century, either of Moorish or Venetian workmanship, brought from Venice.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited, by the kind permission of the Rev. Henry James Legge, rector of Brimscombe, near Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, a silver watch, apparently of English manufacture during the first half of the 17th century. The maker's name engraved upon it, *Th. Weeks*.

This was accompanied by the exhibition of an ancient clock by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions.

Mr. Akerman communicated the following remarks on the epithet "Baal."

Among the observations with which Major Rawlinson accompanied the interesting exhibition of Babylonian Idols, on Thursday evening last, is the following:—"It is extremely difficult to classify the Pantheons of Nineveh and Babylon, or even to identify the names of the gods, for these names are usually expressed by monograms; and, in a few instances only, where the title of a god occurs in the composition of a proper name of which we have the correspondent expressed in Persian characters, can we ascertain the phonetic power of the monogram. Bel is one of the names thus preserved to us, but the god appears to have been known under a great number of different forms and attributes, and the name is thus usually found coupled with some distinctive epithet."

With great deference I submit to the Society that the word *Baal*, when found in inscriptions, is the epithet and not the specific designation of the divinity. The late M. Falbe, of Copenhagen—and it is with deep regret that I mention the name of one whose useful labours have been recently arrested by the hand of death—observes, that among the people of Phœnician origin, Baal (Molok) and Melkart (Hercules) were, without doubt, different divinities: but ancient as well as modern authors have confounded them in consequence of their having mistaken the exact sense of the word Baal, which signifies *the supreme divinity or protector*. In the belief that this subject is not so generally comprehended as it ought to be, I shall proceed to show that Baal or Bel is used in Scripture, as well as in the numerous invocations occurring in inscriptions, as a *title or epithet*; namely, as *Lord*, or *Master*, and that it was applied to *any* male god which happened to be considered the tutelar divinity of the city. Thus in Jeremiah xxxii. v. 35, the passage, “And they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the Son of Hinnom, to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Moloch,” clearly shows that the deity worshipped on the mountain top was Molok. The Baal of the Tyrians was Hercules, and this we learn from Josephus (Ant. Lib. viii. ch. 13, § 1), who tells us that Jezebel built a temple to the god of the Tyrians, which they called Belus. But the Melita inscription, without the testimony of Josephus, would dispel all doubt as to the application of the epithet Baal to Hercules:—

מלקרת בעל צר
האפסל פסל צר

The votive Cippi of Carthage, on the other hand, as clearly show that the title Baal was in like manner applied to Hammon, the Sun, or Apollo פסל צר

i. e. בצלחמן.*

Again, on the coins of Cilicia, Baal Tars פסל צר i. e. בצלתרן is clearly

Jupiter, though invested with the attributes of corn and wine; and that Jupiter was the Baal of the Babylonians we know from Pliny, “durat adhuc ibi Jovis *Beli* templum.” (Hist. N. vi. 30-4.) In the same monuments we find Baal Phegor represented in a manner precisely similar.† That the sun, however, was Baal most frequently among the idolatrous nations of the East may be inferred from the frequent occurrence of הַפְּנִים in Holy writ.‡ It is evident that in early times the use of

this epithet had become inveterate even among the Jewish people, in their invocations to the true God, as we may infer from the well-known passage in Hosea (c. ii. v. 16, 17.) “And it shall be at that day, saith the Lord, that thou shalt call me Ishi; (אִישׁ)

and shalt call me no more Baali. For I will take away the names of Baalim out of her mouth, and they shall no more be remembered by their name.” The confusion arising from the very general use of the word Baal may be traced in many ancient writers, but Arnobius seems most at a loss when he says that the sex of Baal was not determined by his worshippers.

I have only to add that, whatever misapprehension may have existed in modern times as to the meaning of the word, our illustrious poet Milton was in no doubt about it, as may be seen in his enumeration of the divinities of the East. They, he observes,

“————— had *general* names of *Baalim* and *Ashteroth*;

Those male, these feminine.”

Par. Lost. Bk. I.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.

* Gesenius, Script. Ling. Phœn. Tab. xlviii.

† See the Duke de Luyne's “Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies etc. de la Phénicie.” 4to. Paris, 1846.

‡ See Levit. xxvi. 30; Chron. Isaiah. Ezech. *passim*.

F.S.A. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, containing a further communication on the History and Progress of the Art of Watch-making, accompanied by another exhibition of mediæval watches, fourteen in number, illustrative of the successive improvements produced. A portion of this communication having been read, the remainder was preserved for reading at the next meeting.

By the President's desire, notice was given from the chair that on Thursday next Major Rawlinson had kindly promised to accompany his Lordship, and exhibit to the Society the original Paper Casts taken by him of the great Cuneiform Inscription of King Darius at Behistun.

Thursday, March 7th, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were received, and thanks for them were ordered to be returned.

From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder for February, 1850. fo. London.
From Thomas Faulkner, Esq.	Impression from a brass of Sir Arthur, Lady Gorges, and Family, in Chelsea Old Church.
From George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S.	Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, part VI. fo. London, 1850.
From the Editor.	The Chrono-Thermalist; or, People's Medical Enquirer. 8vo. London, 1850.
From Richard Taylor, Esq. F.S.A.	Letter to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell on the Constitutional Defects of the University and Colleges of Oxford. 8vo. London, 1850.
From Henry Roberts, Esq. F.S.A.	On the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, &c. Impl. 8vo. London, 1850.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

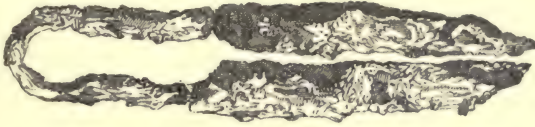
The recommendatory Testimonial of William Frederick Laxton, Esq. having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Lord Londesborough exhibited to the Society various articles found in an early Anglo-Saxon barrow on Barham Downs, near his Lordship's residence at Ileden, which was opened so recently as March 5th last. They were accompanied by a letter from Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., who directed at the opening, from which the following is an extract:—

“ The barrow in question formed one of a group close to the Canterbury and Dover road, on the brow of the hill hanging over the village of Kingston. They are known to have been opened by Mr. Faussett in the latter half of the last century; and it is said that many of his most interesting articles of Saxon antiquity came from this group. Recent excavations only showed how completely Faussett had ransacked them; and the barrow which I opened on Tuesday appears to be one which accidentally escaped his detection.

"There can be little doubt the body it contained was that of a female. The necklace of twenty-four beads, six of which are of amethystine quartz, and the others of glass and baked clay, with the fragments of the metal clasp, were found by the neck. It is a curious circumstance that the largest bead, which is of glass, had been broken, and, on account of some particular value set on it, afterwards mended with a thin hoop of silver.

"The shears, which appear from several other example in Lord Londesborough's collection to have been the usual form of the scissors used by the Anglo-Saxon ladies, were found on the left side of the body, probably hung to the girdle, with the smaller knife, the implement at the bottom of the case, which appears to have been some instrument used by ladies in their work, the smaller articles by the side, and some other fragments, which from the unfortunate circumstance that the Saxons made such extensive use of iron, a metal exposed to corrosion, had been reduced to such a condition that no definite idea could be formed of their original purposes.



The longer knife was found near the left shoulder, and by it lay the two similarly shaped fragments of bronze, which appear to have formed the ornament of the tip of its sheath, as well as some mere fragments of corroded iron, which belonged either to the fastening of the girdle, or to some box or casket, of which nothing remained but these corroded fragments of metal."

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, read a short Memoir by himself "On the possible period of the Settlement of the Saxons in England," referring this event to the latter half of the third century. when Carausius assumed the purple in Britain, and succeeded in establishing and maintaining an independent sovereignty, repudiating the story of the subjugations of the Britons by the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa. Mr. Akerman considers the recent researches of Sir Henry Dryden as very valuable in the inquiry, as well as the inscriptions discovered at Watermore, near Cirencester, described in the XXVIIth volume of the *Archæologia*, and observes:—

"I do not think that we shall ever discover any evidence of permanent and distinct settlements by Teutonic tribes in England so early as the days of M. Aurelius, as some have conjectured. We know that the Tungrian and Batavian cohorts did good service under the command of Agricola, and inscriptions in this country prove their having been quartered in Britain; but we cannot establish the fact of the colonisation of the province by these people at so early a period. The sepulchral inscriptions discovered at Watermore, near Cirencester, described in the XXVIIth volume of the *Archæologia*, are probably as late as the days of the Antonines; and it is worthy of remark, that in each of these the country of the deceased is mentioned, which may be considered evidence that, though they were each of Teutonic race, they were regarded by their friends as sojourners only, and not settlers in the province. Two of these were stipendiaries, the other a civilian; but the nation of each is distinctly mentioned.

"Among the fables of the monkish historians, which once formed a portion of our accredited history, but which are now regarded by some with doubt and suspicion, and by others utterly rejected, is the story of the subjugation of the Britons by the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa. Modern writers no longer give credit to this story: Mr. Kemble repudiates it; and, with regard to the murder of the British princes, finds a parallel legend in the old Saxon annals. He thinks that the colonisation of Britain by the Teutonic tribes took place at a much earlier period, probably just after the Marcomannic war. That whole regiments of Teutones were

quartered in England long before the days of Aurelius, we know from the inscriptions above referred to. The policy of forming garrisons of strangers in conquered countries was recognised and acted upon by the Romans long before this period. Of this, inscriptions still extant in every part of the world once subject to the Roman power furnish abundant evidence without the testimony of historians. But, for the reasons above stated, I do not concur with Mr. Kemble, and would refer that event to the time comprised within the latter half of the third century, when Carausius assumed the purple in Britain, and succeeded in establishing and maintaining an independent sovereignty in this island."

He then says:—

"I would refrain from saying more on this head, if I did not feel assured that it involves questions of some importance to the English historian, while it shows the value of antiquarian researches where the light of history is feeble. I need not remark on the evidence of the settlement of distinct Teutonic tribes in Britain, which researches among the tumuli of the later Roman and early or Pagan-Saxon periods disclose; this must have been observed by all who have been engaged in such investigations. The tumuli of East Kent, and I allude particularly to those which are numerous grouped, as on Barham Down, Breach Down, Sibert's Wold, and Ozengeal, furnish us with many relics of Saxon ornament; but, with the exception of some bronze fibulæ, they differ essentially from those found in the Marston cemetery. The latter, though discovered with interments of decided Teutonic character, are more Roman in style. The double brooches are especially deserving our notice. These cup-shaped brooches or fibulæ are more commonly found in the grouped tumuli of the midland counties. Two taken from a tumulus near Buckingham were recently sold in the Stowe collections; a very large one, found in the village of Stone, near Aylesbury, is engraved in the XXXth volume of the *Archæologia*; and among the relics taken from a large tumulus containing several skeletons at Minchinhampton, in Gloucestershire, and exhibited to this Society on the 10th of February, 1848, was a fibula of brass of the same form. If, as there is good reason to believe, the fibula found at Stone engraved on the inside with the Christian symbol, is somewhat though not much later than the days of Constantine the Great, who received the rite of baptism A.D. 311, we shall not err widely in assigning all the fibulæ of this form without such emblem to the latter half of the third century."

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned to Lord Londesborough, to Mr. Wright, and to Mr. Akerman for these communications.

Toward the close of the meeting, Major Rawlinson exhibited to the Society, partly in small paper casts upon the table, and partly in large sheets suspended upon the walls of the room, a series of paper impressions of inscriptions in the cuneiform character, the former consisting of the epigraphs attached to the line of captive figures sculptured on the great triumphal tablet of Behistun; the latter from the same locality, in the high road between Ecbatana and Babylon. The notes, which Major Rawlinson himself read in illustration of these paper-casts, will appear in the *Archæologia*. The cordial thanks of the Society were returned, by the President in the chair, to Major Rawlinson for this exhibition.

Thursday, March 14th, 1850.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—

From Charles Tilstone Beke, Esq. F.S.A.	Ueber die geographische Verbreitung der Sprachen von Abessinien und der Nachbarländer, 4to.
From the Editor.	Notes and Queries, Parts III. and IV. 4to. London, 1850.
From Miss Leete	Vägledare i Wisby Ruiner, jemte Förord om Gothland och Wisby. 8vo. Wisby, 1845.
From Wm. Henry Rolfe, Esq. (of Sandwich)	17 Plans and Drawings of Richborough, near Sandwich, some of them by Boys, the Historian of Sandwich.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Col. William Mure, M.P. for the county of Renfrew, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

W. H. Rolfe, Esq. exhibited, at the same time presenting them to the Society, several Drawings of the ancient Remains of Richborough, some of them executed by his maternal grandfather Mr. Boys, the Historian of Sandwich.

George Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, dated Apuldfreld, Cudham, Kent, March 5th, communicated an account of two Historical Pictures, preserved in the Saloon of the Fraternity of Great Cross-bowmen at Bruges, in Flanders. They are on canvass, measuring 8 feet 6 inches in width by somewhat less in height. The building in the street of St. George at Bruges which contains them is now a barrack for infantry—a military hospital.

One of these pictures, bearing the inscription “Jan van Meuninxhouve, 1667,” represents King Charles the Second of England seated beneath a canopy, placing the badge of the Society, a golden bird, round the neck of his brother the Duke of York, who, victor in the triannular contention for the honour, kneels before him. On his left, stands his brother the Duke of Gloucester; and behind him, and around his chair, the attendants of the king and the members of the Society. Charles is represented covered, in a black coat, with dark and light blue shoulder-knots and shoe-rosettes; James in a grey dress, with red and white shoulder-knots and shoe-rosettes; whilst Henry has on a coat of light brown, and shoulder-knots and shoe-rosettes of red. On the canopy may be traced the arms of England, having to the right a coat, presumed to be the arms of the fraternity; and to the left the arms of Vincent Stochove, Lord of St. Catharine, apparently the chief member. St. Barbara, the patron saint of the Society, is also represented. Numerous other figures, many supposed to be portraits, fill the back ground.

The fellow-painting, inscribed “J. V. Meuninxhouve F.” without date, represents the sequel of the preceding subject. In a room of the hotel of the fraternity, at a small round table spread with viands, and overhung by a red canopy, are seated the king and his two royal brothers, while a person, supposed to be an official, presents to the Duke of York the iron sceptre of the fraternity, together with a goblet of wine. The minor details of the picture are minutely described by Mr. Steinman.

These two paintings, he observes, record a circumstance that must have

happened between 23rd September 1656, and January 4th, 1657, during which time the three brothers were sojourning together at Bruges, and where, from the circumstances described in these paintings, it should seem they entered the fraternity.

A Letter from John Adey Repton, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, accompanied by two drawings, pointing out, by introducing a few specimens from the great variety of cinerary urns, the distinction of the British from those of the Romans ; the former being invariably dried in the sun, and neither turned by a lathe nor burnt in a kiln.

The resident Secretary then read a continuation of the Letter from Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. read at the last meeting, on the History, Art, and Trade of Watchmaking.

The invention of the main spring and the first application of the fusee, form the opening portion of this paper. The date of the former, upon satisfactory evidence, is referred not to the 15th, as has usually been stated, but to the early part of the 16th century. With regard to the manufacture of watches and the trade of watchmaking, Nuremberg and Augsburg appear to have been the first cities in Germany where watches were made. Ulm also became famous for them ; but during the 16th century but few watchmakers were found in the other cities of Germany. Paris had numerous watchmakers early in the 16th century, and Francis I. found it necessary or desirable to incorporate them, and give them statutes in 1544. At Augsburg also they were under some kind of municipal regulation.

In France watchmakers were early to be found in other cities, especially Rouen, Blois, and Lyons. At first, neither clockmaking nor watchmaking appear to have been considered as distinct occupations either at Nuremberg or Augsburg, but the same individuals seem to have exercised indiscriminately the trades of locksmiths, gun-makers, and clock and watch makers ; and, in fact, all the earliest makers of watches mentioned by Doppelmayr were locksmiths. In like manner, the blacksmiths of London were, in early times, also makers of large clocks. The artists of Nuremberg and Augsburg used to bring their clocks and watches in great numbers to the Leipzig fair, and thus they were spread abroad over Europe. In speaking of the watches of the end of the 17th century, it is stated that the English watches were most esteemed, particularly the repeaters. Next to the English the French, Augsburg, Nuremberg and Ulm watches were famous, and Geneva watches also were esteemed for their cheapness. The origin of the Geneva watch trade was the persecution of the Protestants in France towards the end of the 16th century.

Mr. Morgan was unable to fix the precise date of the introduction of watches into England. A note, however, in one of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum states the first coaches and first watches to have been brought to England by Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury in Gloucestershire, who had been ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. and who had married a lady of the house of Nassau.

London had many watchmakers established by the middle of the 16th century, if not earlier, and many specimens of that date, bearing their names, still exist.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, March 21st, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Present was received, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor

The Art Journal for January, February, and March, 3 parts, 4to. London, 1850.

The President laid before the Society a Letter from Beriah Botfield, Esq., dated Norton Hall, 15th March, placing at the disposal of the Council a portrait, said to be of Sir William Dugdale,* which he had obtained some time ago from Mr. Owen, of Bond Street, who told him he had received it from a house in Warwickshire. The cordial thanks of the Society for this liberal donation were ordered to be returned to Mr. Botfield.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Peter Cunningham, Esq. and of Augustus Guest, Esq. LL.D. having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, were read; and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Letter was read from Edward John Rudge, Esq. F.S.A. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, dated March 19th, accompanying the exhibition of two large wooden figures, or "Quarter Boys," which were removed in the autumn of 1848 from the front of the "Abbot's Tower" at Evesham, in consequence of the decayed state of their pedestal and pediment. They stood (as represented in a view of the Tower in Tindal's History of Evesham) above the clock-dial, each holding a battle-axe with both hands, as if to strike upon two leaden bells which hung between them: the striking, however, was effected, not by a movement of the arms, but by the whole figures turning upon iron bars which passed through them longitudinally. Till these figures were taken down, Mr. Rudge had ascribed them to the date of 1664, when, as one of the parish registers of Evesham mentions, the bells of this tower were recast. The character and details of the armour, however, in which these figures are clothed, bespeak an earlier age than that of Charles II. and the peculiarity of their costume points to the time of Henry VIII. To this period Mr. Rudge ascribes the date of these figures, when, as Leland informs us in his "Itinerary," Clement Lichfield, the last

* This excellent painting proves to be the portrait of Sir William's son, Sir John Dugdale, who held the office of Norroy King of Arms, and published the "Catalogue of English Nobility."

abbot but one, between the years 1513 and 1537, made a very sumptuous and square tower of stone, in which he placed a great bell and a *goodly clock*." Though Leland, it is to be observed, takes no notice of these figures when mentioning the clock.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Rudge for this communication; and the Secretary proceeded to read a Memoir, by Henry Hallam, V.P. entitled "Observations on the Story of Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain;" a considerable portion of which having been read, the remainder was postponed till the next meeting.

The President then gave notice from the Chair that, in consequence of Passion and Easter weeks approaching, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, April 11th.

ERRATA.

- Page 42. Mr. B. Williams' remarks, for "of at least 64 yardlands," *read* "of 64 yardlands."
- „ For the "Ganeat," *read* "Geneat."
- „ For the "Gebuhis," *read* "Gebuhr."
- „ For "Flax-ward" *read* "Hedge-ward."

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 22.

Thursday, April 11th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced:—

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| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1850. |
| From the Editor | The Art Journal for April, 1850. |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder for March, 1850. |
| From the Trustees of the British Museum. | Index to the Additional Manuscripts, with those of the Egerton Collection, preserved in the British Museum, and acquired in the years 1783—1835. fo. London. Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1849. |
| From John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. | The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. X. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From Messrs. Didot, frères | Premier Mémoire sur les Ruines de Ninive, adressé le 20 Février, 1850, à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Par Ferd. Hoefer. 8vo. Paris. 1850. |
| From B. L. Vulliamy, Esq. | A rare print of "Lord Chancellor Jefferies (commonly called y ^e Bloody Judge Jefferies) seized in a sailor's dress at Wapping by the people at y ^e time of y ^e Glorious Revolution;" 1628. |
| From John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. | Specimen of his Autobiography. Only one hundred printed. 8vo. London. 1850. |
| From James Black, M.D. | A Memoir on the Roman Garrison at Mancunium; and its probable Influence on the Population and Language of South Lancashire. 8vo. Manchester, 1849. |
| From Thomas Faulkner, Esq. | The History and Antiquities of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick, interspersed with Biographical Notices, &c. London, 1845. |
| From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. | Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. II. part 2. 8vo. London, 1850. |

The Earl Jermyn, as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending December 25, 1849, then read the

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries from the 23rd day of April, 1849, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract thereof: that is to say—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1849.		1849.	
Balance of the credited Account		To Printers and Artists in the	
up to 23rd April, 1849 - - -	1,428 11 2	Publications of the Society -	248 11 8
By 6 Subscriptions due		For Binding - - - - -	2 8 6
at Christmas, 1846 - 25 4 0		For Taxes - - - - -	10 14 1
By 16 Subscriptions due		For Salaries - - - - -	237 13 9
at Christmas, 1847,		For Stationery - - - - -	2 9 0
whereof 3 were old		For Duty on Foreign Books - -	2 7 6
Subscriptions - - - 60 18 0		For Tradesmen's Bills for Light-	
By 59 Subscriptions due		ing the Meeting and Coffee	
at Christmas, 1848, 3		Room, and other House Ex-	
being old Subscrip-		penses - - - - -	67 12 10
tions - - - - - 239 10 0		For Coffee, with the Payments	
By 13 Subscriptions due		for making and attendance -	37 4 1
at Christmas, 1849 - 54 12 0		For Petty Cash Expenses, being	
By Subscription in ad-		principally the Postage of the	
vance for 1850 - - - 4 4 0		Nos. of the Proceedings - -	23 12 3
		For the purchase of Stock, i.e.	
By Admission Fees of 9 Mem-		£547 3s. 11d. Three per Cent.	
bers - - - - - 75 12 0		Consols bought at 91½; and	
By Sale of Books and Prints		£323 Three per Cent. Consols	
By Sale of Old Stock out of		bought at 92½ - - - - -	800 0 0
the Warehouse - - - - 375 0 4		Balance in the Treasurer's hands	
By Dividend on £5,647 3 11		on the 1st January, 1850 - -	960 13 2
due 5th July, after deduct-			
ing £29 4 for Income Tax			
	82 4 9		
	<u>£2,388 6 10</u>		<u>£2,388 6 10</u>
Stock in the 3 per Cent.		Witness our hands, this 9th	
Consols, £5970 4 2		day of April, 1850	
		(Signed)	
		JERMYN,	
		JOHN DISNEY,	
		BERIAH BOTFIELD,	
		WILLIAM J. THOMS.	

The Report was ordered to be received; and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had had: and to the Treasurer for his great and valuable services.

Augustus Guest, Esq. and William Frederick Laxton, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

George Milner, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited six silver Denarii, specimens of a parcel recently turned up by the plough in the parish of Sutton, in the East Riding of the county of York, in a field adjoining to what is now called "Castle Hill," supposed to have been the ancient site of Branceholme Castle, formerly the residence of the Lords of Sutton. Of the coins exhibited four were of Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina junior, all of the ordinary types.

Captain Gall, of the Madras Cavalry, through the hands of Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, communicated to the Society the copy of an

Inscription in ancient Greek upon the fragment of a vase, lately found in a Tomb near the Egyptian Thebes, together with a reading of it by M. Rangabé, the Royal Librarian at Athens. The Greek, in two or three of the words, is imperfect; but the following is a translation, or rather the sense of the inscription:

"To Psemmonthes son of Pamonthes and to the associates Horos and Plogonios, health: Plogonius and Horos must have of thee the Cemetery-tax, 3000 drachmas, and moreover on account of . . . 12 drachmas of silver. Plenis son of Charmes has written for them. The 40th of Cæsar Pharmouthé." A short commentary of a critical nature follows upon each of the seven lines which form this inscription in the original, the last of which Mr. Rangabé considers gives the date of the inscription: the 40th of Cæsar. The Egyptian laws, he says, were divided by dynasties and reigns: the 40th of Cæsar (Augustus) corresponding to the 13th of Christ, and the 3rd of Pharmouthes to the 30th of March.

The Secretary then read the remaining portion of "Observations on the Story of Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain," by Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. The result of Mr. Hallam's inquiry may be stated in the following words:

"It appears then that, according to a tradition prevailing in Wales about the seventh century, and not improbably sustained at that time by writings of an earlier date, which have not come down to us, a considerable British nobleman, but subject to Rome, and settled in the Silurian country, embraced the Christian faith towards the latter part of the second century; and, as the tradition proceeds, founded the see of Llandaff, the earliest that existed in Britain. This tradition is in itself sufficiently credible, and no objection from the silence of ecclesiastical or other authors is of much weight against it: it receives some countenance on the other hand from a loosely worded passage in Tertullian, soon after the time. Yet it is not so well supported by testimony as to be taken into history for an admitted fact. This, however, being generally believed among the Welsh, a story was engrafted upon it in the seventh century, a time of great ignorance, the aim of which was at once to magnify the importance of this British chief, by metamorphosing him into a sovereign, and to establish an early connexion of the Church founded by him with the see of Rome, whose authority had recently been lent to a hostile line of bishops, by whom the British churches were treated as schismatical. The story thus fabricated is that which we read in Nennius, affecting a regard to chronological and historical exactness, but grossly deficient in both. Bede met with the same story in some British writer, and inserted it in his Ecclesiastical History, with such alterations as took off somewhat from its manifest inconsistency with known history, though still leaving it in a shape which we must absolutely refuse to admit. Having once been received into so considerable a work, it was copied as a matter of course by our writers of the Anglo-Saxon and later periods, none of whom had any other information than what had thus been furnished to them. The clergy before the Reformation rejoiced to produce an evidence of the paternal care of Rome; while the English of every persuasion saw in it a proof of the early preaching of the Gospel in this island, which according to the common prejudices of mankind seemed to flatter our national pride."

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Vice-President then gave notice from the chair, that the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held in the Society's Meeting Room, on Tuesday, 23rd of April, at Two of the clock; and declared, how much it importeth the good of the Society, that such persons be

chosen into the council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President, and other officers; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

Thursday, April 18th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, and the following Presents were announced:—

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| From William Frederick Laxton, Esq., F.S.A. | The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. 4to. Parts 150, 151. Vol. XIII. London, 1850. |
| From William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. | A Letter addressed to R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., on the Condition and unsafe State of Parish Registers in England and the Colonies. By W. D. Bruce, Esq. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. | Special Report of the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, respecting the Erection of Additional Buildings at Springfield, for the accommodation of Pauper Lunatics belonging to the county of Surrey. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From John Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary. | Gobierno de Principes y de sus consejos os para el bien de la Republica. Corregido y emendado en esta vltima impresion, por el P. Maestro Fray Gomez Prior del Real Conuento de Predicadores de Valencia. 4to. Valencia, 1626. |
| From the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A., F.S.A. | The History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation, called the Abbey of St. Alban, in the county of Hertford, from the Founding thereof in 793, to its Dissolution in 1539. By the Rev. Peter Newcome, Rector of Shenley, Herts. 4to. London, 1795. |

D. W. King, Esq. exhibited an ancient Spur found near Camelford.

Robert Cook, Esq. exhibited a gold coin found at York in November last, which he assigned to the Anglo-Saxon mint. Mr. Cook also exhibited two brass coins of Allectus, found in the same locality, one of the *Providentia*, the other of the *Pax* type. The latter of unusual interest, since it appears to have been struck upon a coin of his immediate predecessor Carausius. Mr. Cook likewise exhibited a Roman steel-yard found outside the city walls of York in the month of April, 1846.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. exhibited a small bronze bust of Antinöus, found near Oxford.

Mr. Wake exhibited an old painting of the shield of the family of

Hastings, bearing the date of 1618, accompanied by some remarks; and with a list of the quarterings of Henry Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, who succeeded to that title in 1604, and died in 1613, communicated by Thomas William King, Esq. York Herald.

William John Thoms, Esq. by the kindness of William Elyard Walmsley, Esq. exhibited a bas-relief in marble found at Pompeii.

Mr. Akerman then exhibited a curious Signet, and read the following remarks in illustration:—

“James Cove Jones, Esq. Fellow of the Society, has kindly given me permission to exhibit a very beautiful agate seal, purchased by him a few months since at a public sale in London. The device consists of two ram's heads “couped,” and placed against each other, throat to throat, perpendicularly. Below, three fishes, and around a line of Phœnician characters,



of which the equivalents are in Hebrew, חתם למיש בר שרב, i.e., *the signet of Mish, the son of Shereb*.



“The workmanship of the device is in the best style of Greek art, and offers a curious contrast to the rigid form of the characters which surround it. Two of these characters, namely, the מ and the י in the word *Mish*, are somewhat imperfectly represented. The experienced eye of Monsieur A. De Longpérier, to whom the seal had been submitted, detected the middle line in the first of these two characters, and also the slight trace at the end of the second, and thus removed all doubt as to the signification of the inscription. The form of the first character differs in some respects from all the varieties given by Gesenius, and indeed very closely resembles the equivalent Hebrew מ.

“The characters on this very beautiful seal will remind the antiquary, but especially the numismatist, of those so frequently found on the fine coins of Phœnicia, of evident Greek work, where the best specimens of the engraver's art are often associated with legends and inscriptions evidently the performance of men unacquainted with, or at best but imperfectly versed in, the language they represent, and incapable of engraving the legends properly. I was led to this conclusion in studying the coins of the satraps and princes of Phœnicia, and was much gratified to find that my conjecture had been anticipated by a noble French antiquary, the Duke de Luynes, who in his very beautiful and learned work on that series of ancient money had expressed the same opinion. It is in no spirit of sarcasm that I remark in conclusion that the artists of our own day are not remarkable for proficiency in calligraphy.”

Sir Charles George Young, Garter, exhibited to the Society the sword

and dagger (accompanied by drawings thereof) said to be those taken from King James IV. after the discovery of his body on Flodden Field, an assertion not recently made, but founded upon a tradition of long standing. The length of the blade of the sword, from the hilt to the point, is three feet and three-eighths of an inch; the hilt, six inches and seven-eighths. The one side of the blade is inscribed "Maestro Domingo;" on the other, apparently, the words "Espoir conforte le gveval." The blade of the dagger is thirteen inches two-eighths, and the hilt five inches and a half in length.

The remarks which accompanied the exhibition are intended to appear in the forthcoming half-volume of the *Archæologia*.

George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A. laid before the Society some selected and curious extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of Eltham in Kent; a portion of which having been read, the further reading was postponed to the next meeting.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Tuesday, April 23rd, 1850. (*Anniversary Meeting.*)

LORD VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in anniversary elections were read.

William Richard Drake, Esq. and Frederick Ouvry, Esq. were nominated by the President, and appointed Scrutators; after which the President made the following Address to the Members:—

GENTLEMEN,

Continuing in this year the practice which I commenced in the last, of an Annual Address, I have cordial pleasure in being able to congratulate you on our satisfactory progress. From our last anniversary until the present our course has been prosperous and peaceful. Any marked or especial events, in a body such as ours, are indeed seldom to be expected, and still more seldom to be wished; but we may indulge a well-founded hope that our Society, pursuing the even tenor of its way, has been as heretofore the means of adding largely to the stores of antiquarian science, and of affording to very many persons an opportunity for intellectual occupation and improvement.

Among the various donations which we have this year received, I need scarcely mention—for it is impossible that your grateful sense of it can have passed away—that collection of coins which we owe to the kindness of one of our own Fellows, the Rev. R. E. Kerrich. These coins amount to no less than 3,750 in number, comprising several of great interest and rarity, and certainly deserving to be ranked among the most munificent gifts that we have ever received. Nor ought I to commemorate with less praise, or with fewer thanks, those beautiful Oriental sculptures, which were not long since presented to us by Mr. Boyd, and which even now, as you may see, tend greatly to the decoration of this room. I should desire to mention also that fine old portrait which Mr. Botfield has added to our collection, and which, whether it represents Sir William Dugdale, or rather, as some persons have

conceived, his son Sir John, cannot but have considerable interest in the eyes of all English antiquaries.

Among the donations of another kind, but of scarcely inferior value—I mean the papers contributed to our publications by gentlemen who are not members of our body—I would more especially mention those of Major Rawlinson. It was with the greatest pleasure that I introduced to you—it was also, I am sure, with the greatest pleasure that you, gentlemen, received—that distinguished traveller and antiquary at two of our evening meetings. His account of the difficulties and dangers which he had to encounter in taking casts from the cuneiform inscription on the mountain side of Behistun, must be, I feel persuaded, fresh in your recollection, and will, as I trust, when enriched with some supplemental observations from the author, form an article of no common interest for the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

From the 5th of April, 1849, up to the same day in the present year, there have withdrawn from the Society—

The Rev. G. Fenwick.

The Rev. J. Forshall.

The Ven. Archdeacon Froude.

B. Sharpe, Esq.

Within the same period the following Fellows are deceased:—

The Rev. Dr. Byrth.

Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knight, D.C.L., late Chief Justice of Ceylon.

The Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe.

John Stockdale Hardy, Esq.

Edward Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

Edward Hawke Locker, Esq.

John MacCullom, Esq.

Very Rev. Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford.

John Noble, Esq.

Louis Hayes Petit, Esq.

The Rev. Edward Pearce Serocold.

Thomas Stapleton, Esq. late Vice-President of this Society.

Robert Vernon, Esq.

William Viner, Esq.

William Rae Wilson, Esq.

Among these persons there are several well deserving of especial mention. The name of Mr. Petit was honourably connected with the Record Commission. The name of Mr. Vernon, the founder of the Vernon Gallery, will go down to posterity as one of the most discerning and most munificent patrons whom British art has ever known. Mr. Locker, late a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, was not only a sound and good scholar, but an accomplished draughtsman and an ardent admirer of the fine arts. But, so far as I am aware, there are only three persons named in this obituary who have been among the contributors to our own antiquarian publications; I mean the Dean of Hereford, the Bishop of Llandaff, and Mr. Stapleton.

Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford—distinguished for his knowledge of sacred architecture, and for his exertions towards the restoration and improvement of his own Cathedral—seldom failed, when in London, to attend one or more of our evening meetings. In 1844 he communicated an account of the discovery of two Episcopal Rings of Bishops of Hereford; of Bishop Stanbery who died in 1474, and of Bishop Mayo who died in 1516; both discovered during the progress of recent works at Hereford Cathedral, and both engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. pp. 249—253.

In 1845 he communicated a description of the remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Acton Scott, near Church Stretton, in Shropshire, by Mrs. Frances Stackhouse Acton; with a series of sketches and ground-plans designed by her in illustration of her descriptive remarks. See *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. p. 349, *et seq.*

In 1846 the Dean communicated to the Society an account of the opening of the Coffin of Joanna de Bohun in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral. See the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXII. pp. 60—63.

In the Appendix to the same volume, p. 393, it appears that he presented to the Society a cast from the inscription carved on a piece of oak, formerly part of the Rood-Screen in the parish church of Llanvair Waterdine, in Radnorshire.

Dr. Edward Copleston, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of St. Paul's—with whose personal friendship I was honoured, and on whose general character as a theologian and a scholar it is wholly superfluous for me to enlarge—took at all times a warm interest in the welfare of this Society. As a member of the Council I well remember (for during one year at least I served there with him) that he was frequent in his attendance and zealous in his co-operation. His contribution to our proceedings was sent in 1831, and is printed in the 24th volume of the *Archæologia*, as “*Transcripts of Three Letters illustrative of English History.*” It stands in the name of Sir Henry Ellis, who, at his Lordship's request, put the paper into its present form, and supplied some explanatory comments; but, as Sir Henry Ellis now informs me, the communication was substantially the Bishop's.

Scarce any loss could have been greater to this Society than the loss of Mr. Stapleton, so long as his health and strength endured. Profound and exact in his learning, and indefatigable in his industry—courteous and conciliatory in his manners, and never disposed either to give or take offence—he had no sooner become a Fellow of this Society, than he showed a disposition to promote its best interests by the most active and the most useful co-operation. His character became so well established and so justly prized in our Council, to which he had already more than once belonged, and in our body at large, that when in April, 1846, your partial choice, Gentlemen, raised me to the office of President on the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen, I felt that the vacancy among the Vice-Presidents, caused by my own elevation, could not be filled in a manner either more conducive to your interests or more agreeable to your inclinations, than by the appointment of Mr. Stapleton. It was a sincere gratification to me to find Mr. Stapleton accept my offer to that effect; and I had the further pleasure of observing how zealously and how ably he applied himself to the discharge of his new duties as one of the principal officers of the Society. His attention to those duties never in any degree relaxed or abated, until the approach of that fatal illness, under which, while still in the prime of manhood, and amidst our sincerest sympathies, he has sunk at last.

You will not have forgotten, Gentlemen, that it was Mr. Stapleton who edited the Norman Rolls for our Society, accompanied by a map of Normandy adapted to the mention of localities in that province as described in early records; to ensure the accuracy of which, as an eye-witness and partaker of his labours now assures me, Mr. Stapleton took extraordinary pains.

Mr. Stapleton's Papers in the *Archæologia*, were as follows:—

A Brief Summary of the Wardrobe Accounts of the 10th, 11th, and 14th years of King Edward II. vol. XXVI. pp. 318-345.

Observations on the History of Adeliza, sister of William the Conqueror, *ibid.* pp. 349-360.

Letter accompanying two Transcripts of Ancient Charters relating to property in Normandy, vol. XXVII. pp. 21-28.

Observations upon the succession to the Barony of William of Arques, in the County of Kent, during the period between the Conquest of England and the Reign of King John, vol. XXXI. pp. 216-237.

Between the 5th of April, 1849, and the 5th of April, 1850, the Elections have been as follows:—

Thomas Avison, Esq.
 Bezer Blundell, Esq.
 Patrick Chalmers, Esq.
 Peter Cunningham, Esq.
 Augustus Guest, Esq. LL.D.
 Rev. Wm. Jones, of Magdalen College,
 Oxford.
 William Fred. Laxton, Esq.
 Joseph Mayer, Esq.

The Hon. William Leslie Melville.
 Col. William Mure, M.P.
 The Rev. John Louis Petit.
 John Henry Parker, Esq.
 James A. Picton, Esq.
 Robert Reece, Esq. Exeter College,
 Oxon.
 The Earl of Rosse, P.R.S.
 Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq.

And of Honorary Members:—

Jacob Grimm, Ph. D.
 M. Jean Paul de La Saussaye, of Paris.
 M. Felicien de Saulcy, of Paris.
 George Ticknor, Esq. of Boston, United States.

I may, perhaps, be here allowed to express the especial pleasure with which I have

observed the accession to our ranks of the President of the Royal Society, not merely on account of Lord Rosse's own personal acquirements and reputation, but because, as in the case of his predecessor Lord Northampton, his accession tends to draw still closer the ties of amity which happily connect us with our distinguished neighbours in Somerset House.

It is also with great pleasure that I find another gentleman from the United States, the author of the excellent History of Spanish Literature, augmenting the list of our Honorary Members. Five years ago we had not one from that country. At present we have four, namely, Mr. Everett, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Prescott, and Mr. Ticknor, an accession of talent and high character of which any Society might be justly proud. I think also you will agree with me, that, considering our affinities of race and language, there is no country to whose archæologists and historians we should be more ready to offer, where we deem it deserved, a token of our good wishes and respect.

You cannot have failed to observe with gratification the Report of the Auditors for the present year. Our Treasurer, Mr. Bruce, has more than justified the high expectations which we had formed of his activity, attention, and sound judgment; expectations which induced the Council to recommend, and which induced you, Gentlemen, to elect, him to his present office. Pursuing, as he has done, with unremitting assiduity, that system of improvement which his predecessor had ably begun, he has not only at present in his hands a larger balance than there was last year, but has been enabled, with the sanction of the Council, to increase our funded property by no less a sum than 800*l*. In this state of our affairs the Finance Committee have recommended, and the Council have ordered, that not only the larger part, but the whole of the compositions received from any Members hereafter elected shall be funded.

Such, Gentlemen, is certainly a faithful, and I hope a satisfactory, account of our present situation. In the welfare and prosperity of this Society, I must ever continue to feel an anxious interest; and should you, in the elections to which you will now proceed, think fit that I should continue in this Chair, to which four years ago your partial judgment raised me, I can only express my earnest hope that I may also continue to receive, in the discharge of my duties, your friendly co-operation and support.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, seconded by Earl Jermyn, the thanks of the Society were voted to his Lordship for his Address, with a request that he would allow it to be printed.

One of the Secretaries then received the votes, whilst the other Secretary marked down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists on the ballot for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing.

On the examination of the lists after the ballot by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly: viz.

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.
 Henry Hallam, Esq. *V.P.*
 Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. *V.P.*
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*
 John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F.
Director.
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary*.
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.
 Beriah Botfield, Esq.
 Charles Roach Smith, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Edward Blore, Esq.
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.
 John Disney, Esq.
 Rev. Joseph Hunter.
 The Earl Jermyn, M.P.
 John Lee, LL.D.
 The Lord Lonsdesborough.
 Frederick Ouvry, Esq.
 Arthur Taylor, Esq.
 William John Thoms, Esq.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their attention and trouble on this occasion. It was then announced from the Chair that the second portion of Vol. XXXIII. of the *Archæologia* was nearly finished, and would be ready for delivery to the Members in about a fortnight. It was also declared that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, May 2nd, at the usual hour.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen Street, according to annual custom; Lord Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair.

Thursday, May 2nd, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

After the Minutes of the two last Meetings were read and confirmed, the following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| By the Editor. | The Architect and Building Gazette. Vol. II. Nos. 56, 57. fol. London, 1850. |
| From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. | The Archæological Journal, No. 25. March, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| By Patrick Chalmers, Esq., F.S.A. | Description of Additional Plate No. XXIV., to be inserted at the end of the Volume lately presented by Mr. Chalmers of Auldbar, to the Members of the Bannatyne Club. fol. max. |
| By Beriah Botfield, Esq., F.S.A. | Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland, during the Summer of 1829. 8vo. Norton Hall. 1830. |
| By George Ormerod, Esq., F.S.A. | Lithograph of the "Roman Wall of Caerwent, Monmouthshire, on the south side, adjacent to the S.E. angle, shewing the position of the bonding courses." |
| By the Hon. Wm. Leslie Melville, F.S.A. | "Leven and Melville Papers. Letters and State Papers chiefly addressed to George Earl Melville, Secretary of State for Scotland, 1629—1691. 4to. Printed at Edinburgh, 1843." |
| By George Godwin, Jun., Esq., F.S.A. | The Builder for April, 1850. Vol. VIII. Part IV. fol. London. |
| From the Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. | Contumes Locales du Baillage d'Amiens, Rédigées en 1507. Publiées d'après les Manuscrits, &c. 4to.
Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. 8vo. |
| By the Editor. | The Art Journal for May, 1850. 4to. London. |
| By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1850. 8vo. London. |
| By the Committee. | The Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. XXI., April 30, 1850. 8vo. London. |

By John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A. *The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England.* Published under the sanction of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. Oxford. 1850.

By William Frederick Laxton, Esq., F.S.A. *The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal,* May, 1850. 4to. Part 152. Vol. XIII. London, 1850.

John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A., presented, through the hands of the Director, two wood-blocks, on which are accurately engraven the figures on the specimen of ancient Painted Glass, in the Cathedral of Le Mans, of which he exhibited impressions to the Society on the 24th of January last. The drawings from which these blocks were engraved were most carefully executed by the late Mons. Henri Gèrente, the eminent glass-painter of Paris; who was satisfied—as well by the texture of the glass itself, the character of the workmanship, and the style of drawing—that they are the oldest of such representations extant. These figures will accompany Mr. Parker's letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in the Appendix to the XXXIIIrd volume of the Archæologia.

Robert Cole, Esq. exhibited by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. an illuminated Psalter with Services of the Church, a MS. of the 15th century. In the calendar occurs an entry of the dedication of the church of St. Martin at Salisbury.

Charles Frost, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a gold ring found in the early part of April by an agricultural servant in a ploughed field belonging to a farm at Hatfield in Holderness, in the east riding of Yorkshire, the property of Richard Bethell, Esq. of Rise. Within the hoop of the ring there is an inscription, apparently in Flemish.

A short note from Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, upon the extinction of several varieties of Dogs in England, amongst which the old English mastiff, the Dutch pug, and more especially the old English turnspit, were mentioned. This latter kind, Mr. Morgan observed, is very nearly extinct, and he thought the following particulars of interest, as they may concern the last of the race. "In the ancient town (once I should have said city) of Caerleon, in the county of Monmouth, at a small humble old-fashioned inn called the Hanbury Arms,—from the old family of Hanbury, the proprietors of the estate,—one of these turnspits still exists, and daily performs its service as of old, for in the kitchen of this inn still exists the original wheel set up ages ago, and the culinary operation of roasting is always performed through its instrumentality, it being worked by the dog in question. The animal is curiously cunning, and at the same time fond of its work, for, when placed in the wheel for the purpose of shewing its operation, it can scarcely be made to move it more than a turn or two, and shows the greatest anxiety to get out; but, as soon as a joint of meat is put down to the fire, the dog works with the greatest alacrity, never stopping till the meat is cooked.

"The turn-spit seems to have been the earliest mechanical means of turning a spit; this was superseded during the last century by the mechanical jack, moved by a weight like a clock, and governed by a fly-wheel, which in its turn was again superseded by the more modern smoke-jack.

"The turn-spit wheel may be described as an inverted water-wheel, where the power is applied to the inside instead of the outside of the wheel, which is about four feet diameter.

"Another instance of the wheel exists, not very far distant from Caerleon, at Cefn Mably, on the borders of Glamorganshire, the seat of Colonel Kemeys Tynte, and formerly the chief seat of the ancient family of Kemeys. It is, however, now no longer used, a smoke-jack having for very many years been found more convenient.

"The wheel is here fixed in the scullery, the axle passing through the wall into the kitchen, where is the roller from which the chain was suspended which turned the spit."

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F. S. A. communicated some "Additional Remarks on the Kingston of the Saxon Chronicle," further impressing his views that Kingston Bagpuze, in Berkshire, was the Kingston at which seven of our Anglo-Saxon kings, between the years 900 and 978, were crowned.

William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a short description of Fountains Abbey, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, with an account of some recent excavations there: accompanied by a drawn ground-plan of the abbey, to which the description refers, and a sketch of the pattern of the encaustic tiles which formed the pavement of the Refectory.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 9th, 1850.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, and afterwards JOHN PAYNE
COLLIER, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents of books were received, and thanks for them
ordered to be returned.

From the Royal Irish Academy.	Their Transactions. Vol. XXII. Part 2. 4to. Dublin, 1850.
From the Camden Society.	The Chronicle of Queen Jane, and of two years of Queen Mary, and especially of the Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Written by a Resident in the Tower of London. Edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. Printed for the Camden Society, 1850.
From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.	Their Proceedings. No. IV. March, 1850. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1850.
From Thomas George Fonnereau, Esq. F.S.A.	The Diary of a Dutiful Son. By H. E. O. 8vo. 1849.
From William F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A.	The Architect and Building Gazette. Vol. II. Nos. 57, 58. fo. London, 1850.

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. and the Rev. John Louis Petit, lately elected,
now attending, having compounded for their annual payments and sub-
scribed the obligation required by the statutes, were severally admitted
Fellows of this Society.

The Rev. Edward Wilton exhibited to the Society an Impression from
a silver Coin of Antoninus Pius, recently found by a labourer on Salis-
bury Plain.

Obv. DIVVS ANTONINVS. The bare head of Antoninus.

Rev. CONSECratio. The funeral pile.

The type is common, and was struck to commemorate the Apotheosis of
the Emperor.

The Rev. F. R. Raines, F.S.A. exhibited and presented to the Society
a small silver Coin, which, by the devices and portions of the legends
remaining, appeared to be of one of the Doges of Venice, probably of
Michael Mocenigo.

The reading of extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish
of Eltham, in Kent, communicated by G. R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A. the
first portion of which had been read at a former meeting, was resumed,
and the same concluded. Mr. Corner remarks, that extracts from church-
wardens' accounts for these times are sufficiently numerous; but that he
trusts the incidents connected with the ancient royal palace at Eltham,
will render these of interest. "Perhaps," he says, "I ought to apolo-
gise for some of the notes as unnecessary for the information of so learned

a body as the Society of Antiquaries; but as I am indebted to the late Mr. Gage Rokewode for most of the notes on the furniture and utensils of the Roman Catholic worship, and as I believe them therefore to be very correct, I have added them." Among these, there is a note to an entry in 1568—"Paide for drinke for the ringers at ij times, when the Queen came throw the towne, viij^d."—which remarks, that "It was well for the churchwardens of Eltham that they paid her Majesty that mark of respect, for the churchwardens of St. Olave's, Southwark, were sued in the Star-chamber and heavily fined 'for not ringing their bells when the same termagant Queen passed down the river in her barge to Greenwich.'"

The Secretary then read a Memoir on the History of Goodrich Castle, by Thomas William King, Esq. F.S.A., York Herald, accompanied by the exhibition of various rubbings of sculptures supposed to have been cut by prisoners upon the walls of the S.E. tower of that fortress in the latter part of the 14th century.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned to Thursday, the 16th inst.

Thursday, May 16th, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. Colonel Mure, M.P., and Peter Cunningham, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were announced from the donation book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

From George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S. Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval. No. 7. fo. London, 1850.

From George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A. The Free Grammar School, Swansea, with brief Memoirs of its Founders and Masters, and Copies of Original Deeds, &c. 8vo. Swansea, 1849.

The President exhibited a wooden Star of the 13th century, brought from the Alhambra of Granada in 1832 by Mr. Ford, the author of the Hand-Book for Spain, who stated in explanation, that it formed a portion of an ornamental apartment which was then being taken down by the local authorities. The timber ceilings of the Spanish Moors, known by the name *artesonados*, are most elaborately worked in intricate geometrical patterns. Pliny and other classical authors particularly noticed the existence, perfect preservation, and durability of Phœnician carpentry existing in the Peninsula, and constructed with woods of an almost imperishable quality. The wooden ornamental rafters put up by

the Moors in the Mosque of Cordova in the ninth century continued entirely sound, until they were removed some years ago for injudicious alterations. The wood used is called in Spanish *Alerce** (*Thuja Articulata*). This species of arbor vitæ still grows in the Rif mountains of Barbary, from whence the identical timbers were brought to Cordova; plantations also existed near Seville when under the Moorish sway, which have since disappeared.

The words cut on the star exhibited, formed in the *Neskihi* or cursive Arabic character, are, *Wa la ghaliba illa Allah*, "And there is no other conqueror but Allah." These, the royal motto of the Moorish kings of Granada, are inscribed in every portion of their palatial fortress the Alhambra, whether on works in wood or stone, in porcelain tilings (*azulejos*), or the highly decorated wall-diapery (*Turkish*). The use of them arose from the cries of "Conquering hero" with which the people in 1248 welcomed back to Granada Ibn l' Ahmar (the red man, and founder of the Granadan monarchy) from a successful campaign, to which he, adopting the *Tahlil*, or Musselman war-cry, "There is no power but God; God is great," replied in the words, *Wa la ghaliba illa Allah!* When St. Ferdinand gave to him, his ally, the *vanda* or bend of the Pennon of Castile for his coat of arms, this motto was inscribed on it, and it offers a curious instance of the approximation of the Spanish Moors to the usages of Christians.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. for Newport, read to the Society "An Account of the Discovery of some Nails of a peculiar form, supposed to have been used for the purpose of Crucifixion, at Bourne Park, near Canterbury."

The information respecting the finding of these nails was supplied to Mr. Martin by his friend Mr. Bell, of Bourne.

They were found in 1846, in excavating for the purpose of enlarging a piece of ornamental water.

Mr. Bell in a letter to Mr. Martin, written April 26th, 1850, says, "There were, I think, either three or four skeletons in a good state of preservation lying near together, about two feet under the surface, without any appearance of a tumulus over them. There were about four nails, or the remains of them, found with each skeleton, more or less corroded." Some were quite straight, others were much bent.

After the second skeleton had been discovered, Mr. Bell directed the foreman of the works to take care that any future skeleton should not be touched till he had himself seen it. Soon after, Mr. Bell adds, he came to me with the intelligence that another had just been discovered, and he added, "There is one of those long nails driven right through the shoulder-blade." Mr. Bell went immediately to the spot, but the workmen had disarranged the bones and the nail; when he saw it, it was not in the position in which the foreman had assured him it was when first seen.

No other remains beside the nails were found with the bones, nor were there the least indications of any coffins.

* Full particulars of the *Alerce* will be found in the Hand-Book for Spain, 2nd edition, p. 77.

About 30 or 40 feet from the skeletons were found several sepulchral Urns of the usual shapes; and at the same spot was discovered a vessel of very thin green glass, which fortunately was preserved entire; and the fragments of another. These were the facts of the case. In support of the inference drawn from this discovery, Mr. Martin passed his observations on the peculiar form of the nails, coupled with their unusual size, remarking that the discovery of the Urns in close proximity shewed that these remains were Roman, and that the practice of that nation to punish both slaves and thieves by crucifixion was sufficiently known.

Mr. Martin next quoted various passages cited by Bishop Pearson from ancient authors, as well as extracts which he had himself made from both ancient and modern writers, descriptive of the particular mode of inflicting the punishment of crucifixion, finally remarking on the fact, that the general reception of Christianity over the whole empire led to the abolition of this punishment during the reign of Constantine. These remains, he adds, must therefore be placed at an earlier period; but beyond this there does not appear to be any ground for assigning a date to them.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Notice was then given from the Chair that, on account of Whitsun week approaching, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening May the 30th.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 23

Thursday, May 30th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely :—

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| From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. | <p>Mémoires. 2^e Série. 7^e volume. XVIII^e vol. de la Collection. Années 1847, 1848, 1849. 4to. Paris, 1850.</p> <p>Discours d'ouverture, prononcé par M. Charma, 8vo. Caen, 1849, sur un Billet d'Indulgences délivré au XIII^e Siècle à ses Bienfaiteurs par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1850.</p> <p>Lanfranc, Notice Biographique, Littéraire, et Philosophique, par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1850.</p> |
| From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. | The Architect and Building Gazette. Vol. II. Nos. 60 and 61. London, 1850. |
| From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. | <p>Rotuli de Liberate ac de Misis et præstitis, Regnante Johanne. Cura T. Duffus Hardy. 8vo. London, 1844.</p> <p>Documents illustrative of English History in the 13th and 14th Centuries. Selected from the Records of the department of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and edited by Henry Cole, of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. Folio. London, 1844.</p> <p>Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi Asservati. Accurante Thoma Duffus Hardy é Soc. Int. Templ. Vol. II. ab anno MCCXXIV. ad annum MCCXXVII. Folio. Lond. 1844.</p> |
| From Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Knt. B.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. | Some New Facts, and a Suggested New Theory as to the Authorship of the Letters of Junius. By Sir F. Dwaris. 4to. (Privately printed.) 1850. |
| From the Author. | Saint-Etienne-le-Vieux. Aux Conseillers Municipaux de la Ville de Caen. Alph. de Flaugais. 8vo. Caen, 1850. |

- From Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. Two Engravings of the N.E. and S.W. Views of Norton Church, Northamptonshire ; also, a Coloured Lithograph of the Altar Window, and Lithograph of a Monument in the above-said Church.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society. Their Journal. Vol. XII. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Le Chev^r. Joseph Bard. Monographies des Basiliques de St. Vincent à Chalons-sur - Saone, et de Notre-Dame à Beaune. 8vo. Chalons-sur-Saone, 1845.
Révue Basilicale et Liturgique de Rome. 8vo. Rome, Paris, Beaune.
- From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. The Builder. Volume VIII. Part 5. May, 1850. Folio. London.
- From the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A. F.S.A. "Extrait du compte et de la dépense faite au Sacré et Couronnement du Roy Phillippe de Valois, le quel fut sacré à Reims le 29 May, 1328, iour de la Trinité." Fo. MS.
- From the Editor. The Art Journal for June. Imp. 4to. London, 1850.

Peter Legh, Esq. exhibited a rude representation of a human face, modelled in plastic clay, and probably intended as a pattern for some architectural ornament. A representation is here given :



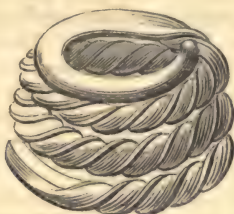
It was found in clearing out the moat at Norbury Booth, near Knutsford, Cheshire.

Augustus Guest, LL.D. exhibited a Cup, principally formed of a cocoa-nut set in silver, bearing several shields of arms upon it ; one of them the coat of James I. the supporters being the lion and dragon, and not the lion and unicorn. He considered it to have been the king's drinking cup, and assigned the date of 1603 to it. It was stated to have been in the hands of its present proprietor's family for three or four generations.

Captain Gall exhibited a Cornelian Onyx of very large dimensions, a specimen of Chinese glyptic art, recently purchased by him of Mr. Ten-

nant of the Strand ; the colours white and red ; in the centre a figure of Buddha seated, in bas-relief.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Celt, Armlets, Rings, &c. of bronze recently dug up in Woolmer Forest, in Hampshire. One of these rings, here engraved of the actual size, is of uncommon occurrence.



Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three specimens of carved Box-wood, of the 17th century ; namely, a rest for a knitting-pin to be inserted in a lady's girdle, a carved case for a clay tobacco-pipe, and a case to contain two pair of barnacles.

Bezer Blundell, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a short letter of remark upon the fining of the Parish Officers of St. Olave, Southwark, in the Star-chamber, for neglecting to ring the bells of their church when Queen Elizabeth was passing down the river ; as noticed by Mr. Corner, in his late communication of Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Eltham ; Mr. Blundell ascribing this severity not so much to the omission of the parish officers as to the circumstance that the rector of that parish at the time was one Brown, the well-known founder of the sect of Independent Protestant Dissenters who went by the name of Brownists, who, together with their founder, were much persecuted at this period.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. read to the Society some answers to questions which he had put to his correspondent Mr. Bell upon the subject of the nails presumed to have been used in the punishment of crucifixion, discovered with the skeletons at Bourne near Canterbury, the account of which had been read at the last meeting of the Society, and which answers were procured to substantiate more fully the credibility of the foreman, whose statements Mr. Bell had chiefly relied upon.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. entitled, " Notes in reference to the Communication made by Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. on May 16th, 1850."

Mr. Smith observed, that at the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Martin's Paper the other evening, he had remarked that the frequent

discovery of iron nails of a large size in the graves and cemeteries of the Romans appeared, in his opinion, to indicate the rather common use of wooden coffins, or, at all events, of a framework of wood to protect the bodies and the various objects often buried with them; and that when such nails were found in graves with urns containing burnt bones, he attributed their presence to the circumstance of their having been used for fastening the logs of the funeral pile. His main object now was to direct the Society's attention to the fact of the frequent discovery of nails of very large size, such as those exhibited the other evening by Mr. Martin, in Roman burial-places. After enumerating different discoveries of this kind, Mr. Smith formed his conclusion against the probability of crucifixion being generally used as a punishment of the Romans, and against the admission that its evidences are to be found in what must be regarded as having been consecrated cemeteries.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F S.A. in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, laid before the Society a drawing from the seal of Geoffrey Chaucer, copied from what is perhaps the only impression which has descended to our times. The seal is circular, about the size of a shilling, and presents the well-known coat of Chaucer, but with this difference, that whereas in other authorities the bend is counterchanged on the per pale field, on the seal the field is party per pale, but the bend is entire; and inasmuch as this seal must be regarded as the highest authority for the Chaucer coat, it may seem proper to revive the figure in the form in which it is here exhibited. The impression is in a good state of preservation. The inscription was not originally cut with much care, but it may be read thus :

S. GAUFRIIDI CHAUCIER.

Mr. Hunter transmitted at the same time a copy of the document to which it is appended,—not an instrument of Chaucer's own, but of Thomas Chaucer of Ewelme, who has usually been regarded as the son of the poet. The date is the 20th of May, 10th Henry IV. about nine years after the death of Chaucer.

“Neither the deed nor the seal,” Mr. Hunter says, “have, I believe, till now fallen under the notice of any antiquary, having been only lately discovered in the unsorted masses of Her Majesty's Exchequer.”

Mr. Hunter also inclosed a copy of another document drawn from the same mass of early evidence; being a Writ of King Richard II., dated at Westminster on the 17th June, in the 14th year of his reign, addressed to Geoffrey Chaucer, late Clerk of the King's Works at the Palace of Westminster, the Tower of London, the Castles of Wallingford and Berkhamstead, the manors of Kennington, Eltham, Clarendon, Shene, Byflete, Children Langley, and Fakenham, and the Mews for the King's Hawks near Charing Cross, signifying to him the appointment of John Gedney as his successor, and directing him to deliver up to Gedney all rolls, writs, memoranda, &c. relating to the said office.

Towards the close of the evening a gold Fibula was exhibited, found in Scotland; the gentleman who laid it before the Society declining to

give the name of the owner, as it had been accidentally discovered, and fear was entertained that with such disclosure it might be claimed as



treasure-trove by the Scottish Exchequer. This led to some discussion, when the Senior Secretary was requested to write to the President,

acquainting him that the feeling of the Society was for his Lordship and the Council to take into their consideration the present state of the law in reference to the finding of objects of antiquarian interest, and to communicate thereupon with Government.

This fibula, of which an engraving, of the actual size, is here given, resembles in form the very fine one discovered at Odiham in Hampshire, and described and engraved in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. ii. p. 46, but, as will be seen, it is much more richly ornamented. It differs from any similar object yet discovered, one of the lateral knobs being the head of a *screw* which served to fasten the *acus*. It is conjectured by some that this screw is an alteration of later times, and that the fibula had been worn at a long subsequent period. Be this as it may, it is a very remarkable and unique object.

Fibulæ assimilating in form to the above, are well known to antiquaries. Mr. C. R. Smith has engraved one preserved in the Boulogne Museum (*Collect. Antiq.* vol. i. pl. iii), and in the *Recueil of Caylus*, tome 1^{er}, p. 256, is an account of the discovery of a fibula of similar form, together with skeletons, in the village of Anières, on the banks of the Seine, bearing on one side of the curved part the inscription *DOMINE. MARTI. VIVAS*, and on the other *VTERE FELEX*. Caylus appropriately remarks that the form of the letters and the style of orthography shew that the fibula he describes belongs to the fourth or fifth century. Allowing that it is of Gallo-Roman origin, which may account in some measure for the corrupt orthography, the title *DOMINVS* affords further proof in support of the conjecture of Caylus, and gives us some idea of the age of the example now exhibited. The hollow part of the fibula here engraved, when first discovered, was filled with some sulphurous matter which was burnt out of it by the person into whose hands it first came.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 6th, 1850.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1850.
8vo. London.

From Wm. Chaffers, jun. Esq. F.S.A. *Storia degli Antichi Vasi Fittili Aretini*; con
9 Tavole incise in Rame. Del Dott. A.
Fabroni. 8vo. Arezzo, 1841.

- From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. The Architect and Building Gazette. Vol. II. No. 62. Folio. London, 1850.
 The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. Vol. III. Part 153. June 1850.
- From L'Académie des Sciences, &c. de Rouen. Précis Analytique des Travaux, &c. 8vo. Rouen, 1849.
- From The American Philosophical Society. Their Proceedings. Vol. V. No. 44.
- From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. Views, Elevations, and Sections of Minster Lovell Church, Oxfordshire. By John Pritchard, Esq. Architect. Folio. Oxford, 1850.
 Architectural Illustrations of Warmington Church, Northamptonshire. By William Caveler, Esq. Folio. Oxford, 1850.

The recommendatory Testimonial of James Crowdy, Esq., having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society the following articles, viz. two Burmese Bowls and Covers of silver; a Torweaz, the Horoscope of a native lady, a Mahomedan, calculated at Hyderabad in the Deccan; a Burmese Tickal, the circulating medium of Ava; and, lastly, a kind of octagon Box of gold, found in the Treasury of Tippoo Sultaun at the taking of Seringapatam in 1799. It was bequeathed to Sir Charles Hopkinson by General Bell of the Madras Artillery.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated Remarks on a coloured Drawing of Beads, executed by Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. from specimens in his possession. A Letter from Mr. Nightingale also accompanied this communication more particularly descriptive of the Beads represented in the drawing, thirty-five in number, with the several localities where found: some from Roman sites; others from British barrows; several Saxon; two from Kertch in Southern Russia; and two or three from Egypt and Nubia.

The next Paper read was "On the Oath taken by the Members of the Parliament of Scotland in 1641," by John Richard Walbran, Esq. accompanied by a fac-simile of the original document, supposed to have perished, but which was found a few years ago in the Charter Chest of Major K. L. Dundas, of Blair Castle in Scotland.

The Secretary then read the first portion of a Dissertation on the François Vase, or Vase of Kleitias and Ergotinus, by William Watkiss Lloyd, Esq. This very curious specimen of fictile art was found about a mile from Chiusi in Etruria, the ancient Clusium, and received the name of the François Vase from Alessandro François, its discoverer. The Vase itself is now preserved in the Gallery at Florence. Three Plates, engraved in outline, detailing the story told upon its surface, published by the Archæological Society of Rome, were exhibited, to accompany the reading of the Dissertation, which, Mr. Lloyd observed,

was intended not as a refutation of the description of M. Emile Braun, but rather as supplemental observations to the remarks of that antiquary upon this very extraordinary relic of antiquity.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these exhibitions and communications. Notice was then given by the Vice President from the Chair that the second portion of the thirty-third volume of the *Archæologia* was now ready for delivery to the Members.

Thursday, June 13th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned; viz.:—

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| From George Ticknor, Esq. Honorary F.S.A. | The History of Spanish Literature, by himself. 3 vols. 8vo. New York, 1850. |
| From the Société des Antiquaires de France. | Annuaire 1850. 8vo. Paris. |
| From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. | The Architect and Building Gazette. No. 63. |
| From Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. | An Account of Handford Hall, formerly the residence of the ancient family of the Breretons, &c. 8vo. Liverpool. |
| From Sir John Boileau, Bart. F.S.A. | Lithograph of an ancient painting of Antoine de Boileau, Chev. '1519,' Seigneur de Castlenau, Sénéchal de Nismes et de Beaucaire, Trésorier du Roi, et Françoise de Frosselière, sa Femme, mariée en 1497. |

The President communicated to the Society a Letter which he had received from George Ticknor, Esq., together with an Extract from another Letter from E. Everett, Esq., both from the United States; the former presenting to the Society his History of Spanish Literature, the latter offering, if not already in the Society's Library, a large-paper copy of the "*Antiquitates Americanæ*," published at Copenhagen in 1837.

The Secretary then read the following Letter from B. L. Vulliamy, Esq. to Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., Director, relative to a curious globular clock, which he presented to the Society; it is dated Pall Mall, 13 June, 1850.

"Will you do me the favour to present the Society of Antiquaries with the accompanying Ball Clock: during a long life devoted to the study and practice of horology, I have not seen one in any respect similar to it. The only mention I have been able to discover of such a clock is in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, articles Arts, Métiers, Mécaniques. Dédiés et présentés à Monsieur de Noir, Con^{er}. d'Etat,

Direct^r. Gen^l. de Police. A Paris chez Panchoucke, et a Liege chez Plouteux, A. D. 1784. Tome 3eme, page 276, and is as follows :

“ Pendule en forme de Globe.

‘ Un Horloger pres de la Ville de Luxembourg, dans les Pays Bas, a imaginé de placer une Pendule dans un Globe qui reste suspendu au milieu d’un appartement, sa pesanteur seul lui sert de mouvoir. Le cadran est circulaire, et l’aiguille des heures, ainsi que celle des minutes, sont recourbées. Le tout se trouve dans l’hémisphère de la boule. Il n’est besoin pour remonter cette Horloge que de la relever.’

“ I have in vain searched for some account or description of such a clock in the works of the old French writers on horology ; the above is the only notice I have been able to find. From this I infer that such clocks are very uncommon, or they would have been known to F. Berthoud, and noticed in his *Histoire de la Mesure du Temps*, Paris, an. x (1802).

“ My health has been so indifferent for some time past that I have been unable to write any description of this clock ; but will endeavour to do so, both in reference to its exterior and the machinery in the interior of the ball, very soon. You are well aware that the whole is in a very dilapidated state ; the original upper and lower portions of the globe are wanting, and a portion of the machinery in connexion with the Equator and the Tropics is also missing.”

The especial thanks of the Society were voted on this occasion.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. presented from Mr. James Newman, of Saint Martin’s Fields, Chester, a cast from a Roman ante-fix tile, recently dug up in that city.

Thomas G. Fonnereau, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a jointed instrument of iron, probably of the early part of the 17th century, the use or purpose of which was not ascertained.

A Letter from F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, accompanying two drawings of the remains recently discovered at Lymne in Kent, the ancient *Portus Lemanis* :—

“ The Remains of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, the *Portus Lemanis*, are situated half way down the sloping banks of the highland which overlooks the Romney Marshes. Its lonely situation, away from a main road, has always rendered it one of the most unvisited of places ; and the very little which remains of its walls above ground has not attracted much attention. In the early part of the last century, Dr. Stukeley visited and delineated the ruins ; but, with that quick imagination upon the promptings of which he was too ready to act, he has restored the east wall in the most perfect manner, showing the Decuman gate as at Richborough, where the very foundations are not to be traced by the eye, and have only been laid bare by the recent excavations, which have again satisfactorily proved the danger of constructing representations on imaginary foundations.

“ The value of the recent excavations, which have been carried completely round the walls and foundations of Lymne, can only be fully appreciated by those who have looked for information in the pages of the local historian, or have visited the spot and seen the few misshapen masses of masonry, which were only visible above ground before the excavations were commenced, and carried on so successfully by Mr. James Elliott, of Dymchurch, and my energetic friend Mr. Roach Smith. Their labours have satisfactorily proved the plan of the Castrum to have been multi-angular and not rectangular, as generally supposed ; but they have also shown the destruction of the walls to have been occasioned by natural causes, which cannot fail to be as interesting to the geologist as to the antiquary.

“ The entire ground upon which the Castrum is constructed is permeated with the land springs which characterise this locality, and which, acting on the loose earth and friable soil here forming the high land overlooking the sea, have produced

an extensive landslip at some remote period, which, sapping the foundation of the walls, has rent and overturned them in its downward course, presenting a most extraordinary *bouleversement* in some portions excavated. The tendency of the earth to slip in this locality has been noticed many years ago in the proceedings of the Royal Society, from whence the account was copied into Hasted's Kent. A cottage which had been situated on the high lands slipped one night towards the level of the marsh so slowly and quietly, that its inmates only became aware of the change in their locality on attempting to open their door in the morning. The narration is accompanied by a diagram showing the state of the ground before and after the event.

"To a similar natural cause must be attributed the singular appearance presented by the recently excavated eastern wall of Lymne, to which I shall for the present confine my attention. The walls aboveground had so entirely disappeared, that it was only after digging in several spots that they could at last be traced. On excavating from the north-eastern angle towards the marsh, that portion was laid bare which is seen in the first drawing, and which shows in a most striking manner the confused destruction of the *Castrum*. In the centre of the drawing a portion of the wall is still seen standing *in situ*; the ground has sunk from it, and carried outwardly the foundations of a round tower, the upper portion of which leans against it. But the most curious portion is that which in the drawing looks like a stone pavement in the foreground, but which is in reality the entire wall fallen flat, and having at its base the three rows of foundation stones, now looking almost like steps. This drawing shows the platform of stones, with its gradual inclination towards the marsh, upon which is constructed the round tower on each side the entrance gate, which is also protected by a curtain wall, immediately within which are stones upon which the gates formerly swung, and in which the grooves for the hinges are seen; and a considerable quantity of lead has been discovered.

"The excavations are still proceeding, but the portions uncovered must be again filled in."

A Communication from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, was read, dated Vicarage, Bitton, near Bristol, June 10th, descriptive of two ancient Statues of stone in a Chantry-Chapel



adjoining the Church of Bitton, presumed to be of Priests or Canons of the Church: the author observes:—

"In 1822, when some alterations were effected in the said chapel, the ground immediately under these two effigies was thoroughly examined, but no trace whatever was

found of bodies there deposited. I merely state this in proof that the monuments in question were not lying in their original deposit: and as they will prove to be canons, they were not perhaps intended, as Bigland in 1786 very naturally supposed, in memory of some of the officiating priests of the chantry, but perhaps prebendaries of Bitton; and, if so, their original depository was the chancel, Bitton being a prebend of ancient foundation in Sarum cathedral, and the prebendaries, as rectors, owners of the chancel. They were at that time (1822) carefully removed from the floor to another part of the church. Since that date considerable attention has been paid to such subjects, and these figures are justly considered of too great merit to lie any longer without being better introduced to the public; and I would therefore request you to do me the kindness to lay before the Society of Antiquaries the two drawings (done to a scale) of these unknown ecclesiastics.

"Each being little more than three feet in length, they may not perhaps be improperly classed with the effigy of the Boy Bishop at Sarum.

"I had hoped that some antiquary more conversant with such subjects than myself would, ere this, have published these remains in some of the beautiful works of the day: but, with the exception of Mr. Bloxam, in a letter published a few years ago in the Midland Counties Herald, on some monuments in St. Martin's church, Warwick, I am not aware that any one has noticed them. That gentleman there mentions them as rare specimens of sculptured ecclesiastics of the canonical orders, clad in the surplice and aumasse, which latter is worn as a hood on the head. He enumerates similar figures in the cathedrals of Wells and Hereford, in the church of St. Martin's at Warwick, and at Towcester.

"In general, sculptured effigies of ecclesiastics are represented as vested for the Eucharistic sacrifice of the mass; but these are in ancient canonical or choral habits: in the aumasse (almucium) or furred hood, (a very different article from the amice (amictus), the extremities of which hang down in front; under this is worn the ancient surplice with loose sleeves, and over it the cope; under the surplice was worn the ancient cassock (tunica talaris), in these figures barely visible but at the wrists. The canonical dress is thus described in an extract I have from some Council of the fifteenth century, but I am unable to give a reference:—'*Horas dicturi, cum tunica talari ac superpelliceis mundis, ultra medias tibias longis, vel capis juxta temporum ac regionum diversitatem ecclesias (canonice) ingrediantur, non caputia sed almutias vel beryta tenentes in capite.*'

"In the 5th Provincial Council of Milan, as quoted by Mr. Bloxam, held A.D. 1579, the aumasse is declared to be peculiar to those of canonical rank, '*Almutia pellicea insigne canonicorum est.*' On monumental brasses of canons in this country we frequently find the cassock, surplice, and aumasse, with the addition of the cope; and sometimes, when the cope is worn over the surplice, the aumasse or furred tippet is omitted. This is explained by the statutes of one of the foreign conventual churches, '*Statuta Ecclesia Vinensis,*' respecting the canons, as follows:—'*A festo S. Martini usque ad Pascham portabunt capas nigras super superpelliceum, et a Pascha usque ad festum Omnium SS. portabunt superpelliceum sine capa, et in capite capellam de griso, quem vulgariter almutium vocant.*'

"I would add another quotation from Mr. Bloxam, that 'the ancient aumasse or tippet of sable or fur continued to be worn by bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England in the reign of Elizabeth, during which it was in a great measure superseded by a similar habit of silk, the precursor of the present scarf, which continued to be called a tippet down to the last century.' And in Bailey's Etymological Dictionary, published 1731, the word 'tippet' is defined as a 'long scarf which doctors of divinity wear over their gowns.'

"With the exception of the faces, what is held in the priests' hands, and the head and part of the tail of the dog at the feet of one, these figures are well preserved. No traces of colour are visible. They have very lately been laid in a suitable part of the church, and on stones about a foot thick, raising them so much off the floor for effect and protection."

A Memoir by W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A. was read, "On an ancient fortified Station, and other Celtic or early British Remains, in Cornwall, illustrated by four large models."

The first was a model executed by a lady, of the hill fortress or

station situated five miles north-west of the town of Penzance. It is about three miles from some other hill stations. The dimensions are 125 feet from east to west, and 110 feet from north to south. It is surrounded by two strong walls; the entrance being flanked by a covered way, and defended by a ditch 30 feet wide. Mr. Saull considers the arrangement as indicating a mode of defence devised by a race far more civilised than the ancient Britons, and thinks it likely to have been raised by some maritime tribes from the Mediterranean to secure their treasures. He considers the fact of nearly all the valleys in Cornwall affording evidence that they had once been stream works for tin, good ground for such an hypothesis, and remarks, that within the interior vallum, and connected with it, there is an arrangement of stones evidently the remains of cells appropriated for sleeping places, or at least for shelter, some of the stones having been placed erect, while others were placed as top stones or coverings. There is also a sunken path or road on the north, extending from it, marked in many places by stones placed on the sides, which leads to another settlement half a mile distant, consisting of a group of ruined huts, of a circular form, from ten to twenty feet in diameter, formed also of uncut stones without cement. The floors of some of these had been opened by a resident at Penzance, and at a foot below, "a layer of very black unctuous earth was discovered, with charred wood, numerous fragments of pottery of coarse texture, and a quantity of burnt stones." A ground plan of one of these huts was exhibited.

Mr. Saull also exhibited a model of the well-known stone circle called Boscawen-ûn, five miles north-west of Penzance. He considers these stones as seats where the tribes on solemn occasions sat in council, and not as designed for religious purposes. On the Mên-an-tol, another Cornish monument, of which a model was also exhibited, Mr. Saull remarked, that he differed from those who were inclined to see in it an object of superstition; and preferred to assign it to another purpose, namely, to the sports and pastimes of the Britons, who doubtless often resorted to such means of preserving their bodies from the effects of sloth and inactivity.

The Secretary then read another portion of Mr. Watkiss Lloyd's Memoir in illustration of the François Vase; the reading of the remainder of which was postponed till the next meeting.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned severally for these communications.

Thursday, June 20th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—

- From Charles T. Beke, Ph.D.F.S.A. *Observations sur la Communication supposée entre le Niger et le Nil. 8vo. Londres, 1850.*
Letter to M. Daussy, President of the Central Committee of the Geographical Society of France.
- From Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. *Household Books of the Duke of Norfolk and Thomas Earl of Surrey, temp. 1481—1490, from the original MSS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. 4to. London, 1844.*
- From the Very Rev. the Dean of Harrow; a Selection of the Lists of the School between 1770 and 1826. By George Butler, D.D. Dean of Peterborough, from 1805 to 1829, Head Master. 8vo. Peterborough, 1849.

The Hon. R. C. Neville, formerly elected, now attending, having signed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited various antiquities, the principal of which consisted of a Roman Statue of Paris, found in excavating a sewer in Bevis Marks, in the city; a Roman glass ribbed Bowl found at Takeley, in Essex; two circular Anglo-Saxon or Frankish Fibulæ, the larger of gold and bronze, the smaller of gold, the locality of the discovery of which was unknown; a Fibula of bronze found in Suffolk; a square glass Vase found at Aldborough, Yorkshire; several Roman Sandals found in London; examples from a large collection of leathern Shoes from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, found in London; with bronze Bracelets, Rings, &c. found at Colchester in 1849.

Richard Mylne, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Sword and Spear-head of bronze, a Celt, a bronze Pin, and two iron Spear-heads—one of them barbed—all found at some depth in the alluvial gravel deposits of the river Thames, during the last year, at a short distance below Wandsworth.

William Chaffers, jun. Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Roman Amphora, found at the corner of Dowgate-hill, together with various fragments of red Roman ware, and a fragment of a Roman tessellated pavement (black and white in pattern) from Queen-street, Cheapside; all recently

discovered in the operation of making the new street from London Bridge to St. Paul's.

The Chevalier Zahn exhibited specimens in chromo-lithography of the paintings at Pompeii, drawn by himself, and forming a portion of a great work which he is now preparing.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the kindness of Dr. Hemingway of Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, exhibited a small architectural fragment, apparently part of the springing of an arch, bearing a portion of a Saxon inscription; it was found in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury Church about twenty years ago, and is a rare specimen.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P. communicated to the Society some further Remarks on the discovery of large nails in the Roman cemetery at Bourne, near Canterbury.

Mr. Martin contends that the nails in question could not have been used for the fastenings of coffins, as supposed by Mr. C. R. Smith, as more than the usual number found in these graves would be required to hold them together; and, as regards the supposition that they had been used for the funeral pile, he quoted a representation in Montfaucon, as well as an edict there cited, which shews that the funeral pile was composed of logs laid across each other, and that no nail was allowed to be used in its erection. He remarks also that the bodies found at Colchester with similar nails were buried and not burnt. It appears from the authorities quoted by Bishop Pearson, that, although the punishment of crucifixion was originally equivalent to gibbeting as well as hanging, it became the custom afterwards, almost as a matter of course, that the body should be delivered to the friends to be buried, just as that of our Saviour himself was given to Joseph of Arimathea. Mr. Martin then proceeds to shew, by quotations from Plautus and Horace, that the punishment of the cross was very frequent among the Romans, even for slight offences, and that the number of persons who may have thus suffered was doubtless very great. The writer then proceeds:

“It was the ordinary regulation that if the master of the house was murdered by one of his slaves, the whole of his slaves were crucified. I am not sure whether this punishment was inflicted when the murder was not the act of a slave, when it was so there is no doubt upon the point. See Tacitus, Ann. 14. 43. where 400 were executed at once for the murder, by one of them, of Pedanius Secundus. Considering then the sanguinary laws of the Romans, and further bearing in mind that they were in this country for three hundred years before the punishment of crucifixion was abolished, I do not think we ought to be surprised at finding a considerable number of victims who had perished by this cruel mode of death. Whether it was the custom to bury the nails with them from any superstition,—in a highly superstitious age,—whether the nails adhered to the bodies, or whether, from the revolting condition in which they must have been found, common decency required that they should be put out of the way (and the grave of the unfortunate furnished at once a ready and an appropriate receptacle), I will not attempt to say; it is a fact that we find them with the bodies: any one of these reasons would be a sufficient one, and many others perhaps might be suggested. It may even have been the condition on which the indulgence of burial was granted. At all events, I see nothing in the circumstances which cannot be easily reconciled with the supposition which I still believe to be the correct one, and which I believe further investigation will ultimately prove to be well founded.”

Mr. Martin subsequently appended the following note to his communication:—

“The preceding observations have proceeded on the supposition, that the persons crucified had been malefactors or slaves; but there is another view of the subject, which has been suggested to me by a passage in the ‘*Metropolis Historia Remensis*,’ which was shown to me by Mr. R. Hussey, one of your Fellows, which renders it not impossible that they may have been early Christian martyrs. A chapter in that work is devoted to the description of some remains disinterred in the 17th century at that place, which had nails driven into all the joints of the arms, and three driven into the head. Now these nails, being broken and bent, could not have been employed for this particular species of torture; but the author of the History quoted alludes to a practice of the early Christians to bury with the martyrs the instruments of their martyrdom; this would at once account for the nails being found with the skeletons, if the skeletons were those of martyrs.

“But, further, the account of the martyrdom of Polycarp, given in Milner’s Church History, in conjunction with this practice of the early Christians, would afford a reason for the otherwise unexplained circumstance that Mr. R. Smith has discovered nails with burnt bones. Polycarp refused to be nailed to the stake at which he was burnt, declaring that he should be able to stand there without being so fixed. Now if we suppose the ashes found by Mr. Smith to have been also those of martyrs, they would exactly fall in with this view of the subject. The martyrs would have been nailed to the stake in their ordinary course, the nails with them, the nails would be very large and they would also be in smaller numbers than in the case of persons who had been crucified. I have not a precise knowledge of what Mr. Roach Smith discovered in this respect, having merely heard his Memoir read; but my impression is that his facts precisely coincide with these conditions.

“It is immaterial to my argument whether the persons exhumed at Bourne were slaves, or malefactors, or martyrs; the point I have sought to establish being simply that they had been crucified. I will only add that there is every reason to believe that the cemetery thus discovered would correspond in era with the celebrated persecution in the second century at Vienne and Lyons, which must undoubtedly have extended to this county as well as to France.”

The Secretary then read a Communication from Patrick Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A. on the use of Mason Marks in Scotland. The subject of Mason Marks, Mr. Chalmers observed, had obtained some additional interest in consequence of the suggestion, that they might be made useful towards ascertaining the dates of buildings. Living in a district (Aldbar near Brechin) rather remarkable for the goodness of its masonry, both in material and workmanship, his attention had frequently been directed to the singular character of these marks. It cannot be doubted that they were used to distinguish the stones prepared by the respective masons employed together on any given building. These marks, he thinks, in all probability had their origin before the Christian era, a supposition which would be placed beyond doubt, if those observed by Colonel Howard Vyse and others on stones in the pyramids of Egypt were not, as they have been proved to be, simply quarry marks. It was a law in Saint Ninian’s Lodge at Brechin, that every mason should register his mark in a book, and he could not change that mark at pleasure. Parts of the book in which these marks were registered from 1714 downwards are still preserved in the Lodge, and were lately produced as evidence in a trial involving the right of succession to a landed estate. “I have often,” continues Mr. Chalmers, “asked intelligent and experienced masons on what principle, or according to what rule, these marks are formed; whether they were symbolical, and of what? The answers I have generally got amount to this; that they are sup-

posed to be as old almost as the human race itself; that they probably had in early times a meaning now unknown, and are still regarded with a sort of reverence, and as something mysterious; that the only rule for their formation is, that they shall have at least one angle; that the circle must be avoided and cannot be a true mason's mark unless in combination with some line that shall form an angle with it; that there is no distinction of ranks, that is, that there is no particular class of marks set apart for, and assigned to, master masons as distinguished from their workmen; and that if it should happen that two masons meeting at the same work from distant parts should have the same mark, then one must for a time assume a distinction, or, as heralds phrase it, a difference."

Drawings of various Mason Marks, from the Round Tower of Brechin, as well as from the Domus Dei, founded by W. de Brechin in 1264, the Cathedral Tower, and Melgund Castle, accompanied this communication.

The conclusion of Mr. Watkiss Lloyd's Memoir on the François Vase was then read.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications. The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair, that the meetings of the Society are now adjourned till Thursday evening November the 21st.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 24

Thursday, November 21st, 1850.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed ; and the following presents were announced from the Donation Book. The Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned :—

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| From L. F. Alfred Maury, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris. | <i>Histoire des Grandes Forêts de la Gaule et de l'ancienne France, &c.</i> 8vo. Paris, 1850. |
| From Thomas Henry Graham, Esq. F.S.A. | <i>The Antiquities of Iona.</i> By H. D. Graham, Esq. 4to. London, 1850. |
| From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. | <i>The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland.</i> Vol. I. fol. Printed by Command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1844.
<i>Acta Dominorum Concilii, Regnante Domino Jacobo Tertio Rege Scotorum.</i> The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes. A.D. 1478—1495. Folio. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. 1839.
<i>The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints.</i> A.D. 1466—1494. Folio. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. 1839.
<i>Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum in Archivis Publicis Asservatum.</i> A.D. 1306—1424. Folio. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. 1814. |
| From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. | <i>The Builder</i> for June. Vol. VIII. Part 6. July, Part 7. August, Part 8. September, Part 9. October, Part 10. Fol. Lond. 1850. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | <i>The Gentleman's Magazine</i> for July, August, September, October, and November, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. | <i>A Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture.</i> The fifth Edition enlarged. Exemplified by seventeen hundred Woodcuts. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1850. |
| From T. G. Fonnereau, Esq. F.S.A. | <i>A curious iron instrument, with two hinges</i> (already noticed in p. 89). |

- From the Editor. The Art Journal. July, 1850, No. CXLV. August, No. CXLVI. September, No. CXLVII. October, No. CXLVIII. November, No. CXLIX. Imp. 4to. London, 1850.
- From John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. XI., July 1850. No. XII., October, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Royal Academy of Stockholm. Numi Cufici Regij Numophylacij Holmiensis, Quos omnes in Terra Suecia Repertos digessit et interpretatus est Dr. Carolus Johannes Tornberg. 4to. Upsaliae, 1848.
- From George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S. Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval. Part 8. Folio. London, 1850.
- From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. K.S.F. Address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 27 May, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers. Edited by the donor. Imp. 8vo. London, 1841.
- From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. The Architect for July, August, September, and October. Folio. London, 1850.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. Address to the Minister of the Interior. Folio. Caen, 1850.
- From the Archæological Institute of Rome. Supplement au Tome Quartrième de la nouvelle série XIX du Recueil. 8vo. Paris, 1850. Bulletino, &c. per l'Anno 1849. 8vo. Roma, 1849. Annali dell' Instituto, &c. 8vo. Roma, 1849. Monumenti, pl. 1 to 12.
- From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Journal, 8vo. June. London, 1850. Two Plans of Silchester in Hampshire, the Calleva Atrebatum of the Itineraries. Folio. June, 1850.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. The Journal. Volume XX. 8vo. Part 1. London, 1850.
- From the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Journal. Vol. I. Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. 8vo. Colombo, 1846-7-8.
- From the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. A Word of Counsel to persons professing the Jewish Religion within the British Empire. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Archæological Society of Geneva. Memoires. Tom. 14, 15. 8vo. Genève, 1845-7.
- From John James Wild, Esq. A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, containing proposals for a Scientific Exploration of Egypt, &c. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. Henrici Quinti Angliæ Regis Gesta, cum Chronicâ Neustriæ Gallicæ, ab anno M.CCCC.XIV. ad M.CCCC.XXII. Ad Fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit, Chronicam traduxit, notisque illustravit Benjamin Williams, S.A.S. 8vo. Londini, 1850.

- From the Council of the Camden Society. Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary at Bury St. Edmund's and the Archdeacon of Sudbury. Edited by Samuel Tymms. 4to. London, 1850.
- From William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. The History of Winchelsea, one of the Ancient Towns of the Cinque Ports. By the Donor. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Council of the Zoological Society. Their Proceedings, Part 17, and Reports. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Capt. W. T. P. Shortt. Gesta Anglo-Americana scilicet et Progymnas-mata Novæ Franciæ Pelagiciæ. Liber sin-gularis. 8vo.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, Udgivet af det Konge-lige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab, 1846-48. Andet Hefte, Tredie Hefte. 8vo. Kjoben-havn, 1847-9.
- From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secre-tary. Geographia Sacra, sive Notitia Antiqua Dio-cesium Omnium Patriarchalium, Metropoli-ticarum, et Episcopatum Veteris Ecclesiæ, &c. Auctore Reverendiss. Carolo a S. Paulo, Abbate Primùm Fuliensi, &c. Folio. Amstelædami, M.DCC.XI.
- From the Royal Academy of Berlin. Philologische und Historische Abhandlungen der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Aus dem Jahre 1848. 4to. Berlin, 1850.
Monatsbericht der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. 8vo. Berlin, July 1849 to June 1850.
- From Thomas Blayds, Esq. An Ancient Painted Triptych of the B. Virgin and infant Jesus, and the Angels Michael and Gabriel. 15 x 23.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. Mémoires de la Société. Tom. X. 8vo. Amiens, 1850. Bulletin, &c. 1847-9. 8vo. Amiens, 1850.
- From the Society of Antiquaries de l'Ouest. Mémoires de la Société, année 1849. 8vo. Poitiers, 1850. Bulletins, &c., and Statuts. 8vo. Poitiers, 1850.
- From Mons^r. Alex. Hermand. Notice sur les Monnaies de Tournai. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1847.
- From Dr. Rigollot. Mémoire sur les Monnaies des Comtes de Saint Pol. Blois.
- From the Royal Academy of Saxony. Abhandlungen der Philologisch-Historischen Classe der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Erster Band mit einer Karte. Imp. 8vo. Leipzig, 1850.
Berichte aus dem Jahre 1846-7-8. Berichte dieses Classe 1849-50. Hefte 1. 2. 8vo. Leipzig.
- From T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. On the Study and the Objects of the British Archæological Association. Read at the Congress held at Manchester, Aug. 19, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. II. Part 3. 8vo. London, 1850.

- From Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Emblems of Saints; by which they are distinguished in Works of Art. In two parts. By the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D. F.S.A. An Inquiry into M. Antoine D'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa to discover the Source of the Nile. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Monsr. Ed. Frère. Considérations sur les Origines Typographiques, par Ed. Frère. 8vo. Rouen, 1850.
- From Wm. Dickson, Esq. F.S.A. Record of the Proceedings relating to the Address to Her Majesty Queen Victoria from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Alnmouth, in Northumberland. Presented 29th August, 1850. 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1850.
- From the Art Union of London. Fourteenth Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Council of the British Archæological Association. The Journal, No. X. August, 1847. No. XI. Oct. 1847. No. XIII. May, 1848. No. XIV. July, 1848. No. XXII. July, 1850. No. XXIII. October, 1850. 8vo. London.
- From Herr E. F. Mooyer. Ueber die angebliche Abstammung des Normannischen Königsgeschlechts Siziliens von den Herzögen der Normandie. Eine genealogische Untersuchung von E. F. Mooyer. 4to. Minden, 1850.
- From Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. The Autobiography of Joseph Lister, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, &c. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1850.

The recommendatory testimonial of the Reverend Thomas Corser, of Stand, Manchester, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A., by the kindness of Mr. I. Smith Woolley, jun. of South Cottingham, near Newark, exhibited fourteen Roman coins of silver, recently discovered, with others, both of silver and brass, in a cutting of the Great Northern Railway at Askham near Retford, Notts. The whole were contained within an urn, and some bones were also stated to have been found with them. The range of Emperors represented in the selection exhibited, extending from Julius Cæsar to Domitian, and that of the latter Emperor being in fair preservation, led to the supposition that the deposit of these coins must have been made in Domitian's reign.

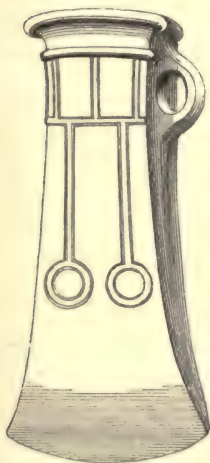
J. W. Paynter, Esq. of Pembroke, exhibited an impression from the brass matrix of a seal of oval form found at that place; apparently of the sixteenth century, bearing in the area a representation of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and this inscription round:

SIGILLVM . PRIOR . PROVINCIALIS . ANGLIE . ORDINIS . FRATRVM .
PREDICATORVM.

N. N. Solly, Esq. presented to the Society, through Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, a drawing of an ancient Peruvian jug or bottle found, in the year 1828, in one of the haacas or tombs of the Aborigines near Truxillo in Peru, a department of that country abounding with Indian ruins and tombs, vestiges of the Inca race, who were swept away by the Spaniards. "The face represented," observes Mr. Solly, "is probably that of one of the ancient Incas; the complexion is rather darker than that of the present race of Indians inhabiting Peru, and the features have a much more decided and marked character than is now expressed in the native countenances, which exhibit a combination merely of mildness and indolence."*

The Reverend Bradford D. Hawkins exhibited, by the hands of Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, a spirited and highly finished likeness cut in alto-relievo of Sir John Hawkins, stated to be an heir-loom of the Hawkins family.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three cup-shaped Saxon or Frankish fibulæ, two of which were of large size, recently found in Oxfordshire; and Jonathan Gooding, Esq. exhibited, by the hands of John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, a small bronze head found at Kelsale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk.



Dr. William Roots, F.S.A. of Surbiton, Kingston upon Thames, exhibited by the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, a beautiful specimen of a moulded ring celt, taken from the bed of the Thames on the 13th of July, by the ballast-heavers employed in deepening the river in that neighbourhood. Dr. Roots considers that the finding this celt affords an additional link in the connecting chain between Cæsar's camp on Wimbledon Common, and his passage of the Thames in the valley below, particularly evident from the similarity of the structure with several others of exactly the same form and mould which have been frequently found on the gravelly soil on Kingston Hill, immediately in the vicinity of Cæsar's encampment; even the ornaments of the celts corresponding. The engraving here given is one half the size of the celt.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to read a communication from himself, containing an account of the discovery of Roman and other sepulchral remains at the village of Stone, three miles from Aylesbury, during the summer of the present year, followed by a summary of the various remains discovered, and by some critical observations upon Dr.

* *Note by the Director.*—This bottle struck me as another of the numerous links which form the ethnological chain of connexion between the Old World and the New; for the *notion* of the facial application is precisely the same as on numerous

Stukeley's account, in his *Paleographia Britannica*, of the cave discovered at Royston about a century since, to which Dr. Stukeley gave the name of the Cell of the Lady Roisia, a person of great piety, who, according to Camden, had set up a cross there some time after the Conquest; but which, in the writer's opinion, was a Roman sepulchral vault, though evidently applied to other purposes in the middle ages, as was manifest from the mediæval figures of saints, &c. cut in the wall of the cell.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, November 28th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—

From Mons. Octave Delepierre, Chronique des Faits et Gestes Admirables de
Hon. F.S.A.

Maximilien I. durant son mariage avec Marie de Bourgogne. Translatée du Flamande en Français pour la première fois, et augmentée d'éclaircissements Historiques et de documents inédits, par Octave Delepierre, Avocat, &c. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1834.

Galerie d'Artistes Brugeois, ou Biographie concise des Peintres, Sculpteurs, et Graveurs célèbres de Bruges, par Octave Delepierre. 8vo. Bruges, 1840.

Old Flanders; or, Popular Traditions and Legends of Belgium. By Octave Delepierre, Attaché to the Belgian Embassy. 2 vols. in one. 8vo. London, 1845.

Grecian vases, one of which, with fragments of several others, I discovered by excavation at Agrigentum in 1814. Here is Mr. Solly's, with two which I presented to the United Service Institution:—



De l'Origine du Flamande avec une Esquisse de la Littérature Flamande et Hollandaise, d'après l'Anglais du Rév. J. Bosworth, avec des Additions et des Annotations, par Octave Delepierre, Docteur de Droit, &c. Imp. 8vo. Tournai, Juin, 1840.

From the Rev. F. R. Raines, F.S.A. *Notitia Cestriensis*; or, Historical Notices of the Diocese of Chester; by the Right Rev. Francis Gastrell, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. 4to. Vol. II. 3 Parts. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1849.

A Letter from David Veasey, Esq. to Thomas Chapman, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. was read, dated Castle Hill House, Huntingdon, accompanying the exhibition of a wreathed *Torquis* of pure gold; what Mr. Veasey considered as a gold armlet with its pendants; and a bronze spear-head, all found about a month ago in a place called Granta Fen, in the parish of Streat-ham, Cambridgeshire, about four miles from Ely. They were discovered by labourers whilst digging turf, and lay about four or five feet below the surface. A quantity of human bones were found near them.



This communication was followed by some remarks from the resident Secretary upon the presumed origin and probable use of these remains. The spear-head or dagger he considered as British of the second period; the torquis, from its size, rather as a girdle than a neck ornament; and what was designated as an armlet, with its tributary links, possibly a specimen of the currency, or ring money of our rude ancestors. The torquis weighed 4 oz. 1 dwt.; the armlet 1 oz. 5 dwt. The smaller rings consisted of one double link of 15 dwts. two single links of 5 dwts. 12 grs.

each, and two smaller links of 2 dwts. 20 grains each. Thus it appears that the larger links, up to the armlet, are multiples of the smaller, the weight being adjusted as nearly as we find it to be in British coins of an evidently later period. In the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. VI. p. 56, a gold ring is engraved precisely similar in shape and fabric to those on this armlet. It is stated to have been found in the West of England. Weight 23 grains, as nearly as possible, *one third* the weight of the *smallest* of these links.

A Letter from William Chaffers, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanying the exhibition of an extraordinary assemblage of Roman vessels of glass, discovered in excavations at Nismes in France; consisting of large funereal urns with handles; a quantity of long-necked vessels, or unguentaria, one of which had some letters, illegible, at the bottom; some lachrymatories; square, round, and oblong bottles; cups; pateræ; ribbed bowls; and a *spoon* of yellow glass, of the same form as a modern salt-spoon. Mr. Chaffers, in the latter part of his Letter, introduced a few remarks upon the method apparently used by the Romans in the manufacture of these articles.

A Letter from Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, upon a leaden tablet, or book-cover, bearing an Anglo-Saxon inscription, in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Londesborough, who kindly presented a plaster cast from it to the Society.

The original is a thin plate of lead, with three holes on one side, which, from the fact of one of the leaden rings still remaining, evidently served for joints or fastenings. The inscription, in Anglo-Saxon characters, or more correctly speaking in the Latin characters used by the Anglo-Saxons, is as follows:—

Ic Aelfric munc & mæsse preost wearð asend on Æpelredes dæge cyninges fram Ælfeage biscope, Æpelwolde æfter-gengan, to sumum mynstre þe is Cernl'. Ða bearn me on mode, ic treowege þurh Godes gife, þæt ic þas. . . .

And is thus rendered by Mr. Wright in English:

"I, Alfric, monk and mass-priest, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwold, to a certain minster (or monastery) which is (called) Cernel. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this"

A little knowledge of Anglo-Saxon literature, Mr. Wright observes, will enable us to recognise in these lines the opening of Alfric's preface to his first Collection of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, which in the text that has come down to us stands thus:—

Ic Ælfric munuc and mæsse-preost, swa þeah waccre þonne swilcum hadum gebyrige, wearð asend on Æpelredes dæge cyninges fram Ælfeage biscope, Aðelwoldes æfter-gengan, to sumum mynstre þe is Cernel gehaten, þurh Æðelmæres bene 8æs pegenes his gebyrd and goodnys sind gehwær cupe. Ða bearn me on mode ic truwige þurh Godes gife, þæt ic 8as boc of Ledenum gereorde to Engliscre spræce awende; i. e.

"I, Alfric, monk and mass-priest, *although more weakly than for*

such order is fitting, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwold, to a certain minster which is called Cernel, *at the prayer of Athelmere the thane, whose birth and goodness are known everywhere*. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this book turn from the Latin language into the English tongue."

It thus appears evident, Mr. Wright adds, that this plate of lead has been the outside board (if one may use such a term) of a MS. of Alfric's Homilies, and that the English Preface was commenced on the cover, and continued, he supposes, on the first page of the vellum of the manuscript itself, for there is no inscription or ornament on the reverse of the plate. It is unique, and a curious sample of Anglo-Saxon binding. The title is written in Runic characters; the first line seems to be "*Tha bok of*" and the second conjecturally *Alhf cuat*, for "Alfric speaks or says."

Athelwold and Alfeah, Mr. Wright observes, were successive Bishops of Winchester; Alfric (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) was sent by the latter bishop to be abbot of the newly-founded Abbey of Cerne in 988 or 9, and there translated his first volume of Homilies, of which this is the commencement of the preface, in 990.

This curious relic has been recently purchased by Lord Londesborough, and is now deposited in his lordship's valuable Collection of Antiquities. It had been in the possession of the gentleman from whom Lord Londesborough purchased it some years, and he bought it of a labourer at Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, who found it while excavating in the abbey grounds. This appears to be all that is known of its history.

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society rough sketches of a remarkable circle of stones in Aberdeenshire, and of what was termed an ancient "altar stone" in the same locality.

The Secretary then read a communication from Dr. Augustus Guest, F.S.A. upon the Patriarchate of Antioch, chiefly illustrative of the seal of Macarius the sixty-fourth Bishop and Patriarch of Antioch, who was deposed from the Patriarchate in the year 681. An impression from this seal accompanied the communication, bearing an inscription in Greek characters to this effect: "Macarius, by the mercy of God, Patriarch of the great Theophilus of Antioch and of all the East."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications: and to Lord Londesborough for the plaster cast from the Anglo-Saxon Book-cover.

Thursday, December 5th, 1850.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed ; after which the following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors, viz. :—

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| From the Editor. | The Art Journal, No. CL. December. Imp. 4to. London, 1850. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine, December. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder, November. Fol. London, 1850. The Lord Mayor's Show. (Ten copies only.) 12mo. London, 1850. |
| From the Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. F.S.A. | Orations and Speeches on various occasions, by himself. Second edition, 2 vols. 8vo. Boston, U. S. 1850. |
| From James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "A Schedull ffor Wages of dyvers Officers and Armourers dayly attending one his Ma^{tes} service in the Armory at the Tower of London, Greenwich, and other places ; with dyvers emptions and provitions brought into the score there for the use of his Ma^{tes} service. 1629." An original paper. Fcap. fo. 2. An old paper, endorsed, "Coppoy of Lettres to severall persons to advance loanes." 3. "List of persons thought fit by the Mayor and Aldermen to lend the King the sum set against their names." An early paper of the 17th century. 4. An Indenture, dated 1654, between Richard Graves of Lincoln's Inn and John Bentley of Richmond, relating to "all that great howse or messuage heretofore comonly called and knowne by the name of the Old Hall nere Ave Maria Lane, in the parish of St. Martin's next Ludgate in London." From an endorsement on this MS. it would appear that the Dog Tavern, Ludgate Hill, stood on the site of this old hall. 5. "A Brief Noat of the Bill presented to Parliament to show how needfull it is to have a Court of Merchants in London." A paper written about the year 1600. 6. A curious early Charter on vellum, dated in the 28th year of Edward III. being a Grant from William de Northtoft of Essex to John Roce (now Rose), citizen and fishmonger of London, of a tenement "in venella Sancti Botulphi et in parochia Sancti Georgij juxta Estchepe." This Charter is quite perfect, and in fine preservation, but it has no seal. 7. Confirmation of the Lease of a House in St. Stephen's Walbrook, from Thos. Monck to Richard Hert, 1543. On vellum. |

8. Certain Special Allegations why the lands of John Aylmer, some time Bishop of London, should not be made liable to the Bishop of London's Allegations.
9. A Map on Vellum of the time of Charles II. of some portion of Southwark, with delineations of the houses, and various minute particulars. Blackman Street and Horsemonger Lane are noted on the Map, and the situation of the Unicorn Inn, &c. This Map has been unfortunately cut into pieces, and a portion lost.

Richard Ford, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Henry Norris, Esq. of South Petherton, exhibited a small brass Roman coin of Helena, daughter of Constantine the Great, wife of Julian, who was declared Cæsar A.D. 355; the legends blundered both upon the obverse and reverse, the latter reading SACUS instead of SALUS REIPUBLICÆ.

The Reverend Macdonald Steel exhibited a hundred and seventeen Roman denarii recently found by a labourer at Caerwent; the series extending from Julia Domna to Salonina; that is, from the time of Severus to the reign of Gallienus.

Nathaniel Neale Solly, Esq. in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, communicated an account of a Cromlech known by the name of Ystumcegid, in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, in the county of Carnarvon, accompanied by four drawings in illustration. This Cromlech is placed at the edge of a field, with the walls of loose stone built up to it; round about are low undulating hills, much covered with large boulders of a sort of greenish trap-rock, and in the distance is a view of Cardigan Bay. Three of the pillars or upright supports of the Cromlech are of this trap-rock. The fourth supporting stone, as well as the slab forming the top, are composed of a hard gray stratified rock, which was probably obtained from the hills in the immediate neighbourhood, as many pieces or fragments of this stone, as well as of the trap-rock, are used in the construction of the adjoining walls. The top or roofing-stone is nearly flat, and resembles in shape a boy's paper kite. It measures eleven feet in the broadest part, and fifteen feet in the greatest length. Mr. Solly, toward the close of his Letter, noticed the frequent occurrence of barrows on the tops of the mountains in the adjacent country, and the occasional discovery in the neighbourhood of sepulchral urns.

A Letter from William Dickson, Esq. of Alnwick, F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, containing an account of the discovery, on the 17th November last, by the tenant of Hawkhill farm, in the parish of Lesbury in Northumberland, while engaged in ploughing, of several stone coffins, one or two of them containing rude clay unbaked urns; the spot supposed to have been a burial-place of the ancient Britons. Mr. Dickson subjoined a short notice of a vase of unbaked pottery, a celt, and a piece of gold, small, soft, and thin (nearly in the shape of a horse-shoe), found by railway-labourers in May 1850, while digging for the foundations of the station at Alnwick. Sketches of the celt and piece of gold were inserted in the Letter. Mr. Dickson adds, that in 1726 Roger Gale, writing to Sir John Clerk, states, that "about a mile N.W. of Alnwick, within the park (Hulme Park), a mason, in clearing earth from a rock, about eighteen inches in the ground, came upon twenty sword-blades, sixteen spear heads, and forty-two brass wedges or chisels, with a ring near the thicker end."

A Letter from Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, was next read, stating that in turning over the records of the town of Saffron Walden, a few weeks ago, he had found a volume of rather miscellaneous matter relating to the government of the town, which appeared to be chiefly in the writing of the time of Henry the Eighth, in which are two programmes of regulations for the management of the Grammar School established there in 1525, drawn up by two different masters. They are documents of a kind which are very rare, and of interest as connected with the history of the developement of human intelligence.

The first of these papers consists of two parts—a tabular statement of the lessons required of each form or class for every day of the week, and a few rules for preserving order and good behaviour among the scholars; the latter is especially curious; in one report it furnishes us with a curious picture of society, for it shows us that a boy however unknown, and from whencesoever he might come, had only to present himself at the school and ask for instruction; that the master merely asked from whence he came, and what friends he had, and more especially whether the plague existed in the place he came from. It is evident from the existence of such a rule, Mr. Wright observes, that it was a case of ordinary occurrence, and it helps us to picture an age in which the desire for knowledge sprang up spontaneously in the childish heart, and when would-be scholars wandered forth not only to seek a teacher, but to beg abroad for the means of supporting themselves at school.

The second of the documents is unfortunately not complete. A leaf has been torn out, which contained the first part of it, and which perhaps gave the master's orders with regard to the behaviour of the scholars. What is left relates again to their lessons, and gives a somewhat more particular account of the teaching than the former. We gather from it the somewhat curious circumstance that the teaching went on on Sundays, the lessons on that day being generally in Lucian and Æsop's fables.

The Secretary then read a Memoir by William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq. F.S.A. upon "Heraldic Significations."

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 12th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed; and the following presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned, viz. :—

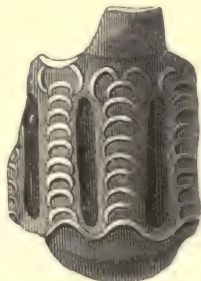
From Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge, Parts XIX. and XXXII. 8vo. Cambridge.*

From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. *The Transactions for the year 1849. 8vo. Dublin, 1850.*

Drawings by Mrs. Elizabeth Mayle, of Blunham, of several Urns recently found at Sandy in Bedfordshire, were communicated, accompanied by a Letter from E. B. Price, Esq. dated 9th December. The Urns, the drawings of which were exhibited, were discovered in the course of extensive excavations for the Great Northern Railway.

Sandy, Mr. Price observed, or Salndy as it is termed by Camden and others, is situated on the Roman or Ikenild Street, and is supposed to be the *Σαλυναι* of Ptolemy, and the *Salinæ* of the Geographer of Ravenna. Governor Pownall, who had an estate in this neighbourhood, in a Paper printed in an early volume of the *Archæologia*, gave it as his opinion that the name had its origin in the ancient existence of Salt-works in this locality, and that on the banks of the river upon parts of his estate were the remains of several old Salt-pans. Not only coins and other Roman remains, it appears, have been continually found in this locality, but above the village a large camp still retains the name of "Cæsar's Camp." Some of the Urns exhibited in Mrs. Mayle's drawings were found at the foot of the hill known by this name; others, together with skeletons, to the right and left of the camp.

Most of the Vases were of the black kind; and one or two remarkable for their elaborate style of ornament.



Both practices of burial, cremation and entire burial, were evident in these excavations. Of the coins discovered, no particular note was preserved. They were numerous, and Mr. Price stated that several of Carausius and Allectus were, he believed, among them. In one part of the excavations a quantity of charred wheat was discovered, amounting in quantity to near thirty quarters.

William Chaffers, Esq. F.S.A. agreeably to the request made at the last meeting, again exhibited the very extraordinary assemblage of Roman vessels of glass discovered in excavations at Nismes, which he had placed on the Society's table on Nov. 28th, adding to them on the present occasion other interesting relics from the same locality, some of them of Egyptian character. Mr. Chaffers also accompanied them with a Letter containing a descriptive account, which he had received from Nismes, of the tombs and places of interment from which these and various other relics had been derived; enumerating amongst them, by numbers, several of the glass urns and other vessels which were before the Society. One object was particularly worthy of remark, namely, a terracotta lamp with an asbestos wick. This is formed of exceedingly fine fibres, similar in appearance to glass, but much finer, two bundles of which are fastened together and twisted. Pausanias speaks of a wick of this material being used in the golden lamp which burnt day and night in a temple at Athens. A number of the smaller and more common of the Egyptian idols now exhibited were also found at Nismes. Their discovery may be accounted for in the fact that Nismes was colonised by the veterans who had fought in Egypt, a record of which is the very common coin of that city, with the crocodile chained to a palm tree, and the legend *COLONIA NEMAUSUS*.

Among the additions to this collection was a fine bronze statuette of Hercules, partially clothed with the skin of the Nemæan lion: other articles consisted of some bronze Vases with handles, keys, lamps, beads, &c.

J. Broderibb Bergne, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two small Roman glass vases or cups, with handles, of a form of very unusual occurrence. The more singular circumstance was that they had formed a part of the very remarkable collection of Roman glass exhibited at the same time by Mr. Chaffers. They had been purchased by Mr. Bergne at the sale of an equally fine collection of Roman glass, which had belonged to Mr. Blayds.

A short Letter was next read from Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. accompanying an impression from a metal seal with a folding handle, found in the sill of the east window of the ruined chapel of Malnislee, in the parish of Dawley in Shropshire. The building itself is of the Norman period. The seal bears the following inscription, incircling the Royal arms of the Tudor line, "*Sigillum Regiæ Majestatis ad causas Ecclesiasticas peculiari jurisd. de Stratforde upon Avon.*" It closely resembles a seal in the Society's Museum, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. III. p. 425. Sir William Blackstone, in his letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington on

the subject, considers it to have been one of the seals made in obedience to the statute of Edward VI. chap. ii. intended for, and probably used in granting Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and the like, within the peculiar jurisdiction of each diocese. The seal figured in the *Archæologia* was used for the Deanery of Sonnyng (Sunning) in Berkshire. The one under notice is now in the possession of William Botfield, Esq. of Decker-hill, near Shiffnal.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

NOTE.

The following Statement was omitted by accident from No. 18 of the Proceedings :

We, the Finance Committee appointed to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer, from the 1st day of January 1849 to the 23d day of April following, being the day of his notified resignation, having examined the said accounts, together with the respective Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true ; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract thereof, that is to say :—

Receipts.						Disbursements.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	-	-	-	891	7	6	To Artists, and in Publications of the Society				110	8	0
By 10 Annual Subscriptions, at 2 guineas, 1848	-	-	-	21	0	0	For Salaries:—						
By 65 Annual Subscriptions, at 4 Guineas, 1848	-	-	-	273	0	0	Sir Henry Ellis, 1 quarter's Salary to 23d January	39	7	6			
By 12 Annual Subscriptions, at 4 guineas, to 1849	-	-	-	50	8	0	Less Income Tax 1 2 11				38	4	7
By portions of Subscriptions	-	-	-	3	3	0	Mr. Akerman, 1 quarter, to Lady Day, 1849	25	0	0			
By Arrears of Subscriptions	-	-	-	97	13	0	Mr. Martin, 1 quarter, to Lady Day, 1849	15	0	0			
				445	4	0	Mr. Holtzer, 1 quarter, to 28 Feb. 1849	7	10	0			
By Admission Fees of 3 Members	-	-	-	25	4	0					85	14	7
By Sale of Books and Prints	-	-	-	23	9	6	Taxes. —						
By Sale of Norman Roll	-	-	-	1	6	0	2 quarters' Land and Assessed, due Lady Day, 1849				14	14	7
By Sale of Layamon	-	-	-	7	3	0	Tradesmen's Bills, for House Expenses				36	11	2
By Sale of Stock from the Warehouse	-	-	-	249	19	8	Insurance				13	11	0
By six months' Dividend on £5,100 Three per Cent. Consols, due 5th January, 1849	76	10	0				Porter's Livery				5	10	0
Less Income Tax	2	4	7				Bookbinding				2	18	0
				74	5	5	Stationery				2	11	6
				£1,717	19	1	Petty Cash				17	8	11
											289	7	9
							Balance in the Treasurer's hand	1,428	11	4			
											£1,717	19	1

Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, on the 1st of January 1849, £5,100.							Witness our hands this 5 May, 1849, C. G. YOUNG, Garter. HENRY ELLIS.
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Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, on the 1st of January 1849, £5,100.

Witness our hands this 5 May, 1849,
C. G. YOUNG, Garter.
HENRY ELLIS.
W. H. SMYTH.
J. Y. AKERMAN.
PETER LEVESQUE.
JNO. BRUCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 25

Thursday, December 19th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—

- From William Hardy, Esq. F.S.A. The following l. p. publications of the English Historical Society:—
- Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, Opera Johannis M. Kemble. 2 Tom. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1839–40.
 - Rogeri de Wendover Chronica, sive Flores Historiarum, nunc primum edidit Henricus O. Coxe, M.A. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1841–2.
 - Appendix ad Rogeri de Wendover Flores Historiarum; in qua lectionum varietas Additionesque quibus Chronicon istud ampliavit et instruxit Mathæus Parisiensis. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1844.
 - Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi Gesta Regum Anglorum, atque Historia Novella. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Thomas Duffus Hardy. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1840.
 - Venerabilis Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.
 - Venerabilis Bedæ Opera Historica. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. tom. II. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1841.
 - Chronicon Ricardi Divisiensis de Rebus Gestis Ricardi Primi Regis Angliæ. Nunc primum typis mandatum, curante Josepho Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.
 - Nennii Historia Britonum. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.
 - Gildas de Excidio Britanniae. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.

From the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A.
F.S.A.

The Journal of Nicholas Assheton of Downham, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. for part of the year 1617, and part of the year following, &c. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. 4to. Printed for the Chetham Society. 1848.

A pistol-screw and tools, supposed to be of the time of Charles I., found in a field near Upton on Severn, Worcestershire, were exhibited by favour of Mrs Woodruffe.

The Rev. Edward Wilton, of West Lavington, near Devizes, exhibited a cast in gutta percha of a gold Triens found near the latter place. It bore on one side a rude diademed bust; the only legend remaining around which consisted in the first six letters of the word *Monitarius*; the name of the moneyer preceding this word not being impressed. The reverse bore, within a garland, a cross between the letters VII, and around, the legend SEDVNIS. This coin is of Sedunum, the modern town of *Sion*, in the Swiss Canton of Valais. It is of the Merovingian period.

A Letter was read from Miss Gurney to Sir Henry Ellis, dated North Repps, June 1850, in relation to a Letter from a Mr. Churchman to the late Sir Joseph Banks, upon which a Communication from Sir Henry Ellis was founded, printed in the Appendix to the 32d volume of the *Archæologia*. Miss Gurney's Letter showing that the belief of such a city beneath the waters, mingled with some superstitious notions, is still current.

In Torfæus's time (as appears from his *Trifolium*) it was a subject of discussion whether Vineta or Jumneta, and the famous Jomsberg, were the same town. Langebeck considered Wineta, which he placed in Usedom, as distinct from Julia, which last he identified with Jomsberg. Suhm, in his History, speaking of the destruction of Jomsberg or Jumneta in 1043, says of it, that this is not rightly called Wineta, but adds that, long after, an insignificant village remained on the site, and traces of the old town were to be seen under water (vol. IV. 87); but in vol. I. he states, that "Vineta or Jumna" was in existence in 1158, since a Councillor of Lubeck is described as born there in that year.

From the conclusions of the antiquary Kombst, in the first number of his *Baltic Studies*, published at Stettin in 1832, it should seem "that the Wendish town Vineta was the same with the *old* Julin, and that the known Jomsberg was the *new* Julin, perpetuated in Wollin. The ruins, however, extended far beyond the bounds of Wollin, according to the account of Chytræus, who examined them about the end of the sixteenth century. It appears also that Kanzow, the Chronicler of Pomerania, in the sixteenth century, considered Vineta to have been a town built by the Wends about the time of Charlemagne, and that in his days the country people called it "Little Venice" (*Venedie*), that the foundations were yet to be seen, and that there were stories then current about them. This seems clearly to make a distinction between Vineta and the later Jomsberg, the Danish fortress, which would accord with the supposition of an earlier and later Julinum; but the sea has wrought so many changes on

that coast, that it might not be easy now to fix on the exact date of either.

Many floods are recorded to have taken place; one in the winter of 1178, when the two forts built by the Wends at the mouth of the Swine were quite washed away.

It is, however, worthy of notice, that the tradition of the metal gates and marble walls of Vineta has some corroboration in the similar account we read of the harbour of the noted Jomsburgh; and there is no doubt many traditions would be found in a tract named from the Wendish and Finnish great deity Jom, or Jomala, from whose name we can derive both Jomsberg and Julinum.

In the Jomsvinginga Saga, the grandeur of the harbour is described in terms which may well account for the tradition of marble ruins.

The latest tradition of the submerged city is found in a volume of North German popular Stories, Customs, &c. collected by Kuhm and Swartz, and published at Leipsig in 1848. It states, that "about a quarter of a mile from the Stachel-berg, a promontory of Usedom, there was in very antient times a large and rich town named Vineta, wherein all shone with gold and silver and marble, but the people were godless. They stopped up little holes in their walls with bread, and made their swine eat out of golden troughs, and even these were not good enough for them. Then the Lord of Heaven willed that this godless town should perish, and one fine summer day a storm suddenly arose, the waves broke over into the town and overwhelmed it all; only one single person, who was a pious man, mounted his swift horse, and hurried away, the waves rolling on after him." These various authorities shew at least the permanence of the story of the lost city of Vineta.

J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A., in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, communicated a transcript of the will of Richard Brereton, Esq. of the Ley, in the county of Chester, dated 23d Feb. 1557; copied from the Ecclesiastical Registry at Chester. Attached to the will was an extensive inventory of the effects of the deceased; a very complete document, exhibiting, beside household furniture, dress, musical instruments, chapel furniture, plate, jewelry, &c. The following list of books in the library presents a large assemblage of the literature of that time:

"On Masse Boke of P'chement, vj^s. viij^d.
The story of Huon of Burdeaux, xvij^d.
The storye of the Syege of troye, beyinge
old, x^d.

A Boke to Distill Wat^r, xvj^d.
Two litle Bok^s of huntinge and haking,
vj^d.

Two Com'nion Bok^s.

Ortus Vocabulorū', xij^d.

A Boke of Sophistar', ij^d.

A Boke of feit^s of Armes, xvj^d.

The erudicion of the faythfull, vj^d.

Two bok^s of Loggike, iij^s. iiij^d.

On olde Slate Boke, iij^d.

Two old Bok^s of Syvell Lawes, xij^d.

An old boke of Phisicke, ij^d.

An old Latten boke written conc'nē ge
scripture, ij^d.

A boke of Jestis, j^d.

A Booke of S'vice of o^r Ladie for a p'st
in p'chement, and L'res lym'ed wth
gould, xx^d.

A Booke conc'ning the com'union of
Saynts, 1^d.

A Boke of Phisike, viij^d.

A Boke of Estronymie, xij^d.

An old Boke of Scripture, ij^s.

A Storye of greate Alex. viij^d.

An old litle Cronicle, iiij^d.

A Boke of Phisike, v^d.

The Regyment of Helthe, viij^d.

Pyers Ploughman, vj^d.

- Two litle boke of scripture, xvj^d.
 Virgill, iijj^d.
 A boke of naturall philosophie, vj^d.
 A boke of the order of fryers, ij^d.
 A Decla'c'n upon the Acts of th' appostells, viij^d.
 A Litle Boke of the Jurisdicc'on of the Church made by Peter Bartrad, jd.
 A litle Boke collected owt of Scripture, ij^d.
 A Boke entitled to followe Christ, iijj^d.
 A Breyf Cronicle of the Worlde, vj^d.
 A fayre Byble in Laten conc'ing Scripture, xij^s. iijj^d.
 Saloman's P'verbes, iijj^d.
- A litle Boke pers, ij^d.
 A little Boke of englishe Lawes, iijj^d.
 An englishe Boke called the Dore off Holye Scripture.
 A newe Testament in Englishe. Natura breuiū', viij^d.
 A Boke of scripture written, ij^d. Polid. Virgill, vj^d.
 A Boke of Scripture, xij^d.
 An other boke of Scripture, iijj^d. Manipul. Curat. iijj^d.
 Enchiridion, iijj^d.
 Pyers ploghman, viij^d.
 The Homylies.
 An old Boke of Prickesonge, 1^d.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice President also gave notice, that on account of the Christmas Holidays the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, the 9th of January 1851.

Thursday, January 9th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The list of presents made to the Society since the last Meeting was announced from the Book of Donations; and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned to the several donors:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. | A Water-Colour Drawing by West, of a Hoar Stone on the Old Holyhead Road. |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. | Their Journal, vol. XI. part 2, No. xxvi. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. | Coloured Engraving of the Tesselated Pavement at Thruxton; and a Lithograph of Funereal Vessels, the same size as the original found at Worthing in cutting for the railroad. |
| From the Editor. | The Art Journal. No. CLI January. Imp. 4to. London, 1851. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1851. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder, December, 1850. Fol. London. |
| From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. | Collectanea Antiqua, vol. II. part 4. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From the Art Union of London. | Their Almanack for 1851. |
| From the Council of the Camden Society. | Gualteri Mapes de Nugis Curialium, Distinctiones Quinque. Edited from the unique Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. 4to. London: printed for the Camden Society, 1850. |

From the Bannatyne Club.

Carte Monialium de Northberwic Prioratus Cisterciensis B. Marie de Northberwic Munimenta Vetusta que supersunt. 4to. Edinburgi, 1847.

Liber Insule Missarum Abbacie Canonicorum Regularium B. Virginis et S. Johannis de Inchaffery Registrum Vetus: præmissis quibusdam Comitatus antiqui de Stratherne Reliquiis. 4to. Edinburgi, 1847.

Registrum S. Marie de Neubottle Abbacie Cisterciensis Beate Virginis de Neubottle Chartarium Vetus. Accedit Appendix Cartarum Originalium, 1140—1528. 4to. Edinburgi, 1849.

From Charles T. Beke, Ph.D.
F.S.A.

Reasons for returning the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of France, and for withdrawing from its Membership, in a Letter to M. De la Roquette, &c., from C. T. Beke, Ph.D. 8vo. London, 1851.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.

Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici. 8vo. Tom. III. IV. V. VI. Londini, 1845—1848.

From the Rev. T. Faulkner Lee.

Lithograph of Ancient Stone Coffins cut in the Solid Rock at Heysham, Lancaster.

The recommendatory testimonials of Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq., of Robert Cole, Esq., and of William Ray Smee, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally put to the ballot, whereupon those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Letter from George Ticknor, Esq. honorary member of the Society, addressed to the President, was read, dated Boston, U. S. Dec. 10, 1850, accompanying the present of a privately printed volume of Genealogical Notices of the Family of Appleton, compiled by Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, of Boston.

Dr. Neligan exhibited by the hands of the Resident Secretary a Bronze Lamp, bearing the Christian monogram on its sides.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter from Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, to the President, forming a Supplement to his Description of the Astrological Clock belonging to the Society, published in the thirty-third volume of the *Archæologia*.

In an introductory page the author observes, that since the publication of his former letter on this Clock, he had been requested to make an addition or two to it, in order to its being more fully illustrative of the subject. In the first place, it had been suggested, that the figure of the balance given in the former paper did not convey a precise notion of its end and aim, and therefore that another diagram, representing it as applied to the escapement, would be more explanatory; secondly, that to readers not familiar with the forms of the mediæval horloge the



outward shape of our table-clock would be an acceptable illustration ; and thirdly, that Count Valerian Krasinski, of Poland, who investigated the story and times of Sigismund the Great, had further strengthened him with circumstantial evidence respecting Queen Bona, the presumed possessor of that clock.

Upon the first of these points the author says he pleads guilty to the error of omission as regards the escapement, the oversight being the more remarkable, inasmuch as he had sought to prove that, however it fell short of the beautiful workmanship of the present age, it is to all intents and purposes of principle, the very prototype of the vertical 'scape now used in our chronometers. The mechanical application of this 'scape is equally admirable and simple ; and it is to be regretted that we know not to whom we can assign so ingenious an invention. Capt. Smyth had already shewn that Henry de Wyck's large clock was thus furnished in 1364 ; but since the printing of the former paper he has examined one still older than that, which weakens the claim set up for Megestein of Cologne as the original proposer. At Dover Castle he found nearly entire, an unsophisticated old clock bearing the date 1348, all the wheels, fly-vanes, and frame being of iron. His encomium, however, on the application of the balance to a train of wheel-work, he observes, must not be carried beyond its intended bearing. When this form was first applied, it possessed no natural property of perpetuating its own oscillations like the pendulum ; its motion being produced by an artificial force alternately on its opposite pallets, and derived entirely from its maintaining power at certain intervals. The first balance was in fact a simple regulating power ; and there was wanting that kind of force, which would have the effect of correcting the irregularities of impulse and resistance, which otherwise, where a balance vibrates merely by the impulses of the wheels, disturb the isochronism of the vibrations. It was therefore in material respects no better than a continued fly, except that its backward and forward movements being checked at each alternate impulse of the pallets, prevented the acceleration of motion that would otherwise ensue. Now the step from relative to absolute accuracy is a long and arduous one ; and while a full acknowledgement is rendered to the happy invention of the mediæval mechanicians, it is impossible to overlook the merit and practical skill, which have since brought that invention into full development in the modern chronometer.

In the second section of his supplementary paper, Captain Smyth treats of the forms of mediæval portable clocks. House-clocks, he says, were either coeval with or must have soon followed the larger ones of churches and abbeys, and their portability would consequently have been an early desideratum ; but he had found no certain mention of these machines before the fourteenth century. It is difficult, he thinks, to assign even a probable date for their introduction ; but it is ascertained that about that time the action of the swing-wheel and wheel-trains was familiar, as appears from the poem of Froissart, entitled *Horloge Amoureuse*, printed by the Abbé Capperonnier in the *Journal des Sçavants* for July 1783 : a translation from several portions of whose poem is given, and in which the first accurate description of a wheeled clock appears. The author next refers to several representations of clocks of an early date which he considers illustrative of Froissart's description, particularly one repre-

sented in the second volume of Mr. Henry Shaw's splendid *Mediæval Specimens*, in the tail-piece to Tobit. He refers to another in an illuminated MS. entitled *L'Orloge de Sapiensse*, sold in the late Duke of Sussex's sale in 1844 : and to a third in a MS. in the Sloane Collection in the British Museum, also of the fourteenth century. He moreover gives a representation of another portable clock from a MS. in the Bodleian Library of the date of 1450 : adding that the best form for portability, as well as the most general, is that of the celebrated clock belonging to the Queen, now at Windsor Castle, mentioned in his previous letter as the actual one which Henry the Eighth presented to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, on the occasion of their marriage in November 1532. Her present Majesty graciously permitted him to examine this interesting horological relic, with full liberty to handle the works. But upon taking it from its bracket, he regretted to find that the interior wheels are now all of brass, and the whole train evidently the work of more recent times. From the aspect of the mechanism, a contrate wheel being used to keep the arbors of the others horizontal, and the adaptation for a pendulum, the author inferred that the change of the interior took place about the year 1680. The fabric and beauty of the curious case remains in unimpeachable originality. Having referred to several still later portable clocks of the sixteenth century, the author then proceeded to the third section of his paper, "Addenda respecting Queen Bona," whose excesses and whose avaricious character are enlarged upon ; and who is supposed, when she thought it prudent to retire from Poland to Italy, to have carried off the astrological clock which gave rise to Captain Smyth's two letters.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these Exhibitions and Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 16th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V. P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The following Books were presented to the Society, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned :—

From the Rev. John Collingwood
Bruce, M.A.

The Roman Wall : a Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus extending from the Tyne to the Solway, &c. 8vo. London and Newcastle, 1851.

From Dr. Kitto, F.S.A.

The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. XIII. January. 8vo. London, 1851.

From William Chappell, Esq.
F.S.A.

Musical Illustrations of Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, &c. Edited by Edward Rimbault, LL.D. Imp. 8vo. London, 1850.

From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A.

Original Papers, Published under the Direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Vol. III. Part 2. December, 1850. 8vo. Norwich, 1850.

- From M. de Caumont, Hon. F.S.A. *Annuaire de L'Institut des Provinces et des Congrès Scientifiques*, 1851. 8vo. Paris et Caen, 1851.
- From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. *The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil. Nos. II., III., IV., V., VI., VII. Imp. 8vo. London, 1850.*
- From Alex. H. Burkitt, Esq. F.S.A. *The Publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club. Vol. II. 4to. Parts 1, 2, 3. London, 1849-50.*

The present of a Hindoo Manuscript to the Society's Library was accompanied by the following Letter from Captain H. A. Ouvry, 3rd Light Dragoons, to John Yonge Akerman, Esq, Secretary, dated Army and Navy Club, 13th January, 1851:—

I beg to present to the Library of the Society of Antiquaries a Sikh devotional Book, picked up by me on the field of battle of Sudelapore, immediately after the action; no doubt dropped by one of the retreating Sikh army.

In it are two illuminated drawings, both representing the sending of Honyman, the Monkey-God-General of the Hindoo mythology, to conquer Ceylon.

The book is written in the Hindoo of Upper India.

Some account of these books is given in the Appendix to Captain Cunningham's able History of the Sikhs.

The especial thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Captain Ouvry for this present.

William Ray Smee, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having compounded for his annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society: and the commendatory Testimonials of Norrison Scatcherd, Esq., and of James Crosby, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally put to the ballot, which having been taken, those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Letter from Walter White, Esq. to the resident Secretary was read, upon two ancient tombs seen by him in the province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, of the kind known as Hünebedden, or Huns graves, of which, according to Higgins and other writers, there are several in the northern provinces of Holland. The larger of the two had sixteen stones on one side and eleven on the other, with nine of huge dimensions which formerly lay across on the top. The smaller tomb (at the distance of 189 paces from the larger), a sketch of which accompanied the communication, had eight stones on each side and one at either end. The country for miles round, it was stated, presents no appearance of stone, and it would be interesting to know whence the builders of these tombs could have procured the ponderous granite rocks of which they are constructed. Mention of similar tombs not unfrequently occurs in topographical and other descriptions of the northern countries of Europe.

A Letter from Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, was next read in further illustration of the etymology of Cold Herbergh or Harbour. A celebrated Anglo-Saxon scholar, he observes, writing to the Editor of Notes and Queries, remarks that the spots called Cole or Cold Harbours are not always in cold situations. In corroboration

of this Mr. Williams observes, that according to Ihre's *Dictionarium Suio-Gothicum* there is, or rather was, the Swedish word *kol* signifying fire, the very opposite of cool; in that sense, however, there are various dialects of Germany and the North, in which the word *kol* is used as denoting heat. The *culinæ* of the ancients, the places where they kept living animals destined for sacrifice, Mr. Williams derived from the same source.

The Resident Secretary then read a Communication from himself addressed to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, on the subject of the discoveries at Bourne, near Canterbury, the nails found at which place, and attributed to the purposes of crucifixion, led to so much discussion in the Society toward the close of the last session. Mr. Akerman referred to Stowe's account of Roman discoveries in Lolesworth, since called Spitalfields, in 1576, where divers great nails of iron were also found, some of them a quarter of a yard long. Admitting that the punishment of crucifixion was resorted to in every province of the Roman empire, and that England could hardly have been exempt, he still thought that proof was yet wanting that the nails in question had actually been used for such purpose. It being the Roman practice, at least at times, to break the limbs of the crucified to hasten death, Mr. Akerman suggested, that in any future discovery of skeletons, accompanied by these large nails, it would be very desirable to obtain evidence whether the bones of the legs of skeletons so discovered had been fractured.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 23rd, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, viz. :---

From the Rev. William Basil Jones, M.A.	Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd. 8vo. London and Tenby, 1851.
From Walter Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A.	Lindenbrog. Codex Legum Antiquarum. 2 Tom. Folio. Francofurti, anno MDCXIII.
From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A.	Lex Frisionum sive Antiquæ Frisiorum Leges, &c., a Sibrando Siccama IC ^{to} . 4to. Frane-keræ, anno MDCXVII.

Robert Cole, Esq., Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq., and James Crosby, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, Mr. Boyd having compounded for his annual payments, were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

J. Walbanke Childers, Esq., M.P., exhibited an Ancient Sword of the mediæval period, found in draining Whittlesea Mere, in the month of November, 1850.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a cast from a mould in hard limestone, found in the Church of Dunston, in Norfolk. The mould, which is of the fifteenth century, was used for making figures of the sacred chalice and wafer to be given probably to communicants. The mould is in the possession of Mr. R. Fitch.

A Letter from John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., to Sir Henry Ellis was read, in reference to a memoir written by him and printed in the 20th volume of the *Archæologia*, on the subject of Charity Boxes, as formerly existing in most of our parish churches. In that paper Mr. Repton mentioned their having been secured by two keys kept by the two churchwardens, and that a third was *most probably* for the clergyman. Mr. Repton stated that, in one of the volumes recently published by the Parker Society (the works of Cranmer, p. 503,) the injunction given by King Edward VI., directing the provision of these boxes, had been printed, and that his conjecture respecting the clergyman was confirmed, three keys being ordered to be provided, "whereof one shall remain in the custody of the parson, vicar, or curate, and the other two in the custody of the churchwardens."

The Resident Secretary then read some observations on the Lancashire Runic Inscriptions, in a Letter from John Just, Esq., of Chesham Green, Bury, addressed to Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. by the kindness of Wm. M. Wylie, Esq., of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, laid upon the Society's table various Relics found at that place, accompanied by some verbal explanations, and the following notes :—

Mr. Wm. M. Wylie has kindly intrusted to me for exhibiting to this evening's Meeting some Saxon remains, together with drawings of others discovered at Fairford in Gloucestershire, at intervals from 1844-5 to 1850. They consist of circular, concave, and flat fibulæ of several different styles of ornamentation, one in the shape of a bird, another cruciform, and one of a large size resembling that found at Marston Hill, in the county of Northampton, and figured in the last part of the *Archæologia*; studs, rings, a sword, spear-heads, knives, umboes of shields, beads of various kinds, an urn, some beads of large size in glass, crystal, Kimmeridge coal, an ouche, and a coin of Gallienus in third brass, pierced for suspension round the neck. The field in which these remains were found is called Waterslade. The objects which were collected were discovered in graves by the side of skeletons, of which at least eighty have been brought to light; but unfortunately, as is usual when such discoveries are made, the remains were dispersed by the ignorant labourers, and no one was at hand capable of noting the circumstances which attended their exhumation, until Mr. Wylie, in 1847, took up his residence at Fairford.

At Oddington, near Stow in the Wold, in the same county, in 1787, some similar remains were found, and an illustrated notice of their discovery was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, in the same year. The various types of these objects are worthy of being engraved for comparison. I may remark that in a Saxon burial place at Stow Heath, in Suffolk, Roman coins have been found pierced for suspension; and also in Frankish graves at Selzen, near Mayence, and at Cologne.

The thanks of the Society were ordered severally to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications, after which the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 30th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The list of Presents made to the Society since the last Meeting was announced, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned to the several donors.

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| From the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester. | Their Journal. Part 1, to July, 1850. 8vo. Chester. |
| From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. | Proceedings and Papers; Session II. 1849-50. 8vo. Liverpool, 1850. Proceedings and Papers. Vol. II. Part 1. 8vo. Liverpool. |
| From the Trustees of the British Museum. | Inscriptions in the Cuneiform character, from Assyrian Monuments, discovered by A. H. Layard, D.C.L. Folio. London, 1851. |
| From the Editor. | The Art Journal. No. CII. Vol. III. February. Imp. 4to. London, 1851. |

The usual period for Auditing the Accounts of the Society being near at hand, the President announced that he had nominated for Auditors during the present year,

Earl Jermyn, M.P.
Hon. William Leslie Melville.

Peter Cunningham, Esq.
James Prior, Esq.

Richard Brooke, Esq. exhibited and presented to the Society a Silver Medal of Louis the Fourteenth, struck to commemorate his successes in the Netherlands. The obverse exhibiting the king's portrait, with his titles; the reverse bearing a figure of Apollo, or of Louis himself, represented as Apollo in a chariot drawn by three horses, with the motto, "Solis que labores," and the names of the several towns and fortified places, with plans of each below, forming a circumscription.

Mr. Thomas Faulkner exhibited, by the hands of S. Shepherd, Esq. a lithographed copy of an ancient Mexican Roll, formerly the property of A. H. Haworth, Esq. of Chelsea.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was read, introductory of a Memorandum from the Baron de Pirch, the founder of the Archæological Society of Avranches in Normandy, communicated to Sir Henry Ellis five years ago, relating to the preservation of the Stone at Avranches, upon which King Henry the Second knelt when he received absolution on the 21st May, 1172, at the door of the cathedral, in the presence of the bishops, abbots, barons, and people of Normandy. The Cathedral of Avranches, the Baron states, has entirely disappeared; not destroyed by revolutionary Vandals, but in consequence of neglect resulting from the Revolution. One day in 1799 the roof fell in. It might have been preserved as a beautiful ruin; but some children playing near it having been slightly wounded

by the stones which were blown down, the mayor of the town had it entirely destroyed. The site where once the cathedral stood has been turned into a garden; and only one solitary stone remains untouched, "la pierre de Henri deux."

A Letter from Capt. J. Chapman, R.A. to the Resident Secretary, was next read, communicating the particulars of the recent discovery of a Stone Coffin, containing a skeleton and various metal relics, in a field at Shockerwick, near Box, Bath. A further account of the remains found in this coffin was promised.

Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, in the county of Lincoln, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer, a Medal of the date of 1536, apparently composed of two plates of silver gilt, united together at the rim by a band of the same metal. On the one side is a representation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, surrounded by various animals; and in the back ground two shields, one bearing the arms of the Elector Palatine of Saxony, and the other the arms of the electorate. On a scroll in the lower part of the inner circle of the medal, the inscription, IOANNES . FREDERICVS . ELECTOR . DVX . SAXONIE . FIERI . FECIT. On the outer circle the inscription, *Et . sicut . in . Adam . omnes . moriuntur . ita . et . in . Christum . omnes . vivificabuntur . unusquisque . in . ordine . suo.*

On the other side of the medal, a representation of the crucifixion. The inner inscription on this side, SPES . MEA . IN . DEO . EST : the outer, *Ut . Moses . erexit . Serpentem . ita . Christus . in . cruce . exaltatus . et . resuscitatus . caput . Serpentis . contrivit . ut . salvaret . credentes.*

At the foot of the cross of the Saviour is a monogram of the two letters H . R . united with the date 1536: the monogram of Henry Reitz, a goldsmith of Leipsic.

John Frederic, the Elector of Saxony, at whose expense this Medal was minted, was the one surnamed the magnanimous, who was so ungenerously treated by Charles the Fifth.

The Resident Secretary, by permission of B. Nightingale, Esq. laid before the Society, Drawings of three Roman Contorniate Medals or Tickets from that gentleman's cabinet. The first bore the head of the historian Sallust: the second, a head with the legend, HORATIVS; the third had on the obverse a naked half-length bearded figure, holding in his hand a species of goad, and at the left shoulder the head of a horse; the reverse bearing the figure of a man apparently seated on a rock, with an imperfect legend. These contorniate medals, as they are termed, by the universal consent of numismatic antiquaries, are assigned to a late period of the Roman empire.

The Vice-President then adjourned the Meeting to Thursday, February 6th.

Thursday, February 6th, 1851.

The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, V.P.,
in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The following Presents were announced, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned:—

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| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for February. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder for January. Folio. London, 1851. |
| From Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. | On the Remains of Man and the Works of Art imbedded in Rocks and Strata, as illustrative of the connexion between Archæology and Geology. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From the Committee of the Atheneum. | Supplement to the Catalogue of their Library. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From the Committee of the Bank of England Library and Literary Association. | Catalogue of their Library, 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium. | Mémoires. Tome XXIV. et XXV. 4to. Bruxelles, 1850.
Mémoires Couronnés, &c. 4to. Tome XXIII. 1848—1850. Bruxelles, 1850.
Bulletins. Tome XVI. 2 ^e partie, année 1849. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
Bulletins. Tome XVII. 1 ^e partie, 1850. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1850.
Exposé Général de l'Agriculture Luxembourgeoise, par Henri Le Docte, Agronome-Cultivateur. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
Mémoire sur la Chimie et la Physiologie Végétales, &c. par Henri Le Docte, Agronome-Cultivateur. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, &c. Belgique. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1850.
Mémoire sur le Paupérisme dans les Flandres, par Ed. Ducepetiaux. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1850.
Portrait. "Pierre G. Dandelin." 8vo. |
| From J. F. Hollings, Esq. | Roman Leicester; a Paper read before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, by the Donor, January 13th, 1851. 4to. |

The recommendatory testimonial of Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

W. M. Wylie, Esq. exhibited some further remains found at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, consisting of some fibulæ and an ancient sword, of the Anglo-Saxon period.

Robert Fitch, Esq. of Norwich, exhibited by the hands of Charles

Roach Smith, Esq. a coloured sketch of a remarkable implement in flint, recently found in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and now in his possession. Mr. Smith presented this sketch to the Society.

Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a portion of Roman pavement discovered in the excavations made in Gresham Street, London, in the early part of the year 1848. It was found at a depth of ten feet below the present surface of the ground.

Thanks for these Exhibitions and Donations were ordered to be returned.

The resident Secretary then proceeded to read an "Account of some of the Celtic Antiquities of Orkney, including the Stones of Stenness, Tumuli, Picts' Houses, &c. by J. W. L. Thomas, Esq. R.N. Corresponding Member of the S. A. Scot., Lieut. commanding Her Majesty's surveying vessel Woodlark, 1850," accompanied by eleven plans and fifty-three drawings, illustrative of the sites, and also of the antiquities described in this memoir. Communicated by the Director.

The Antiquities of the Orkney and Shetland groups are deserving a careful and minute study, not only on account of their being very numerous, but also from the fact of their lying within a small extent of country. Their great variety is also remarkable, and the origin and use of many is involved in much doubt and obscurity. After a brief review of the early history of Orkney, and a glance at the physical features of the district, the writer proceeds to observe that we have evidence of the Celtic population of Orkney in the great number of barrows which may still be seen scattered throughout the islands. The common form of the barrows in Orkney is the bowl-shape, presenting exactly the outline of one-third of an orange cut through its axis. From their depressed figure they do not make a prominent appearance in the landscape, but it is not so with the conoid barrows, which are at once remarkable from their great height and size. These latter are in all probability of Scandinavian origin. But there are several varieties of the bowl-shaped tumulus: the simplest is a low mound of earth, not raised more than eighteen inches from the ground, and about seven or eight feet in diameter; a group of five barrows of these dimensions may be seen close to the great Stenness Circle (Ring of Brogar), and four of them are placed in line, suggesting relationship among the occupants in blood or destiny. The next size are about four feet in height and twelve feet in diameter, containing but one grave (*kistvaen*), formed by four rude slabs, placed upright upon the natural surface of the moor so as to inclose a small oblong cell; and in one opened by the writer, in company with Mr. Petrie, in the winter of 1848, the burnt bones found within were simply deposited in a hole scooped in the earth. A flagstone more than large enough to cover the cell was placed above it, and the earth heaped over all. A third class of tumuli are still larger, being from six to ten feet in height, and from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter. One of these, explored by the writer, is situated on a wet moor, at the foot of the ward of Rhush, in Randal. It had evidently been formed with unusual care. The outline of the mound was semicircular, and had a covering of a layer of peat

fully one foot in thickness. Beneath the mound was a layer of pure sandy clay, without any mixture of stones, but on the surface flat pieces of clay of the size of a man's hand were plastered here and there, as if for the purpose of keeping the mound in shape. The covering stone was six feet below the top of the tumulus; it was of no determinate figure, and much larger than the aperture of the cell. The kistvaen was eighteen inches long, one foot in breadth, and eight or ten inches in height. Upon an oblong stone, which nearly fitted the cell, were deposited an urn and burnt bones: the urn had been fractured. There was about a large handful of fragments of burnt bones and ashes, which had been just placed upon the stone, and the urn inverted over them. Upon the outside the urn was banked up by sand and ashes, probably to prevent the escape of the contents, as well as to keep it from sliding off the stone. Several other tumuli, opened at the time, had much the same appearance and character. In some were found stone chests, in which were deposited urns containing bones, but in others the bones were deposited without any urn. Still larger tumuli were opened, and the contents found to agree with those of the former and smaller barrows; the urns were invariably of the rudest description. Another class of bowl-shaped tumuli is distinguished by a circle of rude blocks of stone at their base, like the first course of a modern stone dyke; but the most remarkable are those barrows on the apex of which upright stones are placed. Of this kind, examples may be seen in Busa. There was no record of the finding of gold ornaments, or weapons of stone or bone, in the graves of those who burnt their dead.

A portion having been read, the further reading was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, February 13th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, viz.:—

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| From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. | Catalogue of the Museum of Mediæval Art, collected by the late L. N. Cottingham, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1850. |
| From the Zoological Society. | Their Transactions. Vol. IV. Part 1. 4to. London, 1850. |
| From the American Antiquarian Society. | Archæologia Americana. Vol. III. Part 1. 8vo. Cambridge, 1850.
Proceedings. October 23, 1849. 8vo. Cambridge, 1850.
Proceedings, October 23, 1850. 8vo. Cambridge, 1850. |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. | The Satirist. 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1808. |

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following communication was made to the Society from the Council:—

At a Meeting of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries held at Somerset House, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1851, present, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Vice-President in the Chair laid before the Meeting a Letter from the President, dated Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Feb. 7, 1851, announcing that Mr. Hallam had expressed his desire to relinquish at the next anniversary the office which he held in the Society.

Sir Robert Inglis proposed to the Council the following Resolution:—

“The Lord Viscount Mahon, President, having communicated to the Council the fact that Henry Hallam, Esq. one of this Council, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, had intimated to him a wish that at the next Anniversary Meeting on St. George’s Day his name may not again be brought forward for election into the Council, while he retained unabated his interest in the Society and in the objects which it is designed and calculated to promote; and his Lordship, adding to this communication his own deep regret at the announcement which he was thus compelled to make, and his equally deep regret at the cause of Mr. Hallam’s determination, namely, the painful bereavement with which God had been pleased to afflict him;—

“Resolved,—That the Council cannot receive and record this communication without recording at the same time their own regret at the retirement of Mr. Hallam from their body, their full sense of his services to themselves and to the Society, their sympathy with him in his recent bereavement, and their regret that any cause, especially one so painful to himself, should have induced him to retire from his association with them in this Council; while at the same time they trust that his life may long be spared to the cause of literature, archæology, and science, and that his name may long be permitted to adorn the List of the Society of Antiquaries.”

It was then moved by John Bruce, Esq., Treasurer, and seconded by William Durrant Cooper, Esq., that this Resolution be adopted, when the same was carried unanimously: That a copy be communicated to Mr. Hallam; and that this Resolution be also communicated to the Society at its next Meeting.

Hereupon it was moved by John Payne Collier, Esq., V.P., and seconded by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer,—

“That the Society receive this Communication from the Council with deep sympathy, respect, and regret.

“That the expression of the opinion of the Society be communicated to Mr. Hallam.”

When the same was carried unanimously.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society a copy of Browne’s *Britannia’s Pastorals*, containing a great many manuscript notes, believed to be in the hand-writing of John Milton.

The Resident Secretary then completed the reading of Lieutenant Thomas’s account of some of the Celtic Antiquities of Orkney, including the stones of Stenness, tumuli, Picts’ houses, &c. Of these, and of the plans, sections, and views, engravings will appear in the thirty-fourth volume of the *Archæologia*.

The special thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for this Communication; and the Meeting was adjourned to February 20th.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 26

Thursday, February 20th, 1851.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book; and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

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| <p>From Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.S.A.</p> | <p>Notices and Illustrations of the Costume, Processions, Pageantry, &c. formerly displayed by the Corporation of Norwich. Fol. Norwich, 1850.</p> <p>Arms in Norwich Cathedral, from Mackerell's History of Norwich. MS. 1717. 8vo. Norwich, 1851.</p> |
| <p>From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N.
K.S.F.</p> | <p>La Tribune Chronométrique, Journal Consacré aux Intérêts et à l'Instruction professionnelle des Membres de la Corporation des Horlogers, Directeur Rédacteur en chef, Pierre Dubois, Horloger, &c. Imp. 8vo. Paris, 1851.</p> |
| <p>From Henry Laing, Esq.</p> | <p>Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals, &c. 4to. Edinburgh, 1850.</p> |

The following Letter from Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. addressed to the senior Secretary, in reference to the resolution passed at the Society's last Meeting, was read from the Chair:—

“ 24, Wilton Crescent, Feb. 15, 1851.

“ MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

“ I have received with every sentiment of respect and gratitude the resolution of the Society of Antiquaries, expressing their concurrence in the very kind testimony of regard and sympathy with which I have been honoured by the Council on the occasion of my approaching retirement from the office of Vice-President. During the long period of my continuance in that station it has been my desire to obtain, by impartiality and attention to its duties, the approbation of a Society so respectable by its literary character, and by the private worth of its Members.

“ In retiring at my advanced age from this conspicuous post, I shall not cease to take an interest in its prosperity, and in its labours for the promotion of Archaeological knowledge.

“ I beg you to communicate my thanks to the Society, and to believe me,

“ Dear Sir Henry,

“ Faithfully yours,

“ HENRY HALLAM.

“ Sir Henry Ellis,

“ &c. &c. &c.”

Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a small article in brass, apparently the model of a Wool-pack, or of a bale of goods; hollow, with a small opening on one side: on the opposite side appeared a small label on which the letters A B R S with s T beneath them are inscribed.

W. J. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Battle-axe with an ornamental blade, the handle containing a pistol and dagger; purchased at the sale of the Stowe Collection in 1848. Mr. Butterworth thought it of Oriental origin, more especially as the Stowe Collection of Arms contained many Eastern weapons.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. communicated the transcript of an Ancient Deed, the contract for the sale of a house in the city of Naples, dated 11th June, 1351, in the reign of Louis and Joan, King and Queen of Naples, that is, in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Joan, and in the 3rd of the reign of Louis.

Sir Henry Ellis, in a short Letter to the President, communicated the transcript of a Letter preserved in the State Paper Office, purporting to be from the Secular Clergy of the diocese of Bangor to Secretary Cromwell, at the time of the suppression of the Monasteries; acknowledging the arrival amongst them of the visitors, and at the same time acknowledging the frailty and misconduct of their own lives, putting themselves in his mercy, and desiring remission, or at the leastwise merciful punishment and correction. Contemporary corroboration of the sad state of that part of Wales at the time referred to was adduced in a passage from one of Sir Thomas More's works, and also from Mr. Ralph Starkey's extracts from Secretary Cromwell's papers, preserved in the Harleian collection. The following is the Letter:—

"Please it your Mastership to be advertised, that where of late we your poor Orators, the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor, were visited by the King's Visitors and yours. In the which Visitation many of us (to knowledge the truth to your Mastership) be detected of incontynence, as it appereth by the Visitors' Books, and not unworthy. Wherefore we humbly submit our selfe unto your Mastership's mercy, hartly desiring you of remission, or at the least wise of merciful punishment and correction. And also to invent, after your discreet wisdom, some lawfull and godly way for us your foresaid Orators, that we may maintain and uphold such poor hospitalities as we have done hitherto, most by the provision of such women as we have customably kept in our houses. For, in case that we be compelled to put away such women, according to the Injunctions lately given us by the foresaid Visitors, then shall we be fain to give up hospitality, to the utter undoing of such servants and families which we daily keep; and to the great loss and harmes of the King's subjects the poor people; and we ourselves shall be driven to seek our livings at alehouses and taverns; for mansions upon our benefices and vicarages we have none. And as for gentlemen and substantial honest men, for fear of inconvenience, knowing our frailty and accustomed liberty, will in no wise board us in their houses. And now of late too, they begin to deny us our accustomed tithes and duties. Please it you, therefore, that we may have our tithes according to the custom of the country, which have been used time out of mind, or else as they do pay in England; and that by the King's commandment and yours, for else we cannot pay the King's duty, as we are bound by his laws and acts. And thus doing, ye shall bind us and our successors, ever more to pray for you and yours, as knoweth God, who preserve your Mastership in health and prosperity. Written at Bangor, the last day of January, by the assent and consent of your aforesaid Orators.

"To the right honorable

"Master Thomas Crumwell, Chief Secretary to the King's Highnes."

A second letter from Sir Henry Ellis to the President was read, communicating three or four articles relating to the Tower of London, from a manuscript volume purchased at the Strawberry Hill Sale in 1842 for the British Museum. This volume was compiled for the use of Sir William Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower from 1605 to 1611, chiefly relating to the privileges, laws, regulations, &c. of this fortress. The articles selected from it were—

The Articles and Ordinances for the regulation of the Wardors.

The Orders to be observed by the Lieutenant and the Officers under him, bearing reference to earlier times, and a

Memorial of Works done in the Tower during the time Sir William Waad was Lieutenant; among which is enumerated the removal in 1607 of a great Mount of Earth that stood upon the Hill, near the Tower Church (represented to have consisted of at the least two thousand loads), and the conversion of the spot into a fair garden.

Thursday, February 27th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V. P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—

From the Royal University of
Christiania, Norway.

Symbolæ ad Historiam Antiquiorem Rerum
Norvegicarum: 1. Breve Chronicon Nor-
vegiæ; 2. Genealogia Comitum Orcaden-
sium; 3. Catalogus Regum Norvegiæ.
Edidit P. A. Munch, Historiarum Profes-
sor. 4to. Christianiæ, 1850.

Der Syrisch-Ephraimitischen Krieg unter
Jotham und Ahas, &c. Von Dr. C. P. Cas-
pari, Lic. und Lector der Theologie, &c.
8vo. Christiania, 1849.

Grammatik for Zulu-Sproget. 8vo. Chris-
tiania, 1850.

Pronomen Relativum i Oldnorsk. 4to. Chris-
tiania, 1850.

Die Sternwarte in Christiania. 4to. Chris-
tiania, 1850.

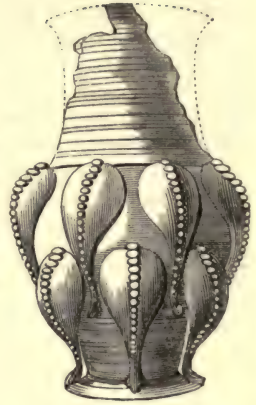
From Thomas Lott, Esq. F.S.A.

Litho-Tint Engravings of an Isometric View
and Ground Plan of Elevation of the Im-
provements in the Neighbourhood of Smith-
field, proposed by the Corporation of Lon-
don, by J. B. Bunning, F.S.A., City Archi-
tect. Fol. London, 1851.

William Henry Blaauw, Esq. formerly elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Flint Implement of which he recently presented a drawing to the Society.

W. M. Wylie, Esq. of Fairford, Gloucestershire, exhibited two Fibulæ, of dish-forms, but with new devices, and also a very singularly ornamented glass cup or vase found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Fairford. It was discovered under the head of a skeleton, and appeared to have been broken at the time of the deposit. The grave which contained these articles was opened under Mr. Wylie's personal superintendence.



Major Ker Macdonald, F.S.A. exhibited a number of silver coins and a silver chain found in the Hebrides, in the Island of Inch Kenneth. Some of these coins were of the Anglo-Saxon period, of the Kings Edgar and Ethelred, and of Sithric King of Dublin: many of those found were foreign coins, and some stated to be unknown. A pair of silver spurs in Major Macdonald's family, said to have been those worn by Prince Charles Edward at the battle of Culloden, were also exhibited. Major Macdonald likewise exhibited a gold ring lately found in the neighbourhood of his house in St. John's Wood, which from its make and appearance, and the setting of the stones which it contained, he conjectured might have belonged to one of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom the property of the soil formerly belonged.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, F.S.A. exhibited by the hands of the Director a very curious MS. Volume of Maps on Vellum "of the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries in the Old and New World," in folio: the first leaf of which, beneath the representation of a sphere, bore the name of the compiler, "Nicolas Vallard de Dieppe, 1547."

A communication, consisting of "Letters and other Documents relating to the Society of Antiquaries addressed to the Spalding Gentleman's Society, with Observations thereon by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S., and F.S.A." was then read to the Society by its author.

The introductory portion contained a summary, showing that, from an early period, bodies of gentlemen in London, and in different parts of the country, had at times congregated together for the purpose of archæological research; referring especially to that Society which originated in 1572 under the encouragement of Archbishop Parker; and to those meetings, under the auspices of Mr. Peter le Neve, in 1707, and subsequent years, which led first to the establishment of our own Society of Antiquaries, and finally to its incorporation in 1751; which act of incorporation, Mr. Pettigrew reminded the meeting, was obtained on the 2nd of November in that year, "making us, this year, to complete the first centenary of our Society's incorporated existence."

In the year 1710, "a Society of gentlemen, for the supporting mutual benevolence, and their improvement in the liberal sciences and polite learning," was formed at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, principally by the efforts of Maurice Johnson, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and Steward of the Manor of Spalding, intended to communicate with the then Society of Antiquaries in London: and it appears that an uninterrupted correspondence was maintained for upwards of forty years.

Mr. Pettigrew, having been called professionally to Spalding, made inquiries whether any traces of the Spalding Gentleman's Society existed, and was fortunate enough to meet with two gentlemen who looked upon themselves as members; and by the kindness of Dr. Thomas Cammack, of Spalding, he was introduced to the room in which the Books, MSS., and Antiquities belonging to the Society are still to be found, and in which they have remained since 1755. As far as time would permit, Mr. Pettigrew examined the contents of the room. The books were about 300 in number. The MSS. few, and not any of importance. There were four volumes of Drawings and Engravings, a Portrait of

the celebrated Dr. Richard Bentley, once, though but for a short time, the Master of the Grammar School at Spalding, and another Portrait, a copy, of Sir Isaac Newton. The only volumes in the library which excited an interest with Mr. Pettigrew were those which contained the Minutes of the Society. Two bundles of Letters and Papers, however, drew his still more particular attention. They were principally from Dr. Stukeley, Roger Gale, Lewis Bogdani, Beaupré Bell, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Dr. Rutherford, Professor Ward of Gresham College, the Rev. Dr. Birch, Browne Willis, Alexander Gordon, William Bowyer, George Vertue, and other well-known antiquaries. Five of these letters, bearing reference to our own Society of Antiquaries, and also to the establishment of an Egyptian Society, Mr. Pettigrew thought worthy of transcription, as part of his present Communication :—

1. Dr. William Stukeley to Mr. Maurice Johnson, dated Ormond Street, 19 June, 1718.
2. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Evelyn, M.P., V.P. Soc. Antiq. dated St. James's Place, May 15th, 1750.
3. Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Maurice Johnson, dated St. George's (Queen Square), 16 June, 1750.
4. Dr. Thomas Birch, dated London, March 31, 1753.
5. Professor Ward to Mr. Maurice Johnson, dated April 26, 1753.

These Letters were followed by an Outline of the Plan and Articles which were drawn up by Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Maurice Johnson, for the establishment of the London Society of Antiquaries, in 1718, extracted from the second volume of the Minutes of the Spalding Society.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., for this interesting Communication, as well as to the other Members, for their several Exhibitions.

Thursday, March 6th, 1851.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned :—

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| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for March. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From the Editor. | The Art Journal, March, No. CLIII. 4to. London, 1851. |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder, February. New Series. Part II. Fol. London, 1851. |
| From William Cotton, Esq. F.S.A. | A Graphic and Historical Sketch of the Antiquities of Totness. By William Cotton, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1850. |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. | American State Papers, being a Collection of Original and Authentic Documents relative to the War between the United States and Great Britain. Published by Special Permission. 2 vols 8vo. London, 1795. |

F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a coloured Drawing of a Chalice of copper, gilt and enamelled, now preserved in the collection at Warwick Castle, and which has been recently engraved in Mr. Henry Shaw's work illustrative of the decorative arts of the middle ages. A drawing of this same chalice, by Vertue, it appears, was bequeathed to our Society by Mrs. Duplessis, after the death of Lord Coleraine. A memorandum at the back of the Society's drawing states that the original was bought about August, 1717, out of a brazier's shop in London, and was then in the possession of Mr. George Holmes, Deputy-record Keeper in the Tower of London. The body of the chalice is adorned with six rounds or compartments, representing the sacrifice of Cain and Abel, the circumcision of Isaac, Abraham and Isaac proceeding to the sacrifice, the sacrifice itself, Jonah and the whale, and Moses at the burning bush. The style of the design, Mr. Fairholt observes, exhibits all the peculiarities of the art of the 12th century.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited to the Society Impressions of three ancient Seals, in gutta-percha, obligingly prepared for him by Mr. John Doubleday. The first of these was the seal of Margaret of France, the second Queen of Edward the First. Sandford, in his Genealogical History, has engraved a small round seal of her arms of the size of a half-crown, appendant to a deed granted by her in the 9th year of Edward II. bearing, *Semée of fleurs-de-lis*, dimidiated with King Edward, her husband's, arms; being, as he states, the first Queen of England who bore her arms in one escutcheon with her husband's. The seal before the Society was unknown to Sandford. The figure of the Queen is represented on the obverse, at full length, the inscription round designating her as Queen of England; the reverse, or counter-seal, presents a large escutcheon hanging upon a tree, charged with the arms of King Edward I. a border of fleurs-de-lis surrounding the area, and the inscription on this side designating the Queen as Lady of Ireland and Duchess of Aquitaine.

The second of these seals was that of Dervorguilla, wife of John de Balioll, the foundress of Balioll College, Oxford, from the original appendant to her charter to that college, believed to have been granted in 1286. Dervorguilla was one of the three daughters and heirs of Alan of Galway, a great baron of Scotland, by Margaret, eldest sister of John Scot, the last Earl of Chester, and one of the heirs to David sometime Earl of Huntingdon.

The third seal, round, of the size of a crown-piece, was that of Cardinal Beaufort. In the centre it bears his arms, surmounted by the Cardinal's hat. The inscription around, not quite visible in every part, seems to have been, *Sigillum armorum Henrici miseratione divina Cardinalis Anglie et Episcopi Wyntonie*.

Sir Henry Ellis also communicated the copy of a Letter from Sir William Waad to the Viscount Fenton, the Captain of the King's Guard, from the same volume from which he furnished two or three documents relating to the Tower of London at the last meeting. This letter, dated 24th August, 1612, details some curious particulars regarding the history of the warders' places. The Protector Somerset,

it appears, first gave them the privilege of wearing the royal uniform : James I. at the time of the powder treason added ten to the number of the warders.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter addressed to him by Col. J. A. Lloyd, upon the probable method adopted by the ancient Druidical workmen in the formation of their torques. During a negotiation for the purchase of a torque for Lord Londesborough, a discussion arose between the Colonel and Mr. Phillips of Charing Cross, which led to the construction of an ornament to be electrotyped very much resembling the form of these torques. A spiral piece to be submitted to the Society, left unfinished at the two ends to show the construction, accompanied Colonel Lloyd's letter. A flat band of gold or other metal, the Colonel observes, is prepared first, and on it at right angles are fixed by solder, or rivetting, two smaller ones of half the depth, forming a cross thus + in section. These are then twisted, simply by one end being confined in a vice, and the other turned to the right or to the left, until the necessary form is obtained ; and, the metal being of nearly the same ductility, it would be found very difficult not to make it nearly true. It is just such an operation that our primitive ancestors might have been expected to have adopted ; and, up to the present day, the same work on a flat bar may be seen occasionally done by some of our antiquated village blacksmiths in *ornamenting* or giving strength to some of their works, as hooks and staples, or bars to doors.

Thursday, March 13th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

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| From John Lee, LL.D. F.S.A. | The Institutes of the British Meteorological Society. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From Dr. Conrad Leemans, Hon. F.S.A. | Aegyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche Museum van Oudheden Leden. Fol. Leyden, 1846. |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. | Prosper Alpini Marosticensis Philosophi et Medici in Gymnasio Patavino Medicamentorum Simplicium Professoris ordinarij Medicina Aegyptiorum, &c. 4to. Lugduni Batavorum, 1719. |
| From the Royal Institute of France. | Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France. Tome VII. (Petits Traités.) 4to. Paris, 1850.
Mémoires de l'Institut National de France. Tome XVI. p. 1 and 2. 4to. Paris, 1850.
Mémoires de l'Institut Royal de France, Académie des Inscriptions, &c. Tome XVII. p. 1 and 2. 4to. Paris, 1847.
Mémoires de l'Institut National de France. Tome XVIII. 4to. Paris, 1849. |

The following Document was then read from the Chair :—

"I, Philip Henry Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Captain William Henry Smyth, R.N., &c. &c., being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office, might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1851.

"Witness, Henry Davis.

(L.S.)

"MAHON."

After the reading of this Document, the Vice-President made the following Communication from the President, in addition :—

"In communicating to the Society the nomination of Vice-President, announced in the preceding Document, the President begs leave to add that Captain Smyth has undertaken to fulfil the duties of Director until the next Anniversary, on which day the Society will, according to the Statutes, proceed to the election of another Fellow for that office.

"MAHON."

The Secretary read the following Minute of Council :—

"At a Council held at Somerset House, March 11th, 1851, the Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair,

"Ordered,—That a List of all Members two years in arrears of their Annual Subscription shall be suspended in the Meeting Room of the Society, on Thursday, March 27th."

W. M. Wylie, Esq. exhibited some more relics discovered within the last week, in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford; comprising a large fibula of copper gilt, a large amber bead, another of green glass ornamented with *pastes*, a small disc of brass, and a small triangular fragment of brass, one of several found near the head of a skeleton. Mr. Wylie reported that another sword had been found, precisely similar to that recently exhibited by him to the Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., by favour of the Rev. C. W. Bingham, exhibited a Bronze Seal of Richard Prior of Frampton, in Dorsetshire. The inscription is, *s'RICARDI. DE. FRAMTVNE*, round a representation of the busts of the Virgin and child, between the turrets of a church, and the sun and moon; below an ecclesiastic praying. The seal is deposited in the Dorchester Museum.

The Resident Secretary then read a Memoir on Sir Walter Raleigh, his character, services, and advancements, with new particulars of his life; in a Letter from J. Payne Collier, Esq., V.P., to Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A. Of the youth and early services of Raleigh, Mr. Collier says little, having found nothing new to produce; but he observes that hardly sufficient stress has been laid upon the indisputable fact that, in 1576, he was at least resident in the Temple, if indeed he were not then studying the law. The verses he wrote in 1576, in praise of Gascoigne's Satire, are expressly headed "*Walter Raleigh, of the Middle Temple*, in commendation of the Steel Glass." This was the earliest production

known of Raleigh's muse. Mr. Collier concludes that Raleigh's parents originally intended him for the study of the law.

At the time Raleigh was serving in a military capacity under Sir John Norris in the Netherlands, Mr. Collier observes, he had several companions in arms like himself of a literary turn, and some of them distinguished poets, such as his friend Gascoigne, Whetstone, Rich, Breton, and Churchyard. Most of these had been present at various actions before Raleigh could have arrived in the Low Countries; and it is not at all impossible that Gascoigne had been the means of inciting him to abandon the law, and to seek his fortune with him as a soldier. The fact that Raleigh and Gascoigne must have served under Sir John Norris at the same date, viz. in the year after the Steel Glass was printed (although Gascoigne died in England in October 1577) has never been noticed that Mr. Collier is aware of. Raleigh, he adds, was no doubt one of the three hundred Englishmen who, according to Churchyard (who was an eye-witness and published an account of it in 1602), marched to Antwerp for the assistance of the States in July 1577. It is somewhat remarkable, Mr. Collier continues, that the name of Raleigh does not appear in this narrative; but he was much junior to Churchyard, Gascoigne, Whetstone, Rich, or Breton, and, no doubt, held a subordinate rank.

The ordinary sources of information speak of this incident as having happened not in 1577, but in 1578; but, as regards Raleigh, the fact was that in 1578 he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in an unfortunate expedition to America. He returned in 1579, and must have been in England at the period when an account was made out (for what purpose does not appear) of monies due from particular persons who had been fined. It is not anywhere stated for what reasons the fines were imposed; but a list of them is preserved in the State Paper Office, which is thus headed: "Here ensueth the names and the summes of the fines charged upon such as are, by order of the most honorabell Lordes of the Council, appointed to paie the same." The first name in the enumeration is that of Raleigh, in the following form: "Walter Raleigh iij^{li}. hath paid."

Some of the biographers of Raleigh tell us, that in 1580, the Pope having incited the Irish to rebellion, Sir Walter had a captain's commission under the Lord Deputy, Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton; but the exact date is not given, and Mr. Collier is able to show that on the 13th July 1580, the sum of 100*l*. was entered as paid to Edward Denny, the cousin of the Lord Deputy, and the like amount to Walter Raleigh, on account of the charge of 200 soldiers they were then employed to conduct from London to Ireland. The item runs thus: "To Edward Deny, C^{li}, and unto Walter Rawley, C^{li}, having the charge of the two hundreth souldiers sent from London into Ireland, into prests, CC^{li}."

The period of Raleigh's return from Ireland has not yet been fixed; but from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, No. 1644, Mr. Collier has been enabled to establish that it took place anterior to the 29th Dec. 1581, and that he was entrusted with letters from the Lord Deputy, probably to the Queen herself, for the conveyance of which he had a warrant from Sir Francis Walsingham for the payment of 20*l*., a large sum for such a service, recollecting that it would amount to more than 100*l*. of our present money. It is the more interesting to ascertain the

date of this event, because, according to Fuller, Raleigh owed his introduction and advancement at Court to a piece of what we may perhaps call chivalrous loyalty, displayed towards the Queen just afterwards. Whether the story of his spreading his velvet cloak before her feet be or be not true, it seems likely that he was immediately indebted for his introduction to the notice of Elizabeth to the circumstance that he had been selected by Arthur Lord Grey to be the bearer of letters from Ireland.

Mr. Collier next adverts to the share which Sir Walter Raleigh and his brother Carew Raleigh took in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's first voyage, and Sir Walter Raleigh alone in his second: a letter from Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Secretary Walsingham on this occasion Mr. Collier attributes to the pen of Raleigh himself.

Mr. Collier's next remarks are in correction of the date of Sir Walter Raleigh's knighthood, hitherto mis-stated by all his biographers, but shown to have been at least as early as 1584, the Queen designating him as Mr. Walter Raleigh, *knight*, in letters patent as early as the 26th March that year.

Having traced Raleigh from his studies at the Middle Temple in the year 1576, through his military services in the Netherlands, and in Ireland, to his knighthood in the early part of 1584, and to his sudden elevation in the favour of Elizabeth, Mr. Collier reserved other particulars to a future Communication.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, March 20th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book. The Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| From Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. | Joh: Angelii Werdenhagen. J. C. C. de Rebus Publicis Hanseaticis, &c. 12mo. Lugduni Batavorum, anno 1631. |
| From Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A. | Living Latin: or what was and what was not the Latin Tongue as regards its ancient and correct Pronunciation. 8vo. London, 1847. |
| From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. | Rubbing from an Inscribed Stone found in removing the rubbish from the Old Castle, Oxford, for the purpose of building the present Jail. It is now in the Arundelian Collection under the Bodleian Library. |

Peter Cunningham, Esq. F.S.A. as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending Dec. 31, 1850, read the Report of the Auditors.

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, from the 1st day of January, 1850, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract thereof, that is to say:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1850.		1850.	
Balance of the last Audited Account, up to 31st December, 1849	960 13 2	To Printers and Artists, in the Publications of the Society	297 15 3
By 8 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1847	33 12 0	For Binding	17 17 4
By 33 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1848, whereof one is an old Subscription	134 8 0	For Taxes	25 6 2
By 129 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1849, whereof eight are old Subscriptions	520 16 0	For Salaries	438 14 7
By 15 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1850, whereof one is an old Subscription	57 15 0	For Stationery	12 10 4
By 1 Subscription, due at Christmas, 1851	4 4 0	For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Room, and other House Expenses	92 5 2
By Admission Fees of 13 Members	109 4 0	For Coffee, with Payments for Making and Attendance	31 0 4
By Compositions received from 5 Members	210 0 0	For Petty Cash expenses for the whole Year, being principally Postage of the Nos. of the Proceedings	36 0 0
By two half-year's Dividends on £5,970 4s. 2d. Three per Cent. Consols	173 17 8	For the Purchase of £173 4s. Three per Cent. Consols, at 96½	168 0 0
By Sale of Published Works	45 3 5	For Duty on Bequest of Books and Drawings left to the Society by Dr. Bromet	4 6 0
	£2,249 13 3	For Insurance	13 11 0
		Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st January, 1851	1,112 7 1
Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, £6,143 8s. 2d.			£2,249 13 3

Witness our hands this 15th day of March, 1851,

JERMYN.
W. L. MELVILLE.
PETER CUNNINGHAM.
JAMES PRIOR.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had had, with thanks to the Treasurer for his great and valuable services.

The Rev. Thomas Corser and John Barnard, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligations required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

William Stopford, Esq. exhibited to the Society the Steel Matrix of "The Seale of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England," the same as that engraved by Vertue.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq, F.S.A., to the Resident Secretary, was read, dated Liverpool Street, City, March 18th.

Mr. Smith says, "The Rev. Henry Moule, of Fordington vicarage, has kindly placed in my hands, for exhibition at one of the meetings of our Society, some objects in glass and in Kimmeridge schale, which I shall attempt to convince you are worth our attention. They may be described as follows:—

1. Two bracelets in Kimmeridge schale, the one serrated, the other plain.
2. Two large beads of the same material.

3. Six hair pins in blue and green glass.
4. Portion of a necklace of beads in glass and of metal chain-work.
5. Numerous small beads, chiefly in white and blue glass, and in amber.
6. A bilion coin of Postumus, *rev.* "Salus Provinciarum," a recumbent figure.
7. A small brass coin of Constantine, *rev.* "Soli Invicto Comiti."

The history of this discovery is thus stated by Mr. Moule, "They were found by me in the year 1835, when engaged in lowering the hill between the High Street of Dorchester and the parish church of Fordington. During the progress of the work we exhumed the skulls, arm bones, and thigh bones of about fifty bodies. Those of the man from whose jaw I took the accompanying coin of Constantius lay on the side of the road close to the vicarage garden door; the others on the opposite side of the road; and the females to whom the necklaces and pins and the Kimmeridge coal ornaments belonged were the nearest to the rising piece of ground immediately opposite the vicarage, which has to me the appearance of having been the site of a barrow. There were indications of graves within this piece of ground, but the owner would not allow it to be explored, nor had I the means of doing so. The tradition of the place is that the burial ground once covered nine acres instead of an acre and a half, and bodies have been found on all parts of the hill.

"The necklace of which a portion of metal remains lay across the place of the neck of one whose skull had still every tooth perfect. On the bone of her arm was the neater of the two armlets, and near it the ruder armlet. On one side of her skull was the red earthen lachrymatory, which I think I showed you, and in the other a black vase, containing a small portion of some greasy substance. This body, like nearly all the rest, had evidently been buried in a coffin. In the grave were nails with the fibres of the wood still cleaving to the rust.

"The glass pins I took from beneath the skull of a female lying near. The beads of her necklace were recovered by washing the chalk which the pick-axes had disturbed. She had the smaller armlet and the neater armlet, which last, when taken from the grave, was beautifully sharp in its workmanship, and without a crack. The coin of Postumus was picked up by a plough boy while throwing the chalk into a cart. I have no doubt of its having been in a similar position to that of Constantine."

This statement was followed by remarks from Mr. Smith upon the several articles enumerated.

The Resident Secretary then read some remarks made during a tour in the west of France last summer, communicated in a letter from John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director. Mr. Parker set out with observing that the late Mr. Thomas Rickman in the papers on "The Architecture of a part of France compared with that of England," published a few years ago in the *Archæologia*, concluded them by expressing a hope that others who may have time and opportunity would follow up what he had begun. Mr. Rickman's observations were confined to the northern part of France, to Normandy and Picardy. Mr. Parker's object was to pursue these observations in those other provinces which belonged to England in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. He was accompanied by an artist who aided his observations by the production of some careful drawings.

The architecture south of the Loire, Mr. Parker observes, is so different from that of the northern part of France that some account of it may probably be interesting. The northern architects aimed at height, the southern at breadth; their object seeming to have been to cover the greatest possible space with a stone vault without pillars or arches. According to some well-informed French antiquaries, the original type of these peculiar churches was the cathedral of Saint Front at Perigueux, and this is said to have been built by a Venetian colony very soon after St. Mark's at Venice, or between 976 and 1047. The very massive character and extreme plainness of that building agrees very well with the early date assigned to it, and the use of the pointed arches to carry the cupola may be accounted for by its eastern origin. However this may be decided, the general character of these buildings is clearly Byzantine; each bay is square and covered by a domical vault or cupola, in some cases lofty, in others nearly flat and concealed by the roof.

The route which Mr. Parker traversed commenced with Angers, proceeding southward through Poitiers and Angoulême to Bordeaux, returning by Perigueux and Limoges. According to the French antiquaries, the churches of this style do not extend south of the Garonne, and they are confined to just this central district of France. There is, however, one example north of the Loire, at Le Mans, and there may be other straggling instances. Mr. Parker's own impression was that these churches were generally of the 12th century, and he found in the same district another description, also of very fine character, which appeared to him to be of the eleventh. The following are the edifices more particularly adverted to and architecturally described by Mr. Parker in the present paper:—

At Angers, the cathedral of St. Maurice, the churches of Romancy, St. Laurent, St. Martin, Trinity Church, the Prefecture, St. Serge, the Castle, and the Church of All Saints.

At Saumur, the churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, and the Hotel de Ville.

A village church at Candis near Fontevault. The abbey of Fontevault, and the parish church.

Mr. Parker promised a continuation of his notices should those at present offered be considered interesting.

The thanks of the Society for these several Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, March 27th, 1851.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; after which the following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—

From the Council of the British
Archæological Association.

From George Merryweather, M.D.

Their Journal, No. XXIV. 8vo. London,
1851.

An Essay Explanatory of the Tempest Prognosticator, &c. in the Building of the Great Exhibition for the Works of All Nations, &c. 8vo. London, 1851.

From William Salt, Esq. F.S.A.

Engraved Portrait of John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A.

From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County and City of Lincoln, communicated to the Annual Meeting held at Lincoln, July, 1848. 8vo. London, 1850.

Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Norfolk and the City of Norwich, communicated to the Annual Meeting held at Norwich, July, 1847. 8vo. London, 1851.

From the American Philosophical Society.

Their Proceedings, No. 45. 8vo.

From Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A.

Discours sur la Castrametation et Discipline Militaire des Romains. Escript par Guillaume de Choul, &c. Fol. 1555.

From the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

Pasquyl of Rome, declaring sertayne wronges done of contynuans by the Frensh King against the nobyl Emperour, and also of the most famous King Henry of Ingelande, supreme hed, next immediatlye under God. Translated out of Latyne into Inglyshe, anno 1543, the xvj daye of July. (Black letter.) 8vo. Reprint, 1851.

The Vice-President in the Chair then communicated to the Society the following Minutes of Council :—

“ At a Council held at Somerset House on Tuesday, March 25th, at 3 p.m.

“ The President and Council, considering that the ensuing Anniversary will complete One Hundred Years from the granting of the Royal Charter, and will therefore be the Society’s first Centenary, have thought it desirable that the day should be marked by an extension of their customary annual entertainment. They have therefore decided that at the Anniversary Dinner at the Freemasons’ Tavern on the 23d of April there should be invited a considerable number of guests distinguished for literary and antiquarian attainments; and that on this occasion each Fellow of the Society shall be at liberty to bring a guest, but without charge to the Society. It will, however, be necessary, that Fellows should give notice of their intentions to attend, or to bring a guest, at least five clear days before the dinner, addressed to the Resident Secretary.”

At the same Council it was

“ Resolved unanimously,

“ The President and Council are of opinion that it would be most advantageous for the interest of the Society that Capt. Smyth should continue to hold the office of Director for one more year, in addition to his office of Vice-President, which at their request he has kindly signified his willingness to do. Such, therefore, is the recommendation which the President and Council intend, in conformity with the Statutes, to submit to the Society at the Election on the ensuing Anniveraary.”

The recommendatory testimonial of William John Evelyn, Esq. M.P., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

A Letter from M. Dufour, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, was read, accompanying the present of a Medal in bronze, recently struck at the expense of the Society of Picardy to commemorate the

inauguration of the statue of Ducange. It was accompanied by a note from Mr. C. Roach Smith, acquainting the Society that the proceeds of the sale of impressions of this medal were to go toward defraying the expenses of the statue represented upon its reverse.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer the model of a Musketoon found at Kelsale, in Suffolk, at the same spot on which a small bronze head, exhibited on the 21st of last November to the Society, was also discovered.

The Resident Secretary then read a Communication from Samuel Birch, Esq. of the British Museum, in illustration of a silver Disc exhibited to the Society by Henry Vint, Esq. of Colchester, F.S.A. The object described was of thin substance, namely, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, beaten up from behind in the kind of metallic work called sphu-relaton (*σφυρηλατον*) by the Greeks. It appeared to have formed the top of a mirror-case or box. Mr. Vint himself says:—

“This bas-relief I purchased in Naples, upwards of twenty years ago, of a travelling jeweller, who collected and dealt in relics of antiquity. The following, to the best of my recollection, is the account he gave me of the place where it was found, and the manner in which it came into his possession. On one of his visits to Tarentum, in Calabria, he was invited by a silver-smith with whom he did business to take some refreshment, and on entering a room behind the shop he observed this bas-relief placed against the wall, and two small lamps burning before it. Being at the very first sight sensible of its antiquity, he carefully asked the silversmith's wife, who was present, where it was found. Her answer was to this effect: Some excavators brought to their shop, for sale, a quantity of silver which they had found in digging among the ruins of the old city. On breaking up the mass, her husband discovered these figures within it, and was about to put them into a crucible to melt them, when she snatched the rare relic from her husband, exclaiming, with religious horror, ‘Would you melt the Madonna?’ Her husband confirmed his wife's account, and moreover stated it was soldered within a conical-shaped silver vase, that was found covered up in the tight cavity of a large stone among the ruins of Tarentum.”

Mr. Birch, having minutely described the figures which compose the allegory of this disc, considers there can be no doubt but that it was one of the cases which held the *κατοπτρα* or *εσοπτρα*, as the mirrors were called which were used at the toilettes of females. Discs of silver, he adds, of the same beaten-up work are found in the principal museums of Europe. Such is the disc in the Vienna Museum which has for its story the apotheosis of Germanicus. In the most prominent figure upon the present disc, Mr. Birch observes, is apparently to be recognised a type of Aphrodite, or Venus considered in her marine character. The emblems in the area, he adds, have all allusion to Aphrodite.

Pliny states that the best mirrors in Italy came from Brundisium. It would have been desirable, Mr. Birch observes, to have discovered any connection of the disc exhibited to the Society with the local history of Tarentum, where it is stated to have been discovered, but this unfortunately could not be traced. Mr. Birch considered this disc to be of the time of Domitian, or of the close of that of the Antonines.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 27.

Thursday, April 3rd, 1851.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be severally returned :—

From William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.	An Inquisition taken before the Commissioners of Sewers for the county of Lincoln, on the 2d of July, in the 25th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1583. 4to. Ripon, 1851.
From Richard Sims, Esq.	An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations, and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum, by R. Sims. 8vo. London, 1849.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for April. 8vo. London, 1851.
From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder for March. Fol. London, 1851.
From the Editor.	The Art Journal, No. CLIV. April. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.
From John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A.	The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. XIV. April. 8vo. London, 1851.
From the Royal Geographical Society.	The Journal, Vol. XX. 8vo. London, 1851.

William John Evelyn, Esq. M.P. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of Mr. Edward Bedford Price, manufacturer and merchant, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

W. Ray Smee, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Memoir on the Proportions which Silver has borne to Gold at different epochs from the earliest to the latest period, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis: a portion of which having been read, the remainder of the paper was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, April 10th, 1851.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, and subsequently CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| From James Cove Jones, Esq.
F.S.A. | Historia Brittonum, commonly attributed to Nennius ; from a manuscript lately discovered in the Library of the Vatican Palace at Rome ; edited in the tenth century by Mark the Hermit ; with an English version, fac-simile of the original, Notes, and Illustrations, by the Rev. W. Gunn, B.D. Rector of Irstead, Norfolk. 8vo. London, 1819. |
| From Thomas Wright, Esq.
F.S.A. | The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer ; a new Text, with illustrative Notes, edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. Vol. III. 8vo. London, printed for the Percy Society, 1851. |
| From the Society of Antiquaries
of Picardy. | Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, Deuxième Série. Tome I. 8vo. Amiens, 1851.
Catalogue Descriptif et Raisonné de la Bibliothèque Communale de la Ville d'Amiens, par J. Garnier. 8vo. Amiens, 1843.
Inventaires du Trésor de la Cathédral D'Amiens publiés d'après les Manuscrits, par J. Garnier. 8vo. Amiens, 1850.
Notice sur l'Eglise de Namps-au-Val (Canton de Conty, Arrondt. d'Amiens), par J. Garnier. 8vo. Amiens, 1842.
Rapports du Secrétaire perpétuel sur les Travaux de l'Année 1839-40-41-42-43. 8vo. Amiens.
Bulletin Année, 1850. Nos. 2, 3, 4. 8vo. Amiens. |
| Anonymous. | The Apology of an Israelite for not becoming a Christian, by a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From the Council of the Camden Society. | The Pylgrymage of Sir Richard Guylforde to the Holy Land, A.D. 1506 ; from a copy believed to be unique, from the press of Richard Pynson, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Sec. S.A. 4to. London, printed for the Camden Society, 1851. |
| From Charles Roach Smith, Esq.
F.S.A. | Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. II. Part 5, 8vo. London, 1851. |

Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. and Mr. Edward Bedford Price, having paid their admission fees and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, Mr. Cooper having compounded for his annual payments, were admitted Fellows of this Society.

Richard Ellison, Esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, in the county of Lincoln, exhibited the Great Mace and Loving Cup which formerly belonged to the corporation of Leicester, some illustrative particulars relating to

which, communicated by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, were by him read to the Society. The ancient borough of Leicester, Mr. Bruce observes, was a corporation by prescription, their municipal privileges partly springing out of a merchant guild, the existence of which has been traced by Mr. Thompson, the author of an excellent History of Leicester, to the reign of William the Conqueror.

Under the charter granted to Leicester by Queen Elizabeth the town had no fewer than five serjeants at mace, whose duty it was to carry maces of gold and silver before the mayor. Amongst them the bearer of the great mace had precedence. In 1603, on the entry of Anne Queen of James I. into Leicester, on her way from Edinburgh, the mayor with six of the ancient brethren who had served the office before him, and also the bearer of the great mace, rode in procession to meet and escort the Queen, whilst the remainder of the twenty-four and the bearers of the lesser maces accompanied the procession on foot.

At the sacking of Leicester by the royal army in 1645, the great mace disappeared: but as soon as the affairs of the town had resumed their usual course, certain members of the corporation were dispatched to London to repair the loss not only of their mace, but of their corporation seals, which had likewise disappeared. Fresh seals were ordered to be made, and they brought back with them "a new mace of silver gilt." The total amount paid for this mace in money was only 24*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* but the mace thus bought was probably not deemed adequate to the dignity of Leicester, and an opportunity soon arose for exchanging it. In 1649, after the execution of the King, the Parliament removed all the royal emblems from the mace borne before the Speaker of the House of Commons; and the Speaker's mace, so altered, was set up as a pattern for all maces to be used throughout the Commonwealth. On this occasion the corporation of Leicester, instead of altering the existing mace, exchanged it for a new one, paying in exchange the sum of 33*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The mace thus acquired Mr. Bruce believed to be that exhibited upon the Society's table. On the restoration of the Monarchy another change in this emblem of jurisdiction became necessary, and the royal arms were placed within the crown of the mace. The arched crown thrown over the top is judged to have been added at a still later period.

Under the pressure of public burthens, or under the influence of some feeling equally powerful, the new municipal corporation of Leicester a few years ago disposed of all their town plate by public auction. The transaction excited astonishment, and no little indignation, so much so that a female of humble station resident in the town, the mistress of a small public-house, scandalized at an act which she deemed so flagrantly unpatriotic, bought the mace at the public sale at a sum considerably exceeding 100*l.* She placed it in the securest corner of her dwelling, and was in the habit of exhibiting it from time to time to visitors who were desirous to see it. A few months ago she agreed to dispose of it to Mr. Ellison, having fully satisfied herself that his reverence for antiquity, and his respect for those historical traditions which bind men to their country and its institutions, were such as rendered him unlikely to part with so splendid a relic.

The other article exhibited, long known as "The Loving Cup of Leicester," was the gift of Sir Nathan Wrighte, serjeant-at-law, in 1699,

to the corporation of that town, when he ceased to be the recorder of the borough. This cup was sold at the same time with the mace, though not to the same person. Sir Nathan Wrighte, it need hardly be added, afterwards became Lord Keeper.

The Resident Secretary then read a communication from Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, upon a curious Bronze Collar, a unique variety of the beaded torc, discovered a few years since, in Lochar Moss, Dumfries-shire, about two miles to the north of Cumlongan Castle.

William Ray Smee, Esq. F.S.A. read the conclusion of his Memoir on the Proportions which Silver has borne to Gold in all ages.

Beginning with the earliest periods of history, he stated that B. C. 450 it was as 13 to 1, while 207 years B. C. it was $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. From this it fell to 10 to 1; but in the reign of Justinian, owing to the inroads of the barbarians, it rose again to $14\frac{2}{3}$ to 1. In the reign of Constantine the Great the value changed to $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; but 60 years afterwards it was $14\frac{2}{3}$ to 1. During the dark ages the value is not known; but at a very early period the privilege of purchasing the precious metals was allowed to the English sovereigns. The wars of York and Lancaster rendered this privilege important, but it sometimes produced disaffection. The evil rose to so great a height that no effectual remedy could be applied but a total reformation, which in the last year of Edward the Sixth's reign produced 11:581. After this period the value varied as follows:—

In 43 of Elizabeth	.	.	10·9 to 1.
„ 2 and 3 James I.	.	.	12·1 „ 1.
„ 3 Charles II.	.	.	14·5 „ 1.

From the 2nd James I. to 15th Charles II. the rise of gold, comparatively with that of silver, was nearly 33 per cent. In 1695 Mr. Lowndes wrote his celebrated essay concerning coin, in which he states that the guinea was worth 30*s.* and the five-shillings piece worth 6*s.* 2½*d.* George I. lowered by proclamation the value of the guinea to 21*s.* It had originally been issued at 20*s.*, but at the time of the proclamation was passing for 21*s.* 6*d.*, thus rendering the comparative value 15·2096 to 1. Up to 1774 silver coin was a legal tender conjointly with gold, but was then declared not to be so for any sum exceeding 25*l.*

From this period until 1817 there was no important change. In that year, however, the pound of silver, which since 1626 had been coined into 62*s.* was coined into 66*s.* of the same standard of fineness, but smaller in weight. It was the opinion of Lord Liverpool that war must have a tendency to raise the price of silver; Mr. Rothschild, on the contrary, stated that gold was raised in price by war. Mr. Smee differed from Lord Liverpool in thinking that silver as compared with gold was raised by war; from Mr. Rothschild in believing gold was raised above silver.

The large quantity of silver necessary for a great army would be an insuperable objection to silver being alone required. Assuming 4,000,000*l.* sterling to be taken by an army of 100,000 men, it would weigh in gold but 40 tons, whereas in silver it would weigh 600 tons. Neither would gold alone do, because it could not be sufficiently divided for the payment of troops.

Since the reign of Charles II. Mr. Smee estimated that silver had increased in proportion to gold as 3 to 1, the quantity of silver added to the previous stock in Europe being	600,000,000 <i>l</i> .
And of gold	200,000,000 <i>l</i> .

The probable amount of gold coin in actual circulation at present is about 60,000,000*l*., and of silver 12,000,000*l*., and the wear and tear of gold coin is about 4*l*. per cent. in 100 years. This paper tended to prove that since the reign of Charles II. there had been very little variation in the value of gold and silver, although "England and the great nations of Europe have in this 180 years been both convulsed with revolutions and impoverished by wars."

The conclusions at which Mr. Smee arrived with reference to the supplies from California were, that, as hitherto the large supplies of silver had increased its use, it was only fair to infer that the law which obtained for silver would hold good for gold, and that the latter would find an increased consumption in arts and ornaments, an increased circulation in places where paper is now partially used, and a circulation in countries where now gold is never seen; that the Dutch Government was wrong in parting with their gold and obtaining silver, and that there would be probably no alteration in the relative value of gold and silver, but, if there were an alteration, it would rather be to decrease the value of silver, as whatever made gold plentiful would diffuse it, and that diffusion would supply the means of obtaining silver plentifully from mines which now, from the scarcity of gold, it is not profitable to work.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications: after which the Vice-President gave notice from the chair that the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held at the Society's meeting-room, on Wednesday the 23rd April, at two of the clock; and declared "how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President and other officers: and that no Fellow of the Society who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election." The Vice-President also gave notice that the meetings of this Society, on account of Passion Week, were adjourned to the 23rd of April.

Wednesday, April 23d, 1851. (*Anniversary and Centenary of Incorporation by Royal Charter.*)

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. Director, and subsequently the
VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read: after which Peter Levesque, Esq. and Charles Tucker, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The ballot then opened; one of the Secretaries receiving the votes, and the other Secretary marking down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists.

Whilst the ballot was going on, the President made the following Address to the Members:—

“GENTLEMEN,

“I desire to express to you my regret that a severe domestic calamity which it pleased Divine Providence to lay upon me soon after the commencement of this year, and which called me to a distant part of this kingdom, prevented me during several weeks from attending your meetings, and from taking my part in the conduct of your affairs.

“It is also with much concern that I observe how busy, since my last address to you, has been the hand of death among your Members. In Mr. Amyot and the Marquess of Northampton you have lost associates of no mean accomplishments, of no ordinary amount of antiquarian knowledge, and who had ever felt and ever shown the warmest interest in the welfare of your Society. Lord Bexley and the Right Honble. Charles Wynn had played no slight nor unimportant part in the great political arena. But in SIR ROBERT PEEL there has fallen a man of most extraordinary abilities, and no less extraordinary application; a man who through those abilities and through that application continued to the last—though deprived of official power—to exert a vast and acknowledged influence on all public affairs; a man whose mind, athirst for every kind of knowledge, had drunk deep at the fount of philosophy, and found leisure to explore the paths of science.

“But without attempting (for which this is not the time or place) any delineation, however slight, of the character of that eminent statesman, whose personal friendship I had the honor of enjoying, I may be permitted to state that, not many months after your partiality had raised me to my present office as President of this Society, I endeavoured to obtain the co-operation of Sir Robert Peel as a Member of the Council. In his reply, which is dated the 11th of February, 1847, he states—‘I should have the greatest pleasure in co-operating with those whose names you mention; but I am very unwilling to undertake duties which I might have a difficulty in adequately discharging. Being already connected with the British Museum, the Fine Arts Commission, the National Gallery, and several other public institutions, I foresee ample demands upon any leisure time which I may have at my command; and will, with your kind permission, decline for the present adding to them.’ Yet, from the words ‘at present,’ which you will observe Sir Robert uses, it was my intention, if his valuable life had been prolonged, and if the other claims upon his time had been decreased, to have renewed to him my request, with the hope that this Society might have obtained the great advantage resulting on every subject of discussion from his judgment, his knowledge, his experience.

“From the 5th of April, 1850, up to the same day in the present year, the following Fellows are deceased:—

Abraham, Robert, Esq.
Amyot, Thomas, Esq. F.R.S.

Bexley, The Lord.
 Bromet, William, M.D.
 Cartwright, Sir Thomas, G.C.H.
 Davies, Thomas Stephen, Esq. F.R.S.
 Eaton, The Rev. Joseph.
 Edgar, Thomas Foy.
 Fonnereau, Thomas George, Esq.
 Hammond, General Sir Thomas, G.C.H.
 Ingram, The Rev. James, D.D. Pres. Trin. Coll. Oxon.
 Northampton, The Most Hon. the Marquess of.
 Peel, The Right Hon. Sir Robert.
 Pryer, Thomas, Esq.
 Reece, Richard, M.D.
 Stanley of Alderley, John Thomas, Lord.
 Wynn, The Rt. Hon. Charles W. W.

“Adverting to these names in alphabetical order, and only so far as they were connected with the Society of Antiquaries, I may first observe, that of MR. AMYOT there has appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January last a full and ably-written biographical memoir. In this it is observed: ‘Those who knew Mr. Amyot only in his latest years can form no idea of the charm of his conversation, and of his gentle, placid manners, before age and infirmities made their recent melancholy inroads. His friends who were accustomed to meet him at the now discontinued Antiquaries’ Club will remember his never-varying cheerfulness, his fund of amusing anecdote, his store of recollections of literary and public men, his valuable information about books, his proud remembrance of the great dramatic days of the Siddons and the Kembles, his aptness at Shakspearean quotation, and his ever-ready store of pleasant, kindly wit. All these have been lost for years; but the recollection still dwells in the memory of many men, and it were indeed to be regretted if so much that was kind, and amiable, and excellent should be sacrificed to unsparing Time without the existence of some brief record that such things once existed.’ You will remember, gentlemen, during how long a period Mr. Amyot held the high office of Treasurer among us. On his retiring from that office I desired to evince my own and the Society’s personal respect for him by naming him to one of your Vice-Presidentships, which, however, his increasing infirmities prevented him from retaining beyond the space of a few months.

“Mr. Amyot’s Communications to the *Archæologia* were the following:

In Vol. XIX. Observations on an historical Fact supposed to be established by the Baieux Tapestry, pp. 88—95.

——— A Defence of the early Antiquity of the Baieux Tapestry, pp. 192—208.

——— An Inquiry concerning the Kings of the East Angles, from the Murder of Ethelbert in 792, to the Accession of Edmund the Martyr in 855, pp. 302—307.

In Vol. XX. An Inquiry concerning the Death of Richard the Second, pp. 424—442.

——— Remarks on the Population of English Cities in the time of Edward the Third, pp. 524—531.

In Vol. XXI. Letter to Henry Ellis, Esq. accompanying Drawings of the Priory Gate and Font at Kirkham in Yorkshire, and of the interior

of the Room at Bolton Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1568, pp. 160—163.

——— Account of the Instrument of Legitimation granted by Mary Queen of Scots to her brother James, afterwards Earl of Murray, pp. 164—169.

——— Two Letters; one from Pope Pius the Fourth to Mary Queen of Scots, to assist by her Prelates at the Council of Trent; the other from Sir Benjamin Tichborne to King James the First, concerning the staying of the Execution of the Lords Cobham and Gray, and Sir Griffin Markham, pp. 170—174.

——— Letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, President, accompanying a Transcript of two Rolls, containing an Inventory of Effects formerly belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, pp. 232—280 (accompanied by Notes of Illustration).

——— Account of the Seal of Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, Appendix, pp. 554—557.

In Vol. XXII. Transcript of a Chronicle in the Harleian Library of MSS. No. 6217, entitled “An Historical Relation of Certain Passages about the end of King Edward the Third and of his Death,” pp. 204—284.

——— Communication of a Letter received from a Friend, giving an Account of the Remains of a Roman Kiln or Furnace for Making Pottery, discovered at Castor in the neighbourhood of Norwich, Appendix, p. 412.

In Vol. XXIII. Transcript of an Original Manuscript, containing a Memorial from George Constantyne to Thomas Lord Cromwell, pp. 50—78.

——— A Reply to Mr. Tytler’s “Historical Remarks on the Death of Richard the Second,” pp. 277—298.

——— An Account of an Ancient Silver Bowl formerly belonging to the Monastery of Rochester, p. 392.

Vol. XXIV. Further Remarks on the Death of Richard the Second, pp. 394—397.

“Dr. WILLIAM BROMET was a native of London. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1809, became a member of the London College of Physicians, and subsequently entered the medical department of the army. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the First Regiment of Life-Guards in 1814, and Surgeon in 1835. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries June 21st, 1838.

“His earliest communication to the Society was the sketch of a Cross erected on the battle field of Cressy, as an appendage to the late Mr. Beltz’s Inquiry into the existing Narratives of that Event; engraved in the XXVIIIth Volume of *Archæologia*, p. 192.

“His further Communications, printed in the Appendixes to the several Volumes XXIX. XXX. XXXI. and XXXII., were all short, several of them relating to Foreign Antiquities.

“In 1848 he took his departure for a lengthened sojourn in the South of Europe. His friends were looking forward to his return; but unexpectedly heard of his death, which took place at Bologna on the 7th June, 1850. Wherever Dr. Bromet went he was accustomed to use his pencil. By his will, dated 2nd Sept. 1847, he bequeathed his Manu-

script Collections and Drawings to the Society of Antiquaries. They were delivered by his executors, and are to be found in the Society's Library.

"Dr. Bromet's Contributions to the *Archæologia* were:—

- XXVIII. 171. A Sketch of the Cross at Cressy.
 XXIX. 371. Empress Fastrada's Epitaph.
 380. Views of Halnaker House.
 XXX. 537. Ancient Sculpture in the Church of Notre Dame at St. Omer.
 XXXI. 469. Account of Remains found at Newark Priory, in Surrey.
 486. Incised Marble Slab to the memory of Raymond, Count of Beaufort.
 499. Incised Monumental Slab at Selby, in Yorkshire, for Abbot John Barwic.
 504. Copy of the Capitulation of the town of St. Jean d'Angely, surrendered by the English in 1351.
 XXXII. 396. Sepulchral Memorials commemorative of Robert de Roos, of Hamlake, in the Church of Bollesford, and of Lord Grey, of Codnor, in Eton College Chapel.
 400. Ancient Celts discovered in France.
 401. Earthen Vase from Mexico.
 409. Ancient Helmets found at Mattrey.
 443. Cromlech and Obelisk at Lochmariaker, in Britany.
 444. Notice of the Monument at Gawr' Innis, in Britany.
 447. Notice of a Roman Tablet, in commemoration of a Gift of Torques and Armillæ.

"The Rev. DR. INGRAM, President of Trinity College, Oxford, was never a contributor to our *Archæologia*, but had attained high distinction among men of learning by his Translation of the Saxon Chronicle published in 1823, and by his Memorials of Oxford.

"LORD NORTHAMPTON was one of those few men who combine a love of science and a love of literature. As President of the neighbouring Society, no one could be more ardent in its studies, or devoted to its interests. Yet at the same time, as a Fellow of our body, and not unfrequently as a Member of our Council, he showed a most friendly zeal for our welfare, and a most thorough appreciation of the objects we pursue. The utter absence from his mind of any thing like gall, or rancour, or ill-will, the unaffected benevolence of his temper, and the wide range of his accomplishments, were, allow me to say, not less understood or less valued in this room than in that where now Lord Rosse so worthily presides; and none, I am sure, who had the privilege and pleasure of being personally known to him, can have heard of his untimely fate without a feeling of most sincere concern.

"The following were the Marquess of Northampton's Communications to the *Archæologia*:—

Vol. XXXII. p. 255—262. "Observations upon a Greek Vase discovered in Etruria, in his Lordship's possession; bearing the name of the fabricator Nicosthenes.

——— In the same Volume, in the Appendix, there is a notice of his Exhibition of a Small Coffin of the 15th Century, purchased by him

at Constance, p. 404. Also p. 442, an Account of a Terra Cotta figure of Eros or Cupid; also in his Lordship's possession, an Engraving of which accompanies the notice.

"Between the 5th of April, 1850, and the 5th of April, 1851, the following new Members have been elected:—

Barnard, John, Esq. 50, Cornhill.

Beal, Rev. William, LL.D. Brooke, near Norwich.

Blaauw, William Henry, Esq. 2, Queen Anne Street, and Buckland, Sussex.

Boyd, Edward Lennox, Esq. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Cole, Robert, Esq. 52, Upper Norton Street, Portland Place.

Cooper, Charles Henry, Esq. Town Clerk, Cambridge.

Corser, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Stand, Manchester.

Crosby, James, Esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

Crowdy, James, Esq. 25, Fish Street, Doctors' Commons, and 2, Porchester Terrace, North.

Evelyn, William John, Esq. M.P. Half Moon Street, and Wooton, Surrey.

Ford, Richard, Esq. 123, Park Street, Grosvenor Square.

Martin, Charles Wykeham, Esq. M.P. 3, Suffolk Street East, and Leeds Castle, Kent.

Scatcherd, Norrison, Esq. Morley House, near Leeds.

Smee, William Ray, Esq. Bank of England.

"Within the same period there have withdrawn from the Society:

Betham, Sir William, Ulster.

Bowyer, George, D.C.L.

Cope, The Rev. Richard, LL.D.

Gutch, John Matthew, Esq.

Lanyon, Richard, Jun. M.D.

Monteagle of Brandon, The Lord.

Worthington, Benjamin, Esq.

"I cannot mention the name of Lord Monteagle without expressing my warm sense of the important service which he rendered to the Society as one of the Auditors of 1847, whose Report may be considered as having laid the foundation of our far-improved financial system.

"Looking to the Report of the Auditors for the present year, you will find, Gentlemen, that the balance which they report exceeds that in the hands of the Treasurer at the corresponding period of last year by the sum of 151*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* On the 31st December, 1849, the amount in hand was 960*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; on the same day in 1850 it was 1,112*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* During the year 1850, the sum of 173*l.* 4*s.* 3 per Cent. Consols was added to the funded investment of the Society, making the amount at the close of the year 6,143*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Since that time a further addition has been made, which has raised our investment to 6,453*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* which is its present amount. We are thus, it may be hoped, whilst keeping in hand an amount amply sufficient for all the requirements of the Society, progressively raising our investment to that amount which it ought to attain both in justice to our numerous compounders, and with a view to the permanence and efficiency of the Society.

"The state of our finances has enabled us without difficulty, according to the wish which has been expressed, to allot a moderate sum for the disposal of a Library Committee which we have formed. By this means such works as are desired to complete our series will be gradually obtained, while the books already in our possession may be kept in due order and repair. I trust also that the Catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Society may, at an early period, be completed up to the present time.

"Your present anniversary, as the hundredth since the grant of the

Royal Charter, may well suggest to your minds the retrospect of our past and the contemplation of our future prospects. I hope that you may see reason to deem these satisfactory. Much, nay every thing, let me say, must depend on the exertion of individual members. Any gentleman who applies his learning and his talents to the production of some valuable essay wherewith to animate our meetings, and enrich our Archæologia, may lend us powerful aid. Any gentleman, on the contrary, who, without strong necessity, raises a discussion at any of our ordinary meetings on any other subjects than those of antiquarian science, and, whenever it can be avoided, converts this apartment into an arena for debate, may do us great disservice. According as the one course may predominate or the other with a large majority of our members, the Society will flourish or will fade. I therefore rejoice to think how seldom, if indeed at all, during the past year we have strayed from our regular and appointed course into the thorny and devious paths of controversy. If in a body so large and comprehensive as this differences personal and public are not to be altogether avoided, it is at least the duty, and I am sure will be the object, of whoever in future years may occupy this chair, to confine them within the narrowest bounds, and to set in his own person the example of holding them as wholly subordinate to the general well-being and to the prosperous progress of this Society."

On the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. seconded by John Disney, Esq. the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the ballot, on the examination of the lists by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly: viz.

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. *V.P.*
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*
 John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F. *V.P.*
 and *Director*.
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary*.
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.
 Rev. Joseph Hunter.
 The Earl Jermyn, M.P.
 Frederic Ouvry, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

William Henry Blauw, Esq.
 Peter Cunningham, Esq.
 W. R. Drake, Esq.
 John Hulbert Glover, Esq.
 Joseph Gwilt, Esq.
 The Hon. W. Leslie Melville.
 The Hon. R. C. Neville.
 John Bowyer Nichols, Esq.
 James Prior, Esq.
 Thomas Wright, Esq.

It was then announced from the Chair that the first portion of Vol. XXXIV. of the Archæologia was nearly finished, and would soon be ready for delivery to the Members. It was also announced that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, May 1st, at the usual hour.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom, the President in the Chair. Upon this occasion, in honour of the Centenary of obtaining their Charter of Incorporation, the Society's Dinner was extended in point of the number of Fellows and their friends who attended it, as well as graced by the presence of many distinguished persons connected with literature and science, who were specially invited.

Thursday, May 1st, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed ; and the following Presents were announced :—

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| From the Archæological Society of Rome. | Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica, Volume Settimo della Serie Nuova. 8vo. Roma, 1850.
Bulletino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica per l'Anno 1850. 8vo. Roma, 1850. Mon. pl. 13—24, fo. |
| From the Royal Institution of Great Britain. | The Proceedings, Nos. 3 and 4. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. | Engraving of "The North East side of y ^e White Hart, at Schoale Inn, in Norfolk, built in the year 1655, by James Peck, a merchant of Norwich, which cost £1057, humbly Dedicated to James Betts, Genl. by his most Obedt. Servt. Harwin Martin." folio, and an Engraving of the "Front of the Schoale Inn," 4to. |
| From George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A. | A Rental and Particular Account of Lands and Tenements, Rent Charges, Gifts, Grants, and Benevolences ; belonging to the Parishes of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark : and of the several Allwances payable out of the same, with an Account of the Free Grammar Schools belonging to those parishes. Compiled by Geo. R. Corner, F.S.A. Vestry Clerk of St. Olave's, 4to. London, 1851. |
| From the Royal Irish Academy. | The Proceedings, Vol. IV. 8vo. Dublin, 1850. |
| From Ed. Joly. | Antiquités Celto-Germaniques et Gallo-Romaines trouvées sur le Territoire de Renaix, &c. Première Partie.—Sépultures Gallo-Romaines, 8vo. Gand. 1845. |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder, Vol. IX. Part 4, April, fol. London, 1851. |
| From the Editor. | The Art Journal, No. 29, New Series. Vol. III. Double Number. Imp. 4to. London, 1851. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for May. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From Sir Charles George Young, Garter. | Order of Precedence, with Authorities and Remarks, 8vo. 1851. |

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. exhibited to the Society an ancient Vase and a specimen of the Francisca, or Frankish battle-axe, presented to him by the Abbé Cochet of Dieppe, who discovered them in the Merovingian Cemetery at Evermeu near Dieppe. Mr. Smith also exhibited a coloured drawing of Merovingian Buckles, found at Rambouillet, forwarded to him by M. Charles Dufour of Amiens.

A Note from John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, was read, accompanying the exhibition of an ancient Picture, on panel, representing the entry of the Imperialist army into Rome, A.D. 1527, under the command of the Constable of Bourbon; the property of Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A., F.S.A. The title given to the picture itself is "Roma Caput Mundi." Mr. Bruce's note was intended to point attention to some of the circumstances in which this picture accords with the historical truth of the event it commemorates: in the hope that some one more extensively acquainted with the topography of Rome at the commencement of the sixteenth century would give attention to the picture, and inform us whether there is reason to believe that it may be thought to represent in any degree accurately the forms of the buildings indicated in it at the time to which it refers. Rome was taken by the Imperialist army, by assault, on Monday, 6th May, 1527. On Sunday, the 5th May, the Imperialist army bivouacked in the meadows on the N.W. side of the city. In that position their tents are delineated in this picture, on the spectator's right hand. Over one of these is inscribed *BORBŌ*, and under another, *EXERCITO IMPERIALE*.

The assault was made at dawn of day under cover of a singularly dense fog. A point in the then existing city wall, situate between the modern gates Cavellegieri and S. Pancrazio, was found to have been pierced in order to afford an entrance to a house built within the wall. The spot had been overlooked by the papal engineers. The artillery of the Imperialists was brought to bear upon it. A breach was gradually made, the defenders were driven from the walls, the Constable animated his troops to the assault, himself led the way and received his death-wound (probably from the hand of Benvenuto Cellini), whilst in the act of mounting a ladder placed against the wall. These events occurred on the side of the city which is at the top of the present picture, concealed from sight by the intervening buildings; but it will be seen that the picture accords with the fact in representing the Imperialist army as pouring down from the Janiculum, which is the hill in the distance in the centre of the picture. The portion of the city into which the invaders effected their entry is that which is called the Trastevere. Making their way across that Rione (as it is designated) they entered the Borgo, that division of the city which contains Saint Peter's, the Vatican, and the Castle of Saint Angelo. This part of the city is full in the view of the spectator of the picture, and is represented as all alive with the contest raging between the Papal army and the Imperialists. The principal buildings are indicated by inscriptions, as *S. PIERO*; *PALAZZO DEL PAPA*; *BELVEDERE*; *CASTELLO S. ANGELO*; *S. SPIRITO*.

Crossing the Tiber from the Borgo and Trastevere, the Imperial army is represented crowding into Rome over four bridges; those of

Saint Angelo, the Ponte Sisto, the Ponte di Quattro Capri, and the Ponte Rotto. From the size of the picture the figures are necessarily very minute, but they are put in with a free pencil, and with such admixture of colour as to produce an impression of vast confusion and tumult. In many of the streets and open places, especially around St. Peter's, multitudes are represented in the agonies of conflict, whilst on the side of the picture nearest to the spectator groups of people are seen flying from the city for safety. Out of the Porta San Lorenzo men laden with goods are rushing to the church of S. Lorenzo fuori della Mura; and from the gate now known as Porta Pia, but here termed Porta S. Agneta, a company is escaping with laden mules. Between the Porta del Popolo and the closed Porta Pincina, is a representation of some of those horrors which made the sack of Rome an event which struck terror throughout Europe.

Without desiring to be regarded as speaking with the slightest degree of authority upon such a subject, Mr. Bruce pointed out the following circumstances from which a conclusion may be drawn as to the age of the picture:—First. The style of art is unquestionably that of the sixteenth century. Secondly. The costume, arms, and armour of the figures in the foreground indicate the same period. Thirdly. Changes took place in several of the buildings here represented within a comparatively few years after the date of the capture of Rome, which changes are not noticed in this picture. St. Peter's is here represented without the dome, which was partially completed before the death of Michael Angelo in 1569. The gate here termed Porta S. Agneta was termed Porta Pia after it was rebuilt by Pius IV. who reigned from 1559 to 1565. The columns of Trajan and Antonine, here termed ADRIANA and OCTAVIANA are represented without the colossal statues of Saint Peter and Saint Paul placed upon them by Sixtus IV. Many other circumstances of this kind might be enumerated. On the other hand it will be obvious, at a glance, that the artist designed to represent certain leading objects in his picture as they then really existed. In some unimportant places the picture appears to have been almost painted over again, and several of the inscriptions have been touched up, perhaps ignorantly; but the picture is, nevertheless, one of considerable curiosity, and, if anything like accuracy in the general representation of the buildings indicated by name could be relied upon, it would be of no little historical value.

W. B. Dickinson, Esq. of Leamington, exhibited three Specimens of Peruvian Antiquity, at present in the possession of John Power, Esq. of that place; obtained many years ago from an aboriginal Peruvian tomb; namely, a Fillet of beaten Gold, measuring four feet and half an inch; a Gold Plate, measuring three inches by two inches; and a small Gold Figure or Idol, which had evidently, been cut in two by a chisel or other sharp instrument, stated to have been so mutilated by the natives at the time of its removal. The weight of this half figure is two pennyweights thirteen grains. Mr. Dickinson's communication was accompanied by a short note from Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. upon the sacred respect of the Peruvians for the resting-places of their fathers, which often led them to conceal the locality of the tombs whence such reliques as those exhibited had been obtained.

William Dickson, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a rough sketch of some "Discoveries lately made at the Castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed." These consisted of the S. W. Tower, and of two pointed archways, which had been entirely covered with earth, and till opened for the construction of a railway were unknown. The drawing was explained by Mr. Dickson in these words :

This is a sketch of discoveries lately made at the Castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, looking at them from the south-west, as the Railway comes across the Tweed mound and viaduct ; the traveller thus viewing the south-west tower which was entirely covered with earth, and catching also two gothic archways which were likewise entirely covered over. These two archways appear to have been put there to strengthen the foundations, as they spring from the original strata, and are not set upon columns, as is usual with arches. All the mason-work above shown was not known to exist, till it was discovered about two weeks since. On the top is the wooden paling of the North British Railway Station, which was part of the yard of the castle of Berwick. The excavations are still proceeding, and more discoveries may be made on the south-east side, adjoining the south-west tower, but it is not likely any will be made to the west of the two arches, as the mason-work is lost in debris.

No doubt upon the top of this mason-work stood the parapet wall of the castle yard, which could not be very high inside the yard, probably not much higher than the present railway. The great strength lay in the high banks of the Tweed, upon which the castle was situated, and the height of the wall outside. In the south-west tower there are the remains of two arrow-slits, and on the fourth angle a house of office or privy.

The above is a very rude sketch, but may serve to amuse, and afford a certain amount of information to the Society.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications ; and the Meeting was adjourned to Thursday, the 8th of May.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 28.

Thursday, May 8th, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned: namely—

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| From Wm. John Thoms, Esq.
F.S.A. | De Navorscher, Nos. 1 to 4. Imp. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1851. |
| From T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.
F.S.A. | "On a Roman Urn found in Charnwood Forest." 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.
F.S.A. | "Scriptores Historiæ Romanæ Latini Veteres qui extant omnes, Notis Variis illustrati, a Carolo Henrico de Klettenberg et Wildeck, &c." Fo. Tom. I.—III. Heidelbergæ, Anno 1743. |

Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq. exhibited the top stone of a Quern found at Ribchester, near the place where a large Roman altar to Apollo was discovered, which is now placed on the bridge at St. John's College, Cambridge.

Walter Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented to the Society a Testoon of Bona, Queen of Sigismund I. of Poland, whose history is detailed in Capt. Smyth's Account of the Society's Astrological Clock.

George Richard Corner, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented to the Society a carved Alabaster Tablet representing the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, apparently of the sixteenth century, exactly similar in point of character of art to the three sculptured tablets already in the Society's possession, described in p. 29 of the Catalogue of their Museum.

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society, in a Letter to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, the Copy of a Memorial preserved among the Burghley Papers in the British Museum of the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the Warden and Engraver of the Mint to the Lord Treasurer, upon the ancient manner in which the Royal and other Seals of England were made, complaining of the customers, alnagers, and other officers, who in many places had caused their seals to be engraved contrary to ancient usage and to the deceiving and defrauding the Queen's

subjects. The original of this document is preserved in the Lansdowne Manuscripts, No. 113, article 36.

A Communication from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was read, accompanying the transcript of a Paper belonging to the Rev. Adam Baynes, in the handwriting of his ancestor of the same name, who had been an officer in the Parliament army during the great civil war, entitled "The Case of the Prisoners of the Royal Prison of the Tower of London, humbly presented to the consideration of the Parliament." The date from internal evidence appears to have been the reign of Charles II. soon after 1666 or 7. It is stated that these prisoners had been in the said Tower some one year, some two, some three, and even four or five years, more or less, without being brought to trial, and some knew not what they were prisoners for. That great fees, as 55*l.* a man, were exacted, by the Lieutenant of the Tower, of them; and that some had been put into noisome rooms, not being allowed any bed, chair, stool, or so much as straw, or anything to sit or lie upon. That divers of the said prisoners were put to warder's houses, who made them pay large sums for chamber-rent, and that some had exacted diet for themselves and families as long as the prisoners could pay for it. It stated further that former kings and queens had allowed for the maintenance of a gentleman 3*l.*, for an esquire 4*l.*, a knight 5*l.*, a baronet 6*l.*, and a lord 10*l.* a week, but that very few of the then present prisoners had any allowance at all, and those that had the most had some 10*s.* and some 7*s.* a week, and that not in money, but in such victuals as the gaoler's man ordered; and some of them not only paid for their diet but for their chamber-rent also out of it, viz. 4*s.* and 5*s.* a week.

Other illegal hardships are enumerated, such as obstructions to the prisoners even from the Court of King's Bench in suing out writs of habeas corpus, &c.

The petition suggested that prisoners appeared to be brought to this royal prison of the Tower for the sake of the advantage hereby drawn from the King's purse for their pretended maintenance, and that if at any time any got discharged by habeas corpus or otherwise, others were brought in their rooms to keep the pasture stocked with fresh milch kine. It closed with an earnest recommendation for inquiry to be instituted, not only for the King's advantage, but in mercy and justice to the prisoners, as to the disposal of the money so advanced from the Exchequer, that it might be ascertained what allowances the prisoners actually received, and who had the remainder.

A second Communication was made from Sir Henry Ellis respecting the compulsory, and in some cases enticed, substitution of new for ancient charters of corporations in the time of King Charles and King James the Second, introductory of the following letter from Lord Chief Justice Geffreys, afterwards Lord Geffreys of Wem, to the mayor of Pontefract in Yorkshire, relative to the renewal of the charter of that town, preserved among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 12,097.

" Mr. Mayor,

" I think myself obliged to return you and the rest of the loyall brethren the

Aldermen and other members of the Corporation my hearty thanks for the great favours and respects I met with when I had the happiness to be amongst you, and particularly for the great expressions of loyalty to the King which you so plainly demonstrated by laying yourselves at His Majesty's feet, which according to the best of my understanding I acquainted His Majesty with all the advantages to you. His Majesty was pleased to expresse with great pleasure his gracious acceptance of the testimony you gave of your loyalty, and therefore commanded me to acquaint you therewith, as also to let you know you shall find the effect of it in the renewal of your Charter; and required my particular care therein. And to the end you may not loose his designed bounty, I think myself obliged to give you this advice; if you consider what privileges or advantages belonging to your town which were either omitted or not sufficiently granted to you by your old Charter may be supplied by this new one; and I shall take care it shall be done. I came to town but last night from Winchester, and therefore lay hold upon this first opportunity to acquaint you therewith, and withal to let you know His Majesty designs to be here in London on Thursday sen'night, and to continue here eight or nine days at most, and then to go to Newmarket and there to continue three weeks, so that he will not make any stay here in London till the term. Now, I apprehend, that the persons you design to come up with your Charter and solicit that affair, may with more ease and less charge attend His Majesty's return from Newmarket than any time before, for it is his pleasure that this your loyalty may meet with as little trouble and charges in the renewal of your Charter as possibly may be; and be assured His Majesty's gracious intention towards you shall meet with all the assistance I can possibly give it. I beg you will tender my hearty service to the rest of your Corporation, and be assured I will with all zeale and industry imaginable embrace all opportunities wherein I may manifest myself to be a hearty friend to your Corporation and particularly

"Sr.

"Your faithful friend and Servant,

"London, Sept. 16, 1684.

"GEO. GEFFRYES.

"To John Rusby, Esq. Mayor of the Town
of Pomfrett, in Yorkshire, these."

A short Note from John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. was read in reference to a former letter, on the subject of Poor-Boxes in Parochial Churches.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions, Presents, and Communications.

Thursday, May 15th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced:

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| From the Council of the British
Archæological Association. | Their Journal, No. XII. and XXV. 8vo. London, 1848—1851. |
| From the Rev. F. R. Raines,
M.A. F.S.A. | A Fragment, illustrative of Sir Wm. Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, from a MS. in the possession of the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. 4to. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1851. |
| From Augustus De Morgan, Esq.
Sec. R.A.S. | The Book of Almanacs, with an Index of Reference, by which the Almanac may be found for every Year, whether in the Old Style or New, from any Epoch, Ancient or Modern, up to A. D. 2000, &c. Demy 8vo. oblong, 1851. |
| From La Société des Antiquaires
de l'Ouest. | Bulletins, 4 Nos. 8vo. Poitiers, 1850—51. |

The Vice-President read to the Society the following Minute of Council :—

“ At a meeting of the Council, held at Somerset House on Tuesday, May 6th, 1851.

“ The President in the Chair,

“ The President and Council resolved to submit to the Society, for ballot, on Thursday, 15th May, the following proposal :

“ That whereas it appears that the following Fellows, namely,

Rowland Gardner Alston, Esq. and

The Rev. Henry Anthony Plow,

are in arrear of their Subscriptions three years and upwards, and repeated applications having been addressed to them by the Treasurer,

“ That unless their arrears be discharged previous to the 1st June next ensuing, the gentlemen here named shall be removed from the List of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof, unless some special cause of the delay shall be shewn to the satisfaction of the Council.

(Signed)

“ HENRY ELLIS,
Secretary.”

Whereupon the Ballot having been taken, the same was declared to be carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R.S. exhibited by the hands of the President a Silver Plate found at Dungeness, bearing upon it the embossed figure of St. Michael the Archangel, holding in his right hand a drawn sword, and in his left the figure of an infant, and trampling upon a male figure at his feet. The head of the figure was surrounded by a nimbus of rays, but the face was left blank, as if it had once been represented in enamel or colour. At the sides of the head the two words ΜΗΧΑΗΛ and ΑΡΧΑΓΓ.Τ.

James Cove Jones, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Silver Ring found near Old Sarum, bearing the motto + AMOR·VINCIT·OM· the motto of Chaucer's Prioress.

Bernhard Smith, Esq. exhibited three specimens of ancient Bronze Fibulæ: one of them of a peculiar form; with a sliding ring intended to keep the *acus* in its place.

The resident Secretary then read a Letter addressed from himself to the Viscount Mahon, President, upon certain “ Roundells ” or Fruit Trenchers of the time of James the First, which had been forwarded to his Lordship by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes for exhibition to the Society. These examples, Mr. Akerman observed, of long since obsolete objects, were in more respects than one of interest to the English antiquary, but especially so from their bearing well-executed and characteristic figures of persons in various grades of life in the costume of the early part of the seventeenth century. They doubtless originally comprised a set of twelve pieces. One side was covered with a black ground, the other left entirely bare. On the former are verses in two concentric circles, inscribed in the script character of the time in gilt letters. The figures inclosed within these circles are also gilt, but besides the slight circle which surrounds them there is another, a broad band of white. The numerals, which are on some Roman and on others Arabic, are also in white, as is also the ground upon which the figures stand. The verses,

though in one or two instances faulty in metre, are by no means deficient in point and smartness. Each figure is supposed to disclaim the faults and vices commonly laid to the charge of persons of their several conditions.

Antiquaries, Mr. Akerman observed, incline to the opinion that these roundels were used by our forefathers as fruit trenchers: a conjecture supported by the following passage in Puttenham's *Art of English Poesy*, published in 1589. "There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for new year's gifts or to be printed and put upon banketting dishes or sugar plate or of March paines, &c. They were called *Nenia* or *Apo-phoreta*, and never contained above one verse or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them *poesies*, and do paint them now a dayes upon the back sides of our trenchers of wood, or use them as devices in rings and armes."

The period when these ornamental trenchers first came into vogue is not known, but it appears that in the museum at Goodrich Court there is a set evidently of the time of Henry VIII., bearing his device of the rose and pomegranate conjoined. Mr. Akerman concluded with a brief description of the nine examples now exhibited, and a transcript of the verses: these were—1. The Courtier. 2. The Devine. 3. The Souldier. 4. The Lawyer. 5. *Wanting*. 6. The Merchant. 7. The Country Gentleman. 8. The Batchelor. 9. *Wanting*. 10. The Wife. 11. The Widow. 12. *Wanting*.

John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. read from the chair a Letter from himself to William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. being his second communication, containing new materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. In his former letter, addressed to Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Mr. Collier brought the incidents with which Sir Walter Raleigh was connected down to the year 1584, when, as he established, Sir Walter had received the honour of knighthood. He now continued the subject, and brought Sir Walter's history down to the beginning of 1592. A third Letter, illustrative of some of the more prominent events of Raleigh's after-life, was promised by Mr. Collier for a future meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, May 22nd, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

From C. T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D.
F.S.A.

Five Tracts. 8vo.: viz.—

1. On the Complexion of the Ancient Egyptians. 1836.
2. On the former Extent of the Persian Gulf, and on the Non-identity of Babylon and Babel.

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| <p>From C. T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D.,
F.S.A.</p> <p>From the Council of the Archæ-
ological Institute.</p> <p>From Edward S. Byam, Esq.</p> <p>From Dr. Cesare Vassalo.</p> | <p>3. Additional Remarks on the former Extent of the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>4. On the Geological Evidence of the Advance of Land at the Head of the Persian Gulf.</p> <p>5. On the Alluvia of Babylonia and Chaldea.</p> <p>Their Journal, No. 29, March. 8vo. London, 1851.</p> <p>Retrospect of the Literary Avocations and Performances of Himself, Author, Translator, &c. 50 copies only printed. 8vo. London, 1851.</p> <p>Dei Monumenti Antichi nel Gruppo di Malta, Cenni Storici, Periodo Fenicio, ed Egizio. 8vo. Valletta, 1851.</p> |
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James A. Picton, Esq. formerly elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligations required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The testimonial in favour of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq. M.P. having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Reveley, Esq. of Kendal, presented to the Society, through the Director, a Fibula Vestiaria, and a Torquis, both of silver, found together in April, 1847, in a crevice of the lime-stone rock, on the north side of Orton Scar, in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmerland. Mr. Reveley likewise presented to the Society's museum a Silver Coin of Lucius Verus, found a few years ago in the same parish. These several articles, he conceives, furnish evidence of the line of the Roman Iter from Bremetonacæ northwards. Mr. Reveley also presented to the Society's museum a Penny of Edward the Confessor, and two Pennies of the Conqueror, found, with many others, in 1834, in digging a grave in the Church of Betham, in Westmerland: with a British Coin stated to have been found at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire. The especial thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Reveley for this donation.

Henry Campkin, Esq. exhibited to the Society a document, a Power of Attorney, under the hand and seal of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

A Letter from John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read upon the Construction of Timber Arches, which he observed to be very different from those executed in stone or brick. This paper was accompanied by a drawing, representing in one view specimens of different periods, ranging from the time of Henry III. to that of James I.

Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small Byzantine Coffer of early mosaic work, conjectured from appearance to be as early as the eleventh century.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis to John Yonge Akerman, Secretary, was read upon the "Roundells or Banqueting Dishes," exhibited at the last Meeting of the Society by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes. The verses written

upon them, Sir Henry Ellis observed, had been copied from a very curious work, entitled, "The XII Wonders of the World, set and composed for the Violl de Gambo, the Lute, and the Voice, by John Maynard, Lutenist, at the most famous Schoole of St. Julians, in Hertfordshire." Published at London, in folio, in 1611. A work of extreme rarity. The original number of Colonel Sykes's Roundells, as is evident from the figures upon them, was twelve; the fifth, ninth, and twelfth being wanting. The subjects of the missing roundells are found in Maynard's work. The characters they represented are those of the physician, the married man, and the maid. The composition of the music of these several characters was Maynard's. The verses were, no doubt, some other person's. A manuscript note in the British Museum Catalogue of Music ascribes them to Sir John Davis, a list of whose other poetical productions is to be found in Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*.

The resident Secretary then read the opening of another communication from Sir Henry Ellis, bringing to the notice of the Society a narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions of English Fleets, beginning with that against the Spanish armada in 1588, down to 1603, preserved in the Cottonian MS. Titus B. VIII. written at the period, and strongly mixed with contemporary feeling and contemporary anecdote. Each expedition commented upon forms a separate section. That only which related to the Spanish armada was read. The continuation was deferred to a future meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, May 29th, 1851.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, when the following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned: viz.—

From the Author.	<i>Des Influences et Stations Grecques dans les Gaules, et particulièrement dans le Lyonnais, la Bourgogne, et la Bresse. Par Joseph Bard. Deuxième Edition. 12mo. Lyon, 1851.</i>
From the Royal Institution of Great Britain.	<i>Proceedings, No. 5. 8vo.</i>
From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A.	<i>The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil, Nos. VIII. to XII. Imp. 8vo. 1850.</i>
From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.	<i>Their Proceedings, No. 5, April. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1851.</i>
From the Author.	<i>Lettres pour servir d'Introduction à l'Histoire Primitive des Nations Civilisées de l'Amérique Septentrionale, adressées à Monsieur le Duc de Valmy. Par M. l'Abbé E. Charles Brasseur de Bourbourg. 4to. Mexico, 1851.</i>

From the Author.

Une Lettre Inédite de Montaigne, accompagnée de quelques Recherches à son sujet, précédée d'un avertissement suivie de plusieurs fac-similes, &c. Par Achille Jubinal, ex-Professeur de Faculté. 8vo. Paris, 1851.

Discours lu dans la Séance de l'Institut Historique, au Palais du Luxembourg, le 27 Décembre, 1850. Par Achille Jubinal, Secrétaire-Général de l'Institut Historique. 8vo.

M. F. Pulski exhibited to the Society two bronze statuettes, one a draped female figure found in France, the other a wrestler, not known where discovered. Each figure was twelve inches in height; and M. Pulski considers the male figure to be of Greek workmanship, in the Polycletian style.

The Resident Secretary then read a communication from himself, on the Weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic races. Mr. Akerman commenced by observing that his purpose was to review the evidence we possess, rather than to offer any conjecture or theory of his own. The remark of Bacon that antiquities were like the fragments of a wreck, thrown ashore by the waves of the ocean, he considered especially applicable to the more minute objects which engage the attention of the archæologist. The evidences we thus obtain in the examination of the weapons and utensils of past ages, though often fragmentary, were frequently the sole evidence from which our deductions must be drawn; but these were occasionally calculated to afford us much perplexity, and necessitate further research, comparison, and inquiry. In the infancy of nations, the weapon which served the hunter in the chase was the same as that wielded in war. The stone hatchets, hammers, chisels, and lance-heads of the primitive races of Britain and the European continent resembled very closely those of the barbarous inhabitants of remote countries; this, he observed, might be seen by specimens laid on the Society's table. Among these were two stone hatchets presented to the writer by Mr. Gould, the eminent ornithologist, who had brought them from Australia.

The period termed by antiquaries the Bronze Age is susceptible of more than one division. The weapons of bronze discovered in the Celtic tumuli of the continent, resemble those found not only in Britain, but also those found in Switzerland and Germany. The leaf-shaped swords of bronze were evidently of a succeeding period, and were perhaps casts from the weapons of a more civilised people. They were probably the description of swords used by the Gauls against the Romans B.C. 223. Polybius states that when these savage warriors struck at their enemies, their swords bent like a strigil, a simile evidently suggested by the form which these weapons would assume when thus bent. The account which Tacitus gives of the weapons of the Germans, is calculated to perplex and confound the archæologist. In his Germania the great historian speaks of the short spears or javelins of these people; but in the Annals, Germanicus is made to contrast the long unwieldy spears of the Germans with the effective pilum of the Romans. Passages in the Old Testament, from Herodotus, from Plato, and other writers, were cited

to shew that brass was in use by the Greeks and other ancient civilised nations, down to at least the end of the fifth century before Christ.

The Romans did not bury arms with their dead, and hence we have no positive monumental data as to the adoption of iron by these people, and Britain soon became sufficiently Romanized to deprive us of all distinctly national characteristics of this kind. We must, then, pass in silence over a very wide period down to the rise of that mighty confederacy the Franks, who in the fifth century became formidable, and met but feeble resistance in the province of Gaul, which they soon overran. The graves of these people have often been explored; they are found to resemble very closely those of the Anglo-Saxons in this country, and their contents prove them to have been the cemeteries of a kindred race. The axe, however, which is so often found in the Frank graves, is rarely found in those explored in this country. In the very numerous barrows of the Anglo-Saxon period explored by the writer, and by Lord Londesborough, both in Kent and Sussex, but very few arms, comparatively, were discovered, and not a single specimen of the Frank axe or *Francisca*, although one or two examples, kindly exhibited to the meeting by Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, had been found in the graves of the Isle of Thanet. On the contrary, the graves of the Franks explored in France contained a great number of swords, axes, spear-heads, and large knives, a fact which appears to show that every Frank was a soldier, while the Anglo-Saxon, protected by his insular position, became changed in habit and manners, and took to the pastoral life; this was evident from the tumuli of the South Downs, in many of which the writer had discovered merely the small knife so frequently found in Anglo-Saxon graves. Still, axes like those wielded by the Franks were evidently used by the Anglo-Saxons down to the period of the Norman Invasion. At the battle of Hastings, when William caused the feigned retreat to be sounded, the Saxons, says the Norman chronicler, pursued them, each with his axe suspended from his neck, a description which would well apply to the peculiar axe called the *Francisca*.

The barbed pilum called the Angon, mentioned by Agathias, as used with such tremendous effect by the Franks, has never been discovered in any of their graves explored in France, for which the writer could not account. That the Anglo-Saxons held the bow in contempt, or considered it the missile engine of the robber, seems evident from some Anglo-Saxon verses quoted from the Exeter Book, as well as from the fact of there being no archers in the army that opposed the Normans at Hastings.

The reading of this communication was accompanied by a very interesting exhibition of weapons of various countries, illustrating the three periods specially treated of. Besides the Australian hatchets of stone, Dr. Diamond contributed several specimens from New Zealand and the South Seas; while numerous examples discovered in Great Britain and Ireland were displayed on the table. The exhibition of bronze weapons comprised swords of the leaf-shaped character, spear-heads, and celts by Mr. Porrett; and a very singular javelin-head by Mr. Allies found in the Severn. The iron weapons included a fine sword of the Anglo-Saxon period, several spear-heads found by Mr. Wylie of Fairford in Gloucestershire, examples of the *Francisca* or Frank battle-axe from

graves in Kent, in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, another from a Frank grave at Londinières in France, exhibited by Mr. Roach Smith, and a very minute iron axe-head found at Colchester, exhibited by Mr. Acton. To these a stone mell or hammer, found in Wigtonshire, was added by our Member Mr. Lennox Boyd.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Akerman for his communication, and to the several gentlemen by whose kindness the various weapons were exhibited in illustration of his memoir.

Thursday, June 5th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely :—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine, for June. 8vo. London, 1851.
From the Editor.	The Art Journal, No. 30, New Series. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.
From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder, May, No. 430. fo. London, 1851.
From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.	Their Transactions. Vol. III. part 3, and Vol. IV. part 1. 4to. Exeter, A.D. 1849—1850.
From Dr. Bowring, H.B.M. Consul at Hong Kong.	A Chinese Work "On Ancient Tripods, Vases, &c." in 2 cases.

The recommendatory testimonials of Richard Ellison, Esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, in the county of Lincoln, and of William Michael Wylie, Esq. of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were severally put to the ballot; which having been taken, those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

The Very Reverend Archdeacon Tattam exhibited to the Society a miniature Matchlock, ploughed up some years ago in the parish of Bobbing, near Chipping Ongar, Essex.

E. B. Price, Esq. exhibited two Roman Lamps of terra cotta, both bearing the impress of the same potter, ^{ATTVSA}_F. The larger one was found some years ago at the distance of a few miles from Mayence, and the other in London. Coincidences like these, he observes, are not without their weight, as corroborative of the opinion that Britain was supplied, in some degree at least, with these descriptions of fictile ware from Gaul and Germany.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a Drawing of the Paintings on the ornamented Roof of that church. It represented in ten of the twenty compartments of which the

roof is composed the several customary emblems of our Saviour's passion, each borne by an angel : in the other ten compartments angels are represented bearing scrolls, on which a portion of the Benedictus is inscribed. At the springing of the roof at one end is—

Te deū laudam'

at the other end is—

te dñm Cōfitemur.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. in addition to a small series of coloured Drawings of Roman Sepulchral Remains, recently dug up in the grounds of John Taylor, jun. Esq. of West Lodge, Colchester, exhibited a pair of Discs in speculum metal, lately found in the same locality, with Roman fibulæ, &c. Also specimens of the iron nails found in great numbers in the Roman graves adjoining Colchester, and referred to in Mr. Wire's letter to Mr. Smith, read during the last Session. Mr. Smith, in addition to these, exhibited a collection of knives, javelin and arrow heads in iron, found at Colchester in 1848-9, some with skeletons, in a field near the town, hair-pins in bronze, a bone ring, probably of the tenth or twelfth century, inscribed *IN · HOC · SIG · VIN ·* and a Roman short sword in iron, all from the collection of Edward Acton, Esq. of Grundisburgh.

Mr. Smith further exhibited : 1. A coloured Drawing of a Romano-British Urn dug up in the spring of the present year, in a field adjoining Burgh Castle, in Norfolk : a narrow-mouthed vase of a rare description. This drawing was kindly lent to Mr. Smith by Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. : 2. An elegantly worked Anglo-Saxon hair-pin in bronze gilt, dug up at Gilton, near Sandwich, about twenty years since, from a grave. It is now in the Canterbury Museum, and was lent to Mr. Smith by the Committee of Management of that Institution.

Richard Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited several specimens of ancient weapons, consisting of Spear-heads and Battle Axes. Two of the former and one battle-axe were found near Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye : two others of the spear-heads were from a tumulus at Marathon.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions.

A further continuation was then read of new materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, in a Letter from John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer. Mr. Collier observed in the outset of this letter, that in this and his two preceding papers on the same subject his intention had not been, and is not, to give any thing like a new biographical account of Sir Walter Raleigh, but merely to touch upon some points which he thinks have not been sufficiently illustrated ; to correct and settle a few dates ; and to add various matters that have been unknown to, or have been passed over by, those who have professed to write the life of this most deserving but not less unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

The period comprised in the present letter is from 1592 to 1598. The first part relates to the discovery of the intrigue between Sir Walter

Raleigh and Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, afterwards if not then Lady Raleigh, and their imprisonment; followed by the transcript of a letter from Raleigh, preserved in the State Paper Office, shewing the torment of his mind during the imprisonment. Other topics are the indignation of the Queen on this occasion, and the proceedings in Chancery, during the absence of Raleigh in 1595, to enforce the payment of Lady Raleigh's portion. The expedition to Guiana follows: with some remarks upon the account printed by Raleigh himself, in two editions, after his return: and these again are followed by the copy of a Letter, hitherto unpublished, from Raleigh to Lord Cobham, in relation to his prospects and circumstances in 1596. In the middle of this year Raleigh was again restored to public employment: but Mr. Collier observes, nevertheless, that the final reconciliation between Elizabeth and Raleigh did not take place until shortly before he proceeded with her favourite Essex on what has been called "the Island Voyage."

Mr. Collier's communication closed with a Letter which shews that Raleigh was in Ireland in the month of October, 1598; a fact believed to have been hitherto unknown to his biographers. Ireland was at that time in a state of revolt.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Collier for this communication.

At the close of the reading, Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society an original Privy Seal ordering the payment of £18,900 to Sir Walter Raleigh, for the victualling of 6000 men for the defence of the realm for three months, dated 20th April, 1596; a fact which had been alluded to in the latter part of Mr. Collier's communication. Thanks were returned for this exhibition.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that the First Part of the 34th Volume of the *Archæologia* is now upon delivery to the Members.

The Vice-President also gave notice, that, on account of the Whitsun holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, June the 19th.

Thursday, June 19th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; after which the list of Presents made to the Society since the last Meeting was announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the several donors: namely—

From the Imperial Academy,
Vienna.

1. Exemplar der Sitzungsberichte philos. histor. Classe Tahrg. 1850. 8vo.
2. Exemplar der Denkschriften philos. histor. Classe I. Band II.
3. Archivs für Kunde österr. Geschichtsquellen Tahrg. 1850. Band I. II.
4. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. III. Band.

- From Mons. Ch. Marmin, Boulogne. Numismatique Boulonnaise. Sur les Deniers de Mathieu, Comte de Boulogne, 1159 à 1173. 8vo. Boulogne.
- From Mons. Auguste Le Prévost. Annales Boulonnaises, Recueil d'Archéologie, &c. Première Année. 8vo. Boulogne, 1851.
- From M. l'Abbé Cochet. Histoire de Saint-Martin du Tilleul, par un Habitant de cette Commune. Imp. 8vo. Paris, 1848.
- (7 Tracts.)
1. L'Etretat Souterrain. 8vo. Rouen, 1842.
 2. " " 8vo. " 1844.
 3. Notice sur un Cimetière Romain decouvert en Normandie en 1849. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1849.
 4. Notice Historique et Descriptive sur l'Eglise Collégiale de St. Hildevert de Gournay-en-Bray. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo.
 5. Le Manoir des Archevêques de Rouen sur l'Alihermont. 8vo.
 6. Fouilles d'Envermeu en 1850. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo.
 7. Notice Historique et Descriptive sur l'Eglise de Veulettes. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo.
- From Edward Hall, Esq. F.S.A. The Architectural Quarterly Review. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From A. H. Burkitt, Esq. F.S.A. The Publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club. Part I. 4to. London, 1851.

John Robert Daniel Tyssen, Esq. formerly elected,—and Richard Ellison, Esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, and William Michael Wylie, Esq. of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission-fees, were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Edmund Waterton, Esq. of Walton Hall, in the county of York, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

John Tissiman, Esq. of Scarborough, exhibited two Drawings: one representing two ornamented slab stones found by him in a tumulus near Scarborough, in Yorkshire. The other representing an urn and two grooved stones taken from a tumulus in the same neighbourhood last year. The tumulus from which the ornamented slab stones were taken was small, and known by the name of "Rudda;" situated on the first rise of the land from the sea-cliff, about a mile and a half from the sea. Further west was the other, called "Pyre Rigg," beyond which stretches the Moor. This tumulus was originally about forty-five feet in diameter, and consisted of large stones, some of which had been taken away to be used in draining. After working for a short time, a seam of ashes and calcined bones was laid bare, in following which to the centre of the mound, the fragment of a large urn was found; and subsequently, at the bottom, the small urn and two grooved stones were discovered, represented in the second drawing. From the size and the manner in which the grooves had been formed in the stones, Mr. Tissiman conjectured these articles to have been used as anchor stones, for the wicker

and skin coracles of the early inhabitants of the district. These stones weighed 26lb. and 12½lb. respectively.

The Abbé Cochet of Dieppe presented to the Society, through the resident Secretary, several small objects obtained by him from excavations, superintended by himself, in the Frank cemetery at Envermu: consisting of a javelin-head in iron, with a long blade like those found in the Anglo-Saxon tumuli: a vase in black earth; a fragment of a pair of tweezers; a fibula in bronze; an ear-ring; and a buckle of iron. Also a fibula of circular form with an enamelled blue surface, found by the Abbé in a Roman cemetery in Normandy.

A short note from Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain Smyth was read, accompanying copies of the official marks of certain clerical notaries of the 15th century, recently found by him attached to certain instruments in the parish-chest of Wymondham, in Norfolk. A deed he adds, of Henry IV. or VI. is still preserved at Wymondham, appointing six knights to inquire into matters in dispute detailed in one of these instruments: amongst them are named Sir John Fastolf, and that celebrated veteran Sir Thomas Erpingham, master of the household to Henry IV., who when hoary with age, as a foreign chronicler, Mayerus, informs us, gave the signal for the attack at the battle of Agincourt, by throwing up his bâton in the air:—



A. H. Burkitt, Esq. exhibited a Bronze Lamp of the Roman period, recently discovered in the excavations making in Cannon Street in the City, the handle in form of a crescent. Mr. Burkitt, in a note which accompanied this exhibition, referred to other relics of Roman antiquity found at different times in London, bearing the attributes of the goddess Diana similarly placed.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Memoir which he had drawn up in explanation of one of the points contained in Mr. Collier's letters, recently communicated in the Society, in regard to the Grant made by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, of the manor of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire; referring to evidence afforded by deeds in his own possession; the inference drawn from which was, that Sir Walter obtained a leasehold interest in the manor of Sherborne as early as 1593; but that he did not obtain a conveyance in fee of Sherborne till 1598.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. read a Notice by himself of certain

fragments of Roman and Saxon Pottery, recently found in the neighbourhood of Folkestone, and placed in his hands by Mr. Samuel J. Mackie, of Folkestone, for exhibition to this Society, as matters of local interest.

"Those who know Folkestone," says Mr. Wright, "will be well acquainted with the steep hill about a mile and a half inland, which, from the bold intrenchments with which it is crowned, is called popularly Cæsar's Camp. It was at the foot of this hill that the labourers, digging a narrow trench or drain, turned up the pieces of red ware, which we commonly call Samian, now exhibited, consisting of the pieces of two larger vessels and a few fragments of smaller ones, with some fragments of black ware. The gentleman in possession of the farm, Mr. Gambrill, with an intelligent appreciation of the value of such discoveries, which it is to be wished were more prevalent, caused these fragments to be taken care of, and presented them to Mr. Mackie, who immediately visited the spot, and expects, from its appearance, that further discoveries will be made. Independently of the articles that may be found, the discovery is interesting in connection with the intrenched hill immediately adjoining. Another hill, to the west of Cæsar's Camp, and separated from it only by a small ravine or gorge, is crowned by a barrow, which has been nearly levelled by centuries of wind and storm. Two or three years ago Mr. Roach Smith, with a walking stick, dug out of the side of this barrow the fragments of one of those jug-shaped Saxon vessels which are rarely found in English barrows, but which occur more frequently in the Teutonic graves on the continent.

"The rude urn, shaped somewhat like a modern tumbler, which probably belongs also to the Roman period, was found in digging to form a brick-yard, immediately behind the town of Folkestone, between it and the viaduct. Mr. Mackie informs me that other articles are understood to have been found here and in other spots in the neighbourhood, including coins, but he has not been able to ascertain in whose possession they are now preserved. It is to be hoped, for the interest of archaeological science, that the possessors will follow the excellent examples sent them by Mr. Mackie, and that the Society may be enabled to enregister in its proceedings facts that may some day be of importance in investigating the history of this locality under the Romans and Saxons.

"The other discovery which I have to communicate from Mr. Mackie was made in digging for foundations of buildings on the brow of the hill which arises immediately over the Pavillion Hotel in Folkestone, called, from the circumstance that a fortress of some kind or other is said once to have stood upon it, the Bayle. These remains are, like those found on the summit of the hill near Cæsar's Camp by Mr. Roach Smith, undoubtedly Saxon. They consist of a large iron spear-head—if it be not, as I imagined at first sight, part of a sword—and the fragments of an urn, broken probably by the workmen. The latter was filled with calcined bones, a circumstance worthy to be noticed, because urn-burial among the Saxons in Kent appears to have been a much less usual practice than the interment of the body entire. An examination of the fragments of the urn will show that it was identical in character with the Saxon pottery found in the cemeteries in Northamptonshire and in East Anglia.

As I have already stated, there is nothing in the articles I have now the honour of exhibiting to the Society which would give them any interest in themselves, if disconnected with the locality in which they were found. As discoveries, they are in themselves trifling facts, which gain importance only when compared with other facts, and therefore they are deserving of our notice. By registering every fact that occurs, we collect the materials for this comparison, and thus advance the science of archæology—the knowledge of the early history of our country. The dealer in curiosities—the amateur collectors of such curiosities—who go about the country bribing the excavators and separating from the localities where they are found the antiquities which derive a great part of their value from the circumstances of their discovery—are the great enemies of our pursuits; our friends are those who, like Mr. Gambrill, though no antiquaries themselves, show their good sense by taking care of antiquities which are discovered in the course of excavating or cultivating their lands and by placing them in the hands of those who can appreciate them, or who, like Mr. Mackie, knowing how to value them, lose no time in bringing them before the notice of some of the antiquarian societies now

established in this country, in order that the discovery itself may be properly recorded, and perpetuate the chief value of the articles themselves by preserving them in the locality to which they belong. In this respect, we cannot show our true zeal for the advancement of archæological science better than by encouraging the formation of local museums."

Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. placed upon the Society's table for exhibition, the curious Astronomical and Astrological Table-Clock, "which has been so well figured and described in the paper of our excellent Director printed in the last part of the *Archæologia* lately published," accompanied by a few Observations supplementary to those made by the Director, of which the following is an abridgement :—

"The instrument," Mr. Morgan observes, "is a clock and standard astrolabe. The base has already been described in Captain Smyth's paper. On the pillar or stem which supports the dial and astrolabe is engraved a calendar, by which is shewn what planets rule over the different hours of the day and night in each day of the week. As the names of these days are in French, and as one of the projections of the sphere engraved on the lower plate of the dial is for the latitude of Paris, it is most probable that the clock was made there." Bearing the date of 1560, and from certain correspondences, Mr. Morgan thinks it not impossible that it was one of the works of Orence Finée, the celebrated astronomer, at that time mathematician and mechanist to the king; who in 1553 constructed for the Cardinal of Lorraine a very curious astronomical clock, of which he published a description in 1557.

"The dial-work, or astronomical portion of the movement of the clock exhibited," Mr. Morgan observes, "is curious, inasmuch as it is a moving astrolabe, and shews at any hour of the day, besides the relative motions of the sun and moon and the tides (the earth being stationary in the centre according to the Ptolemaic theory), the position of certain of the principal fixed stars with relation to the earth, as well as the aspects of the heavenly bodies, whether in conjunction, sextile, quartile, trine, or opposition; matters at that time of the highest interest, when astrology was so much in vogue. It will be seen that on the dial face of this clock there are four concentric movements, by which are shown the revolution of the sun round the earth in twenty-four hours, his annual course through the signs of the zodiac, the age and phases of the moon, and the tides. Each index is a perforated diagram, and serves at the same time as a dial to the one above it; thus showing the relative motion of one body to the other.

"The back of the dial is an astrolabe for making astronomical observations—taking the altitude of the sun and stars, and ascertaining the height of objects on the earth's surface—finding the day of the month, and making other calculations. The usual form of the astrolabe, Mr. Morgan observes, was such that it was suspended by a ring, and so hung perpendicularly; this, however, being a standard instrument, required some arrangement for setting it in a *perpendicular* position, and this is done by a contrivance for a plumb line in the ruler or volvel at the back of the instrument."

In further illustration of the ancient astrolabe, from its long disuse now become an object rarely met with, Mr. Morgan placed upon the table another similar instrument, being a portable astrolabe of the more usual kind, and suspended by a ring; the construction of which indicated its date to be about 1525.

The remainder of Mr. Morgan's Letter related to the history of the Astrolabe, concluding with the best and indeed only clear description of it which he had found, from a scarce tract printed in London in 1587, entitled "A Mirror for Mathematics, a Golden Gem for Geometricians, a sure Safety for Saylers, and an auncient Antiquary for Astronomers and Astrologians. By Robert Tanner, Gent."

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer S.A. communicated "Observations upon certain Papers relating to the Family of Ruthven Earls of Gowrie, in a

Letter addressed to Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter." The first part of this paper consisted of some evidence relating to the tyranny practised in Scotland in the year 1584 by the Earl of Arran. This was in addition and vindication of what Mr. Bruce had already published upon that subject in his paper printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXIII. p. 143. The fresh evidence consisted of an unpublished letter from Edinburgh, on the 6th September, 1584, by Davison, who was at that time English ambassador to Scotland, to Sir Christopher Hatton. It represented the Earl of Arran and the rest of the advisers of King James as hurrying their master headlong into the most imminent danger; the King himself being personally criminated by an implacable hatred of that Protestant party which, as Davison stated, in defence of the King's life and crown had hazarded their own lives, living, fortunes, and all that they had. Arran was described by Davison as a person with whom neither fear of God nor respect of man prevailed. Urged on by his wife, and thirsting inordinately for power and wealth, he had gained an ascendancy in the Parliament by bribery and corruption, and openly turned his power to the profit of his own party, forfeiting whom they pleased, and using even women, especially the Countess of Gowrie, with the greatest inhumanity.

Mr. Bruce next proceeded to state the contents of a deed, under the hand and seal of William the first Earl of Gowrie, dated the last day of February, 1583, and now exhibited to the Society by Col. Stepney Cowell, who is descended from Patrick Ruthven, the Earl's last male descendant. This deed was designed to carry into effect a portion of certain legal arrangements by which the Earl ineffectually endeavoured to convey his lands to his children, with a view to avoid a forfeiture upon his own conviction for treason.

Mr. Bruce then stated the contents of various papers relating to Patrick Ruthven lately brought to light, principally by the researches of Colonel Stepney Cowell. Patrick Ruthven escaped to England on the explosion of the Gowrie conspiracy in 1600, and resided at Cambridge till the accession of James I. He was then arrested by proclamation, and confined in the Tower for a period of nineteen years. Colonel Cowell adduced various extracts from the quarterly bills of the Lieutenant of the Tower, which proved what payments were made out of the Exchequer on his account. In 1616 James I. granted Patrick Ruthven a pension of 200*l.* per annum. In 1622 he was released from the Tower, but obliged to reside at Cambridge, or within six miles thereof. In the same year his pension was increased to 500*l.* per annum. In 1624 he was allowed to transfer his residence into Somersetshire, but with a stipulation that he was never to reside within three miles of the King's residence. In 1640 Patrick Ruthven assigned 120*l.* per annum, part of his pension, to his daughter Mary Ruthven, preparatory to her marriage with the celebrated artist Vandyck. At that time Patrick Ruthven was resident in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1641 his daughter gave birth to a daughter, within a few days of the death of Vandyck.

The discord between Charles I. and his Parliament involved Patrick Ruthven in great trouble. His pension ceased to be paid, and a small sum of money which he borrowed on its security does not seem to have been wholly discharged. In these circumstances he endeavoured to support himself by the practice of physic. He is traced as appealing,

apparently ineffectually, in 1644 to the House of Lords to prevent his grand-daughter being defrauded of her father's collection of pictures, which was being fraudulently sent out of the country by one Richard Andrews; and in 1651 is described as walking the streets, poor, but well experienced in chymical physic and in other parts of learning. He died in the parish of St. George's, in Southwark, and administration of his effects was granted to his son Patrick Ruthven in March 1656-7.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications; and the Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, 20th of November.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 29.

Thursday, November 20th, 1851.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

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| From the Rev. Dr. Nicholson. | Three Papers read at a Meeting of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society, October 23, 1850. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| | Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, the Counties of York and Lincoln, and of the Architectural and Archæological Societies of Bedfordshire and St. Alban's, during the year 1850. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From B. L. Vulliamy, Esq.,
F.R.A.S. | Lithograph of the Shipwreck of the Medusa. |
| From Edward Foss, Esq., F.S.A. | The Judges of England; and Sketches of their Lives, and Miscellaneous Notices connected with the Courts at Westminster. 2 vols. 8vo. London. (Vols. III. and IV.) |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, September, and October. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From the Editor. | The Art Journal for July, August, September, October, and November. Imp. 4to. London, 1851; and
The Art Journal. Illustrated Catalogue. Imp. 4to. London, 1851. |
| From George Godwin, Jun., Esq.,
F.S.A. | The Builder for June, July, August, September. Fo. London, 1851. |
| From J. W. Pycroft, Esq., F.S.A. | The Oxford University Commission. A Letter addressed to Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., &c. Being a short Inquiry into the Nature of the Protection afforded by Legislative Incorporation in Relation to the University and Colleges of Oxford. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1851. |
| From the Leeds Philosophical
Society. | The Annual Report for 1849-50. 8vo. Leeds, 1850. |

From the Author.

Adhésions des Savants Français et Etrangers aux Opinions émises dans le Livre publié sous le Titre, Découverte dans la Troade et dans les Traductions d'Homere. Par A. F. Mauduit, Architecte Emérite. 4to. Paris, 1842—1851.

From the Author.

Notice sur un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de Falaise. Par M. A. Charma, Ancien Elève de l'Ecole Normale, Professeur de Philosophie à la Faculté des Lettres de Caen. 8vo. Paris, Juin, 1851.

From the Author.

Consuetudines Kancie. A History of Gavelkind, and other remarkable Customs in the County of Kent. By Charles Sandys, F.S.A. (Cantianus.) 8vo. London, 1851.

From the Author.

Five Tracts :—

1. Antiquités et Objets d'Art dans les Eglises de Village. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1847.
2. Antiquités Ecclésiastiques. Clef d'Argent, Reliquaire. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1847.
3. Histoire de la Chasse de Saint Servais, Evêque de Tongres et de Maestricht. Par Alexandre Shaepkens. 8vo. Gand, 1849.
4. Eglise et Monastère de l'Ordre Saint Antoine, à Maestricht. Par Alexandre Shaepkens. 8vo. Gand, 1850.
5. Tombeaux Chrétiens. Par Alexandre Shaepkens. 8vo. Anvers, 1850.

From the Author.

Remarks on the Nature, Objects, and Evidences of Ethnological Science. An Address read at the Ethnological Society, at a Conversazione, June 4, 1851. By Richard Cull. 8vo. London, 1851.

From the Author.

Brief an Herrn A. von. Rauch über einige unedirte Griechische Münzen. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1850.

From the Author.

Rélation d'une Promenade Archéologique faite en Bretagne, en Septembre, 1849. Par M. de Caumont. 8vo. Paris, 1850.

M. de Caumont.

Bulletin Monumental, ou Collection de Mémoires et de Renseignements sur la Statistique Monumentale de la France. 2^e série, Tome 16^e vol. de la Collection. 8vo. Paris, 1850.

De la Réforme Académique en France. 8vo. Caen.

Instructions de la Commission Archéologique Diocésane, établie à Poitiers. Addressées par Mgr. l'Evêque, President, au Clergé de son Diocèse, &c. Par M. l'Abbé Auber, Chanoine de Poitiers. 8vo. Paris, 1851.

Rapport Verbal sur une Excursion Archéologique en Lorraine, en Alsace, à Fribourg, en Brisgaw, et dans quelques localités de la Champagne, fait à la Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments. Par M. De Caumont. 8vo. Paris, 1851.

Congrès Archéologique de France. Séances Générales tenues à Auxerre, à Cluny, et à Clermont-Ferrand, en 1850, par la Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques. 8vo. Paris, 1851.

- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. *Mémoires*, 2^e Série, 8^e volume. 18^e volume de la Collection. 4to. Paris, 1851.
- From the Sussex Archæological Society. *Mémoires*, 2^e Série, 9^e volume. 19^e volume de la Collection. Première Livraison. 4to. Paris, 1851.
- From William Newton, Esq. *Sussex. Archæological Collections*, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Vol. IV. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of France. *A Display of Heraldry*. 8vo. London, 1846.
- From T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Mémoires et Dissertations sur les Antiquités Nationales et Etrangères. Nouvelle Série, Tome Dixième*. 8vo. Paris, 1851.
- From the Author. *Contributions towards a History of the Society of Antiquaries*. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. *Etudes sur la Condition de la Classe Agricole et l'Etat de l'Agriculture en Normandie au Moyen Age*. Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Evreux, 1851.
- From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L. *Their Transactions for the Year 1850. Vol. I. Part 2*. 8vo. Dublin, 1851.
- From George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Address to the Royal Geographical Society of London; delivered at the Anniversary Meeting on the 26th May, 1851*. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author. *Miscellanea Palatina: consisting of Genealogical Essays, illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, and of a Memoir on the Cheshire Domesday Roll, &c.* 8vo. (Not published.) London, 1851.
- From George Stephens, Esq. *Note sur les Armes des Gladiateurs*. Par Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris, 1851.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society. *Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet. Fjerde Delen. Häft 4*. 8vo. Stockholm, 1851.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum. *Their Journal*. Vol. XII. Part I. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Editor. *A Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum*. Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. *The Journal of Sacred Literature. New Series*. Edited by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. No. 1. October. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. *Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens, Redigées en 1507. Publiées d'après les Manuscrits Originaux, par M. A. Bouthors, Greffier en Chef de la Cour d'Appel d'Amiens, &c.* Tome deuxième. Septième Série 4to. Amiens, 1851.
- From the American Philosophical Society. *Rubbings from two early Christian Inscriptions in the wall of the Church of St. Gereon, at Cologne*.
- From John Lee, LL.D., F.S.A., and Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P.S.A. *Their Proceedings*, vol. V. January—July, 1851. No. 46. 8vo.
- Ædes Hartwellianæ, or Notices of the Manor and Mansion of Hartwell*. By Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. 4to. London: printed for private circulation, 1851.

- From the Author. A Chemical Examination of the Metals and Alloys known to the Ancients. By J. Arthur Phillips, F.C.S. 8vo. London.
- From Edward Falkner, Esq. The Museum of Classical Antiquities : a Quarterly Journal of Architecture, and the Sister Branches of Classic Art. 4 Parts. January to October. Royal 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author. Opere Archeologiche ed Artistiche di Mario Musumeci, &c. Volume Primo. 8vo. Catania, 1845.
- From the Author. P. Herman Bär, vormal des Klosters Eberbach Priester und Bursierer, diplomatische Geschichte der Abtei Eberbach im Rheingau. In Auftrag des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung bearbeitet und herausgegeben von F. G. Habel. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1851.
- Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. Vierter Bandes, Erstes heft. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1850.
- From the Council of the British Archæological Association. Their Journal. No. XXVI. and No. XXVII. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author. Notice on the Discovery of the Ancient City of Tharros. By the Rev. Canon Giovanni Spano, with Observations on its Antiquities, &c. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Rev. J. Money Kyrle, M.A., F.S.A. Diary of a Dean. Being an Account of the Examination of Silbury Hill, and of various Barrows and other Earthworks on the Downs of North Wilts, &c. By the late John Merewether, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Hereford. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. 4to. Washington. Vol. II. 1851.
- Ephemeris of Neptune for 1852. (Appendix 1, to Vol. III.) 4to.
- Fourth Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution. 8vo. Washington, 1850.
- Report to the Smithsonian Institution on the History of the Discovery of Neptune. By Benjamin Gould, Junior. 8vo. Washington, 1850.
- Report to the Smithsonian Institution on the Public Libraries of the United States. By Professor C. C. Jewett. 8vo. 1851.
- Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Fourth Meeting held at Newhaven, Connecticut. August, 1850. 8vo. Washington, 1851.
- History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. By Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D. Illustrated by Captain S. Eastman, U.S.A. 4to. Vol. I., pp. 568, and 72 coloured Plates. 4to. Philadelphia, 1851.
- From Dr. C. Schœll. De Ecclesiasticæ Britonum Scotorumque Historiæ Fontibus Disseruit Carolus Gulielmus Schœll. 8vo. Berolini.

- From the Royal Irish Academy. Their Proceedings for the Year 1850—51. Vol. V. Part I. 8vo. Dublin, 1851.
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Proceedings and Papers: Session III. 8vo. Liverpool, 1851.
- From the Resident Secretary. Numismatic Illustrations of the Narrative Portions of the New Testament. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1846.
- From John Nicholl, Esq. F.S.A. Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Compiled from their own Records, and other authentic sources of Information. By John Nicholl, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., F.S.A. Index Catalogi Bibliothecæ Manuscriptorum Phillippicæ. Fo.
- From the Author. Haarlems Regt op de eer van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst gehandhaafd; of Beknopt overzicht van den stand der zaak, vooral na het onderzoek van den Heer de Vries en de toelichtingen van de Heeren Schinkel en Noordziek. Door A. van Lee. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1848.

The President then rose and read the following Letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director, dated

“ St. John’s Lodge, near Aylesbury,
17th November, 1851.

“ Dear Lord Mahon,
“ I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in carrying out the desire of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, I have closely scrutinized the Kerrich Collection of Coins and Medals, and, with the zealous assistance of Messrs. J. Y. Akerman and C. R. Smith, they are now carefully and chronologically arranged, as proposed in my former Report on the subject.

“ In examining this Collection, I found that the returned enumeration was in considerable error, which arose from the admixture of false coins and Greek Imperial, as well as Byzantine specimens with those of the Roman Mint, as well as in that the distinction of magnitudes and spread in the time of the Lower Empire, was not critically observed. The difference in numbers of the Small Brass is the most disproportionate. The whole may be thus tabulated :—

As given.		As found.
Large brass . . .	1298	1045
Middle brass . . .	1120	918
Small brass . . .	1009	1814
	<hr/> 3427	<hr/> 3777

“ Having very cautiously made a selection of the First and Second Brass on the heads of rarity, device, and conservation, I was able to lodge a valuable Series in the principal cabinet, and the finest small brass are in another.

“ These are the contents :—

First Cabinet . . .	{ Large brass . . .	500
	{ Middle brass . . .	528
Second Cabinet . . .	Small brass . . .	571

“ The Consular and Imperial Denarii, well arranged by the Resident Secretary, occupy a third cabinet; while a fourth contains the Miscellaneous Coins, among which are some which had been classed with the Large and Middle Brass, and thereby occasioned a discrepancy in the numbers. Besides these, the duplicates and worn specimens are placed in a fifth cabinet, to this amount,

Large Brass . . .	325
Middle Brass . . .	300
Small Brass . . .	480

"There is, moreover, a Waste Cabinet, the contents of which are inadmissible to a select collection, from their being in utter want of that preservation which gives them historical or numismatic value. The number is,

Large Brass	220
Middle Brass, with a very few Small Brass	95

"The Selected Series of Roman Brass and Silver have been attentively arranged and registered, and they will form a very valuable reference. It is, therefore, for your Lordship and the Council to determine whether the Catalogue of them shall be printed for the use of the Fellows of the Society. It may be proper to add, that it would probably occupy six or seven sheets of closely printed paper.

"I have the honour to remain,

"Your Lordship's obedient and faithful Servant,

"W. H. SMYTH."

The best thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Captain Smyth for the trouble he had taken, and for the judicious arrangement he had made of the Cabinets. The Society's thanks were also voted to Mr. Akerman, and Mr. C. R. Smith, for their aid to Captain Smyth.

E. B. Price, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a large fragment of a tessellated Pavement, found a few days ago in excavating for sewerage in Huggin-lane, Wood-street, formed of white half-inch tesserae, with occasional stripes of grey. Portions of the well-known coarse red brick pavement were also found. Mr. Price particularly observed upon the white mosaic that, in 1843, he noticed large quantities of it in Lad-lane and Cateaton-street. In October, 1844, he again observed the white tesserae in the diggings at the corner of Maiden-lane and Wood-street. A large block of it remained some time exposed to view on the north side of St. Michael's Church, beneath which it had evidently extended, and is now traced on the other side of the church. Larger portions of it were also found in Wood-street in 1848.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a middle brass Coin of the Emperor Constantius I.; reverse, MEMORIA FELIX, a scarce type. This Coin had been perforated for suspension. It was lately ploughed up at Southwold. Mr. Gooding also exhibited a drawing of a fragment of stone, apparently a portion of a building of some architectural pretensions, dredged out of the sea off Dunwich, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, in ten fathoms water, believed to be part of the remains of the ancient city of Dunwich, once the capital of East Anglia.

Dr. William Roots, of Surbiton, F.S.A. exhibited a perforated ball of brick earth, found in the neighbourhood of Cæsar's Camp, on Wimbledon Common, contiguous to the spot where Roman remains have been occasionally discovered.

A Short Memoir was then read "On the Deities of the Amenti, as found in Egyptian mummies," by Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A. forming a confirmatory sequel to the paper formerly communicated by him, printed in Vol. XXVII. of the *Archæologia*. The exhibition of several specimens of the Amenti accompanied the Memoir, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, November 27th, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P., and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Author.

Hommes et Choses ; Alphabet des Passions et des Sensations. Esquisses de Mœurs, faisant suite au Petit Glossaire. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. Tome Quatrième. 8vo. Paris, 1851.

From William Michael Wylie, Esq. F.S.A.

Navis Stultiferæ Collectanea. Sm. 4to. Paris, M.D.VII.

The Commonwealth of Oceana. By James Harrington. Sm. fo. London, 1656.

From the Swiss Historical Society.

Die Regesten der Archive in der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. (4 Parts.) 4to. Chur, 1850,

From Frederick Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.

Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata ex Ære Mediæ et Minimæ formæ, descripta et enarrata per Carolum Patinum, Doctorem Medicum Parisiensem. Fo. Argentinæ, M.DC.LXXI.

The following communication was then made from the Chair :—

“The President and Council lay before the Society an extract from a Letter received from M. de Caumont, one of its Honorary Members, while in London, in the month of August last :—

“Gentlemen,

“The Congress of Delegates of the learned societies of the Departments of France, who meet every year at Paris, at the Palace of Luxembourg in the Ancient Hall of the Chamber of Peers, about the 20th of February, would be much flattered if the Society of Antiquaries of London would be represented at their Meeting by some of its members, and I am charged to send you an official invitation.

“We should be flattered to see the Society of Antiquaries of London represented at the Session which opens in February 1852, and during which several archæological questions will be discussed.

“It would give us pleasure should our invitation be accepted by the Society of Antiquaries, and we beg it not to forget the date (Feb. 20, 1852).

“H. DE CAUMONT,

Founder of the Scientific Congresses of France; Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of London.”

The following reply has been returned to M. de Caumont :—

“Society of Antiquaries’ Apartments, Somerset House.
London, November 21, 1851.

“Sir,

“I have the honour to acquaint you that your Letter in the summer, when in London, announcing the approaching Congress of the learned Societies of the Departments of France, to be held in Paris in the month of February next, and inviting the presence of any of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries of London who may like to attend it, has been laid this day before the President and Council of the Society, by whom I am directed to return their thanks for the honour of the invitation, which shall be made known to the members generally at the next meeting of the Society, in case any of them should find it in their power to take advantage of the honour proposed. At the same time, I am desired to express the regret of the President and Council that the meeting at Paris will occur at one of the busiest periods of their own Session.

“I have the honour to remain, Sir,

“Your obedient faithful servant,

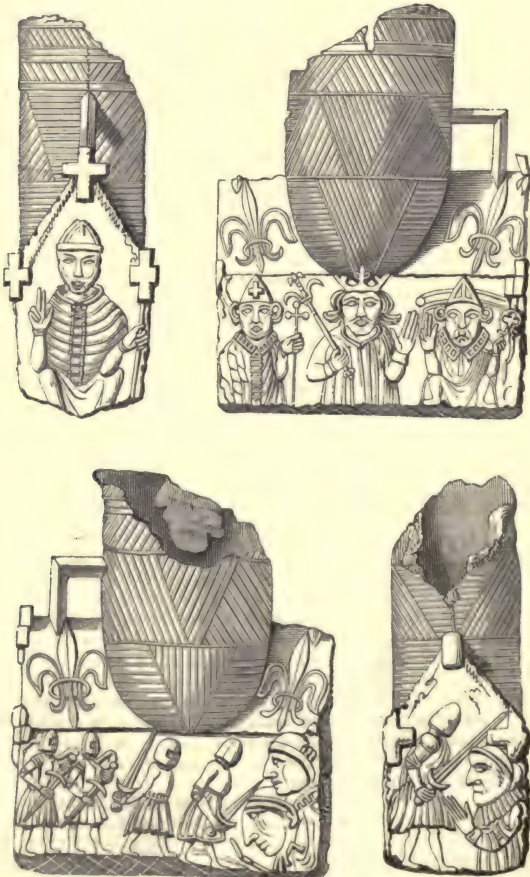
“HENRY ELLIS, Sec. S. A.

“To M. de Caumont, &c. &c. &c.”

Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some large Amber Beads, found five feet under the basaltic rock on the south side of Titterstone Clee Hill, Salop, at the back of the New Church of Saint John, Doddington. A note from the Resident Secretary, accompanying this exhibition, gave the opinion that these were probably beads of the Celtic period, and had perhaps formed a chaplet, and not a necklace, since chaplets of amber beads are mentioned by Aneurin in the Gododin.

William Michael Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Bronze Ring, a Fibula of Bronze, and a Circular Fibula, gilt on the inside, found by a labourer upon the first breaking up of the ground on the site of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford.

Thomas Alexander Johnes, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Resident Secretary a portion of a Leaden Vessel, apparently a Chrismatory, found at Evesham, in Worcestershire. The vessel appears to have been ornamented in compartments, one of which represents the murder of Arch-



bishop Becket. The costume of the figures forming this group, led to the belief that the vessel must have been fabricated in or about the reign of Henry III.

Sir George Musgrave, F.S.A. exhibited, by the hands of Captain W. Henry Smyth, a leathern case, with a brass clasp, in which were two engraved pieces of Hone Stone; with evident marks of having been used in casting metal horn-books for children. They are thus described in a letter to the Director from Eden Hall, dated 18th November, 1851:—

“Seven years ago a labourer digging among the ruined walls of Hartley Castle—the habitation of my family from Edward the Second’s time till 1700, when it was partly pulled down—found a cannon-ball; and a few days afterwards, at the same place, he discovered a mouldering leather case, with a brass clasp, in which were two engraved pieces of hone-stone, which I now forward for your inspection. They look to me like moulds for casting leaden horn-books for little children, with rude figures of birds and crosses on the outer side; and they are certainly very curious. I have mentioned lead, because there are old mines of that substance in the manor; and the stones are blackened a good deal, as if from the pouring in of molten metal.

“I have cut out wooden models of them, and made some sealing-wax impressions, which show what sort of things they are; and, if you deem them of sufficient importance, pray present them to the Antiquaries. I would very gladly give the moulds themselves to the Society, only being found in the ruins of an old family mansion, I wish to deposit them with the ‘Luck of Eden-hall,’ &c.”

A Letter addressed to the President by Lord Londesborough was read, introductory of another letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. to Lord Londesborough, respecting a Roman Bridge which Mr. Smith had discovered in his Lordship’s park near Tadcaster, in Yorkshshire. Mr. Smith formed his judgment from the masonry of the bridge, which had been considered by Lord Howden as of Roman construction. Three sketches in pen-and-ink of the Arch referred to accompanied the letter. Mr. Smith concluded his communication with copies of two short Roman inscriptions, still preserved, which had been found at Malton. One, in the possession of Mr. Walker, mentions a goldsmith—

FELICITER SIT
GENIO LOCI.
SERVVLE VTERE
FELIX TABERN
AM AVREFI
CINAM

i.e. “May it be prosperous! To the Genius of the place. O Servulus, enjoy happily your goldsmith’s shop.”

A Letter from John Williams, Esq. of the Royal Astronomical Society, to Captain Smyth, V.P. was next read, on the legends of the coin of Bona of Savoy, engraved in the Supplement to Captain Smyth’s description of the Society’s Astrological Clock, in the last published portion of the *Archæologia*. Captain Smyth considering the abbreviation following Bona’s name upon the obverse as a contraction of the word *Zabaudia*, Mr. Williams interpreting it as the conjunction *et*, and treating the letters V and I at the close of the inscription as Roman numerals. Captain Smyth’s reading of the legend was “Bona Zabaudia Johanne Galeazzo mortuo Duce Mediolani Vidua,” the reference being to Bona’s

deceased husband. Mr. Williams interpreting the legend "Bona et Johanne Galeazzo Maria Duce Mediolani Sexto," in allusion to John Galeazzo, son of Bona sixth Duke of Milan. Mr. Williams's criticism was further continued upon the obscure legend on the reverse of the coin. Captain Smyth considering it as in continuity of the words on the obverse; Mr. Williams considering it as an independent legend, referring only to the device of the Phoenix, which accompanies it upon the coin.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited (and gave to the Society's Museum) an ancient wax impression of the Convent Seal of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Richard Sims, of Grafton Street East; who, upon comparison of this Seal of Mr. Ouvry's with a similar impression in the British Museum, and with the account of the fragment of another in the Augmentation Office, attached to the surrender of the house, corrected the reading of the legend of the reverse, as given by Dugdale's editor, thus—

TELIS. CONFODITVR EADMVNDVS ET ENSE FERITVR.
BESTIA QVEM MVNIT. DEVS HVNC CELESTIBVS VNIT.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 4th, 1851.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the various donors:

From the Editor.	The Art Journal, December, Imp. 4to. London 1851.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for December. 8vo. London, 1851.
From George Godwin, Jun., Esq., F.S.A.	The Builder, October and November. Fo. London, 1851.
From John Payne Collier, Esq., V.P.	Desiderata Curiosa: or, a Collection of divers Scarce and Curious Pieces (relating chiefly to matters of English History), &c. By Francis Peck, M.A. Fol. London. Printed 1732.
From Dr. Conrad Leemans.	Ægyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche Museum van Oudheden te Leyden. (12 livraison.) Fo. te Leyden.

The President laid before the Society various Engravings of sculptured Stones which are at present in the course of being prepared for publication by the Spalding Club, communicated to his Lordship by John Stuart, Esq. of Aberdeen. The Note which accompanied them stated that these stones are scattered over the country from the Forth to Caithness. One of the pillars bears an inscription.

J. A. Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of an ancient Horn-book which he had met with in the neighbourhood of East Grinstead, in Sussex.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some Observations, in a note to the Resident Secretary, upon various fragments of Roman Pottery found at Folkstone, and its immediate neighbourhood, many of which were evidently parts of tiles spoilt in the making, leading to the conclusion that the spot where these relics were principally found was probably the site of the Roman brick-kilns which furnished at least one part of the building materials for the two stations, Dover and Lymne, between which Folkstone is situated. Mr. Wright felt little doubt from the discoveries recently made, that the site of Folkstone was also occupied by the Romans.

E. B. Price, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society two etchings of Ancient Grave-stones discovered about sixteen years ago, during the excavations for rebuilding some houses in Newgate-street, forming the south side of the burial ground of Christ Church, a site anciently occupied by the Church of the Grey Friars, the south porch of which is supposed to have stood on this spot. These slabs or grave-stones had each an inscription in French; one for a monk of Ely, of the name of Srepham; the other for a person of the name of Bernard Jambe, whose arms, or rebus, of a leg sinister are represented upon a shield upon the upper part of the slab. These grave-stones, in point of date, appear to have been of the early part of the fourteenth century.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a box containing a Money-changer's Weights and Scales of the early part of the seventeenth century. The weights appeared to be for all the European gold coins at that period in circulation. Among them was a weight for a double ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Another communication from Thomas Wright, Esq. was read, accompanying the exhibition of a volume in the handwriting of Patrick Ruthven, who, as Mr. Bruce had shewn (in a Memoir recently read to the Society), in his latter days professed himself a medical practitioner and an alchemist. The volume appears to have been a common-place book on the latter subject, and therefore illustrates not only his pursuits, but those of many of the learned men of his time. Mr. Wright pointed out as worthy of particular notice a remarkable article in this volume, entitled:—"Here followeth a Discours that passed betwixt Dr. Müller and Markestone, when the said Doctor was lyen sicke of the goute in Edinbroughe, and thought to have died, as the same was set downe by the sayd Markestone, and founde after his death amongst his papers;" as shewing what it is believed was not previously known, that alchemy was one of the studies of the celebrated mathematician, John Napier, of Murchistoun.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter addressed to him by Lord Londesborough, containing an account of some Tumuli in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Driffield, opened under his lordship's directions in the autumn of the present year. Sketches of the different urns and other fragments of antiquity found in these Tumuli accompanied his lordship's letter, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications; and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, December 11th, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed ; when the following Presents were announced, and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned :—

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| From the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich. | Their Transactions, Vols. III. IV. and VI. 4to. Zurich, 1847-9. |
| From the Author. | Supplemental Note to the Memoir on Two Roman Inscriptions relative to the Conquest of Britain by the Emperor Claudius. By John Hogg, Esq., M.A. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From Viscount Mahon, President | La Réimpression. Etude sur cette Question considérée principalement au point de vue des intérêts Belges et Français. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1851. |
| | ·Diatribè de Voce AIEAOYPOΣ cum Epimetro. Scripsit, Præfatus est, Notisque et Indicibus instruxit Jacobus Bailey, A.M. Pars posterior. 8vo. Cantabrigiæ, 1851. |
| From the Author. | American Archæological Researches, No. 1. The Serpent Symbol, and the Worship of the Reciprocal Principle of Nature in America. By E. G. Squier, A.M. 8vo. New York, 1851. |
| | Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, &c. 8vo. New York, 1847. |
| | Historical and Mythological Traditions of the Algonquins. 8vo. |
| By E. G. Squier, Esq. | Transactions of the American Ethnological Society. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. New York, 1845-48. |

Sir Benjamin F. Outram, C.B., presented to the Society a large Collection of Rubbings from ancient Monuments, made by the late Dr. William Bromet, F.S.A. which Sir Benjamin had received from Dr. Bromet's residuary Legatee.

The Rev. R. Exton, of Cretingham in Suffolk, exhibited by the hands of William Chappell, Esq. F.S.A. an original Roll, containing the Solemn League and Covenant as subscribed in that parish on the 20th March, 1643. The signatures attached are those of "Ro. Sayer," Vicar of Cretingham from 1634 to 1650, and forty-three of his parishioners, of whom seventeen signed by marks.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Sketches of several mural paintings discovered during some recent repairs made in the Church of Gawsworth, in Cheshire, for which he was indebted to the Rev. W. H. Massie: the subjects were St. George, St. Christopher depicted in the usual manner, and the Last Judgment. The date of the figure of St. George Mr. Massie considered to be about the year 1450; that of the Judgment about 1495.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing of a Roman Urn, a sample of three or four of the same kind preserved in the Museum at York, and dug up in that neighbourhood, of a fine texture and of a dusky grey colour, ornamented in a peculiar manner with what may be described as a frill pattern.



Captain W. H. Smyth, V. P. and Director, laid before the Society an account of various Roman remains recently discovered in the vicinity of the Boxmoor Station on the London and North Western Railway, communicated to him by John Evans, Esq. of Nash Mills. The neighbourhood of Boxmoor was first known as concealing Roman remains through a discovery in 1837 of some sepulchral interments in the burial-ground attached to Box Lane Chapel, an account of which is to be found in the twenty-seventh volume of the *Archæologia*. These remains were sepulchral. The discovery now before the Society is of a different character, believed to be chiefly of articles intended for domestic purposes: they were found in one of those circular pits or *culinæ*, now known to be not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Roman buildings. This receptacle was described and excavated by Mr. Byles, the intelligent clerk of the Boxmoor station, and is considered to have been originally a well. Beside the various articles given in the anastatic sketch accompanying Mr. Evans's Memoir, a large number of fragments of what is so often called Samian ware were found, with two boars' tusks, some pieces of ground glass and sheet iron, also a denarius of Nero bearing the reverse of *SALUS*. The foundations of a building were uncovered at the distance of a few yards from the pit, but only one small apartment, with the walls of flint plastered on the inside, and coloured with the usual red pigment, could be traced; the foundations extending beneath a road, on the other side of which the ground had been raised for the embankment of the Railway.

An enumeration and description of the various fragments represented in the anastatic plate followed; together with an account of the process by which the sections of the larger vessels represented upon the plate were obtained. Among other objects discovered in the vicinity of the Boxmoor station Mr. Evans mentioned a denarius of the Claudian family, a second-brass coin of Domitian with the reverse *Fortuna Augusti*, and third-brass coins of Victorinus, Tetricus, Constantine, Constans, and Arcadius. There is also, at present, hopelessly buried, he adds, in a garden about 150 yards distant, a tessellated pavement, of which nothing more is known than that the small portion seen of it

consisted of small black and white tesserae surrounded by a border of a larger size in red.

Mr. Evans concludes that the existence of such a pavement, and of the larger proportion of the red ware discovered near it, are sufficient to prove that Boxmoor was formerly the site of one, if not more, Roman villas of a superior class. The Memoir concluded with a List of Coins found at various times in a field a little to the N.W. of the town of Hemelhempstead, mostly family, but with a few imperial coins of Augustus and Vespasian.

Sir Henry Ellis laid a Letter before the Society which he had received from Mr. S. Baring Gould, of Tavistock, illustrative of the plan and sections, which accompanied it, of an ancient encampment near Cambo, a small watering-place, at the distance of about twelve miles from Bayonne in the department of the Basses Pyrenées, believed to be Cantabrian.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, December 18th, 1851.

Sir ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely :—

From the Author.

The Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded upon Facts. By J. R. Planché, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.

From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.

Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. II. Part VII. 8vo. London, 1851.

From the Author.

Catalogue of Proclamations, Broad-sides, Ballads, and Poems presented to the Chetham Library, Manchester. By James O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. 4to. London. Printed for private circulation only. 1851.

Henry Campkin, Esq. exhibited to the Society a Transcript of the Latin inscription on the Monument of Cowley, in Westminster Abbey ; a translation of the same, and what is styled a Burlesque, in which one of the chief features of the monument itself is ludicrously associated with the profession of Sir Charles Scarborough, Cowley's friend. These verses were written on the back of a damaged copy of Faithorne's engraved Portrait of Cowley, and appear in a hand of a date not long subsequent to the erection of Cowley's monument.

The Honourable Richard Cornwallis Neville, F.S.A. exhibited to the Society two small hooped vessels, like pails, and eleven Fibulae, with clasps and other objects of metal, taken from graves opened at Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, in the present year.

This Exhibition was followed by a few notes upon the discovery of these remains, and upon the skeletons found with them, by John Lane Oldham, Esq. The number of entire skeletons discovered in the excavation was 188, chiefly of adults, with very few which could with confidence be put down to the female sex. They were placed in every possible position, and there were instances of the heads being directed to

almost every point of the compass. The crania were characterised by only one peculiarity, namely, length. In some instances the bones of animals were found near these skeletons; one especially had the remains of a horse, with a bit and parts of the bridle lying close to him.

Numerous urns were found scattered all over the Cemetery, and these in many instances contained burnt human bones. The burnt fragments from the urns were so small that Mr. Oldham did not like to trust entirely to his own opinion as to their being human or otherwise. With Mr. Neville's permission, therefore, several specimens were forwarded to Professor Owen, who, having examined them, gave his opinion that they were all human.

Mr. Neville subsequently stated to the Meeting that on the 15th January he would lay before the Meeting his own account of the relics discovered in this excavation.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a drawing of a very curious monument now preserved in the Church of Tretire, in Herefordshire. In its present form it is nothing more than a holy-water stoup, but a single glance at it is sufficient to convince any one that it is in reality a Roman altar, which has been taken by some mediæval mason and cut into a stoup, without even the trouble to erase the inscription upon it. Mr. Wright observed that he believed there is no similar instance of a Roman altar so applied in this kingdom; but adds that Mr. Roach Smith, in his valuable *Collectanea*, has pointed out one in the Church of Halingen, in the Pas de Calais, in France, where a Roman altar has been hollowed into a font, and the Roman inscription left entire.

The inscription on the stoup at Tretire as it now stands is one of the usual Roman formulæ of dedication.

DEO TRIV . .
BECCIUS DON
AVIT ARA(M)

The most probable conjecture, Mr. Wright says, is, that it was dedicated to the deity who presided over Cross-roads.

A portion of the Rubbings from Ancient Brasses, &c., made by the late Dr. Bromet, and presented to the Society by his residuary legatee, through Sir Benj. Outram, at their last meeting, were this evening exhibited: amongst them were an *Agnus Dei* from an antique sarcophagus in the Palazzo Ricardi at Florence, with rubbings from the tomb of Cardinal Bainbridge in the cloister of the English College at Rome; and from tombs in the Museum Kircherianum, taken from the early Christian Catacombs at Rome.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to the reading of a Memoir by George Roberts, Esq., containing particulars of Banishment as it obtained in James the Second's reign, among those who had been sentenced to death for their participation in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. A few years ago, but little detailed information could be obtained respecting any of the exiled followers of the duke; the fate of only four individuals was actually ascertained, but the intimate personal history of no one, much less the general treatment, transportation, and return of any, could be learned from any quarter whatever. A manuscript narrative, however, of the transportation, sale, and return of one John

Coad, was obligingly forwarded to Mr. Roberts by a lady ; and another Narrative was furnished to him deduced from genuine family documents, never examined till 1843, relating to Mr. Azariah Pinney, a gentleman of Bottiscombe, a parish of Dorsetshire on the confines of Somerset, at the foot of Pollesdon Hill, seven miles from Lyme, and about the like distance from Crewkerne. Each of these two communications furnished the perfect portraiture of the type of two classes under which the exiles naturally fell. All were sentenced to death, and all were afterwards given away by the Court or Government of James II. The great distinction between them, Mr. Roberts says, may be drawn under two heads : I. Those entirely destitute of means, who were conveyed from the county gaol on shipboard by their owners, and upon their arrival at the prescribed port in the West India Islands were sold to the highest bidder by auction, like slaves or cattle. II. Those exiles of the wealthier classes—few in number—who by a money payment concluded all their slavery, and whose punishment consisted in a banishment from their native country for ten years to a distant tropical climate. The narrative of Coad has recently been published, but nothing has up to this time appeared regarding Azariah Pinney, the exile referred to as of a superior class, who was the son of the Reverend John Pinney, Parson of Broadwindsor during the Protectorate ; and whose family had landed property in that neighbourhood. He was of an ardent spirit, and embraced the seeming opportunity for procuring religious liberty under the Duke of Monmouth's banner. Having been sentenced to death, Mr. Azariah Pinney was given to Jerome Nipho, Esq., who had been Secretary to the Queen whilst Duchess of York. This unfortunate follower of Monmouth had a wife and infant son when, at the age of twenty-four, he received his sentence. Mr. Nipho in this instance incurred no expense in sending away Mr. Azariah Pinney. He received at once the sum of 65*l.* for his ransom. The Island of Nevis was the assigned place of the prisoner's destination. The ransom having been paid and the transportation effected at his own expense, Mr. Azariah Pinney became his own master, and could employ his time for his own benefit. He joined the house of Mr. Mereweather, a sugar merchant of Nevis ; goods were soon shipped from England, evidently for sale, and he ultimately became a flourishing and successful man. His son attained the rank of Chief Justice of Nevis. The letters of Mr. Azariah Pinney, which are still preserved, are full of complaints of storms, hurricanes, earthquakes, and a curious invasion of the French. His valuable Diary, kept for the information and improvement of his son, is unfortunately lost. He returned to England to visit his family about the year 1707, and died in London 1719.

The Vice-President gave notice that, on account of the Christmas Vacation, the meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, January 8, 1852.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852.

No. 30.

Thursday, January 8th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—

From the Author.

Memoir on the European Colonization of America in Ante-Historic Times. By Dr. C. A. Adolph Zestermann, of Leipsic ; with Critical Observations thereon ; by E. G. Squier, Esq. 8vo. April, 1851.

From the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Their Journal, Volume the Twenty-First. 8vo. London. 1851.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.

Two Volumes of Scarce Tracts, 4to.

From W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.

An Investigation of the Principles of Athenian Architecture, &c. By Francis Cranmer Penrose, Architect, M.A., &c. Published by the Society of Dilettanti, fo. London. 1851.

From the Art Union of London.

Their Almanacks and Fifteenth Annual Report.

From the Author.

A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Teesdale, in the County of Durham. 8vo. London. 1849.

From the Imperial Academy, Vienna.

Sitzungsberichte Philosophisch - historische Classe. Jahrgang 1851. Heft VI. 1—5. Mathematisch-natur-wissenschaftlichen Classe. Jahrg. 1851. Heft VII. Denkschriften Philos.-histor. Classe. II. Band. 2 Heft. Archiv für Kunde Österreichische Geschichtsquellen. Jahrg. 1851. Band II. heft 4 und 5. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. IV. Band. Archæologische Analecten von Joseph Arneth. Die Alterthümer vom Hallstätter Salzberg und dessen Umgebung. Von Friedrich Simony. Wien, 1851. Notizenblatt. No. 2—18. 8vo.

From the Editor.

The Art Journal, No. CLXIII. January. Imp. 4to. London. 1852.

- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine, January. 8vo. London. 1852.
- From Thomas Willement, Esq. F.S.A. Engraving of the "West Front of the Church and Priory at Davington, Kent."
- From the Editor. The Journal of Sacred Literature. New Series. Edited by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. No. 2, January. 8vo. London. 1852.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society. The Journal, vol. XIII. Part 1. 8vo. London. 1851.
- From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. The Builder, New Series, Part XII. December. fo. London. 1851.
- From Walter White, Esq. Papers on Railway and Electric Communications, Arctic and Antarctic Explorations, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh.
- From the Editor. Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses, or Remains of Antiquity relating to the County of York, &c. Illustrated by William Bowman, Antiquarian Draftsman. 4to. Leeds. 1851.
- From Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph.D., F.S.A. An Inquiry into M. Antoine D'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa, to Discover the Source of the Nile. Second Edition. 8vo. London. 1851.
- A Summary of Recent Nilotic Discovery. 8vo. London. 1851.
- On the Alluvia of Babylonia and Chaldea. 8vo.

Edward Phillips, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and signed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society. And the Recommendatory Testimonials of William Hepworth Dixon, Esq. of St. John's Wood Terrace, and of the Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A. of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were read, and severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Note from W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanying the present of a volume, chiefly in the hand-writing of the Rev. John Brand, formerly Secretary of this Society, the contents of which exclusively refer to the Rosetta Stone now in the British Museum, the Greek inscription on which was formerly published by the Society of Antiquaries.

A Note was read from Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. accompanying the exhibition of a set of silver personal ornaments, purchased from the Tunis Gallery in the Great Exhibition, such as are worn at the present day. They are manufactured in a peculiar district by certain families who have carried on the business from time immemorial, varying little in the mode of workmanship or in style and principle of ornamentation. They are consequently interesting illustrations of a certain class of antiquities which are occasionally discovered in parts of our islands, and upon the continent; and they form a link in that chain of evidence which, when more facts are accumulated, may make us better acquainted with the nature and extent of the intercourse between various countries. This

note was followed by a more particular explanation of the various objects exhibited.

The Resident Secretary then read the first portion of a Memoir on the places of Julius Cæsar's departure from Gaul for the Invasion of Britain, and the place of his landing in Britain; with an Appendix on the Battle of Hastings; by George Biddell Airy, Esq. Astronomer Royal: communicated by Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. Vice-President and Director.

Mr. Airy observed, that the route taken by Julius Cæsar in his invasion of Britain has been discussed so often by learned men, that he could hardly venture to offer to the Society a new investigation, leading to a conclusion differing from all preceding ones, without a preliminary explanation of the reason which had led him to think that a new investigation was admissible. The reason, he adds, is simply this, that, in every one of the discussions he had seen, the investigator has been contented with fixing upon some one indication contained in Cæsar's account, and showing that that one indication conforms to his theory, without any regard to the others. A more striking instance of this fault, he observes, cannot be found than in D'Anville's Essay. D'Anville infers from an expression of Cæsar, that his length of passage was thirty miles. He finds that the distance from Wissant to the Dover Cliffs, increased by Cæsar's eight miles' run along the coast, agrees with this pretty well, and for this reason, and no other, he adopts Wissant as the place of his departure.

The author next brings every passage which he can find in Cæsar bearing upon the place of his departure, his navigation, the place of his arrival, and the subsequent march. He attaches no importance to the account of writers posterior to that epoch, since it does not appear, he says, that they ever visited the coasts of Gaul, still less the coasts of Britain; and their statements, if in opposition to a clear reference from Cæsar, must be rejected.

Mr Airy divides the great object of his Memoir on Cæsar's Expeditions into three Sections.

The first, on the locality of the Portus Itius as the place of Cæsar's departure from Gaul. In this section he endeavours to refute the notion that the Promontorium Itium or Iccium is the present Cape Grisnez. He lays it down that the Roman sailed from the same port in his two expeditions, and states that a limitation to the locality of the port of his first departure will be obtained from a consideration of Cæsar's military armament before and after the British expeditions. He examines the advances made by the hero in several campaigns in the year of Rome 695 to 698, from which he considers it certain that Cæsar's port of embarkation for Britain could not be near Dunkirk or any part of Flanders. He then considers his march to the port, and that he probably passed through Verdun, Rheims, Soissons, and Noyon, and that he descended the Somme.

Judging of the capabilities of the port and its local relations as a rendezvous for a great number of ships, Mr. Airy pronounces that it is absolutely inconceivable that Cæsar would have adopted for such an armament an unsheltered beach. The bay of Wissant, he says, is a mere sandy beach, nearly four miles long and almost straight, the radius

of its curvature about five miles and a half, and the headlands at its extremities, Grisnez and Blancnez, projecting very little beyond the line of beach. Under no mutations conceivable within historic times, he adds, can Wissant have ever been proper as a place whereat to assemble ships. To have passed such harbours as the estuary of the Somme, of the Authie, that of the Canche and Boulogne, in order to meet at Wissant, would have been scarcely short of insanity. The harbours of Boulogne and Calais are by very much too small for Cæsar's purpose. Probably the estuary of the Authie or that of the Canche might have sufficed, but neither of them, he says, is comparable to that of the Somme. This noble gulf, ten miles deep, and nearly three miles wide at its mouth, not the less adapted to Cæsar's flat-built ships because dry at low water, better protected by projecting headlands at its mouth than either of the other estuaries, appears to be exactly what Cæsar must have desired. Its capability for his purpose is proved by the more modern experience of William of Normandy, who at one tide floated out of it 1400 ships, carrying 60,000 men. After the Seine, it is the first estuary which would be reached by the Roman ships coming from Bretagne. Behind it is the populous and fertile valley of the Somme; a local circumstance which must have been extremely valuable.

From one or two minor descriptive passages in Cæsar's Commentary, Mr. Airy decides, that the Portus Itius had some very close connection with the Somme, and was exterior to the country of the Morini: and on the whole thinks himself justified in expressing his conviction that each of these very different trains of reasoning leads to the same conclusion,—that the Portus Itius was the estuary of the Somme.

The reading of the remaining sections of Mr. Airy's Memoir on Cæsar's Navigation to Britain, on the place of his landing, and on Cæsar's transactions in the interior of Britain to the time of storming the British fortress, with an Appendix on the Battle of Hastings, were deferred to a future Meeting.

Thursday, January 15th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced; and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England.	Their Journal, Volume the Twelfth. Part II. 8vo. London. 1851.
From the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.	Memoirs. Second Series. Volume Ninth. 8vo. London. 1851.
From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.	Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie Udgivne af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn. 1848, 1849, 1850.
	Antiquarisk Tidsskrift. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn. 1849, 1851.

From the Author.

Dönsk Ord'abók Med Islenzkum Þýdingum.
Samid' hefur: K. Gíslason. Imp. 8vo. Kaupmannahöfn. 1851.

William Hepworth Dixon, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having compounded for his annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society. The recommendatory testimonial of Mons. Léopold de Lisle, as an Honorary Member, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Foreign Member.

Edward James Willson, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Swords found in the river below Lincoln, in the year 1826, when the channel was laid dry, and extensive works were executed for the improvement of the navigation and drainage. One was of iron, the other of bronze; the latter believed to be the companion of a shield found at the same time and near the same place, engraved in the twenty-eighth volume of the *Archæologia*.



The bronze sword is of a well known type, but in remarkably fine preservation.



William Roots, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. of Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, exhibited a Roman Sword of bronze found on the 9th of January in the present year by the ballast-heavers employed in deepening the channel of the Thames at Kingston, nearly opposite his house, nine feet under the superstructure of gravel, and resting about two inches in the blue clay. It was discovered within a few yards of the spot where an iron battle-axe had been raised about three years ago, and which Dr. Roots then laid before the Society. The site mentioned is closely contiguous to that part of the river, just above the new bridge at Kingston, where so many indications have been met with of a severe conflict, presumed to have been that of Cæsar with the natives, on his passage of the Thames.

The Honourable Richard Cornwallis Neville, F.S.A. in fulfilment of his promise at the Meeting of the 18th of December, laid before the Society a numerous collection of Bronze Remains discovered in his recent explorations of an Ancient Cemetery at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, accompanied by a drawing of the ground-plan, and a short explanatory memoir.

The Cemetery in which these remains were discovered at Little Wilbraham, is about six miles south-east of Cambridge University, and two to the north of a considerable earth-work, known by the name of Flymes Dyke, which traverses the country thereabouts from east to west, and is plainly visible from this spot, a field which contains sixty-six acres. It is called "Spring Field," in the occupation of Mr. J. Kent, of Little Wilbraham, by whose kind permission Mr. Neville profited in the examination of the ground, which is a gentle slope, open to the south, and about a hundred yards from the summit of the ascent. Over the crest of the hill runs an old Roman way, now the road from Great Wilbraham to Newmarket, whence the locality derives its appellation of "Streetway Hill." Within Mr. Kent's recollection, the ground was only common field, intersected by high balks from north to south, which have since been levelled down for agricultural convenience. These balks are still to be met with in Cambridgeshire and Essex, where the common field once existed, and are abrupt banks like those in fortifications: they served originally as hedges to divide property, and bear no resemblance to sepulchral mounds. The plan showed that the piece of ground trenched over, contained two rods seventeen poles.

An account of the Skeletons found in this Cemetery, to the extraordinary number of 188, was given in the paper by John Lane Oldham, Esq. which accompanied Mr. Neville's former exhibition. The present one consisted entirely of the remains found with the skeletons, consisting of sixty-two cruciform and twenty-one circular fibulæ, twenty-two pairs of tweezers, twenty-five pairs of clasps, twenty-four rings, ten buckles, nine keys, three ear-picks on rings, four pins, and one nail.

Twenty-four bodies out of the 188 were unaccompanied by any ornaments or other deposit; the better class of ornaments being scattered amongst a very small portion of the skeletons. Mr. Neville stated, that, of these fibulæ or brooches, thirty skeletons had a pair each, fourteen had three each, one had four, and twelve skeletons had one each, making 118 of these brooches between fifty-seven bodies. All the bodies which possessed a pair or more of these appendages, were well provided with other articles, bronze clasps for example, of which twenty-four pair were exhumed, some of very handsome workmanship; seventeen occurred in graves which contained two brooches; six had three; and one even four; and no clasps were found with only one fibula. The beads found in these excavations amounted in number to 1176. Five or six bronze and two base silver elastic silver rings occurred with the superior interments, and these concluded the ornamental portion of this treasure-trove. Of coins discovered, there were, of First Brass, two Faustinas, one of Hadrian, one of Trajan, and one of Aurelius (pierced). In Second Brass, one Maximianus Hercules, one Faustina senior, one Trajan, one of Maximinus (pierced), and four in an urn with burnt bones. In Third Brass, one of Victorinus, one Crispus, five illegible (pierced), and fourteen of the Constantines. The coins were mostly dispersed among the graves; when pierced they lay contiguous to the bodies.

Implements for personal and domestic use were not plentiful; the most curious were four pair of bronze keys of varied form, two of them connected by a bronze band, and one pair with a buckle attached, as if

to secure them to the belt of the wearer. Two situlæ or small bronze boxes, with a band-box-shaped patera, were also among the more remarkable objects; knives, spears, and other weapons of offence were also among the remains. Having given a list of these ornaments and weapons, Mr. Neville proceeded to describe the position of the bodies or skeletons as far as they could be ascertained, showing their singular arrangement as regarded the points of the compass.

A short paper of Remarks on the Remains found in the Cemetery at Wilbraham, by the Resident Secretary, followed Mr. Neville's communication.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, January 22d, 1852.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following present was announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—

From Dawson Turner, Esq.
F.R.S., F.S.A.

Original Papers, published under the direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, vol. III. part 3. January, 1852. 8vo. Norwich.

The Rev. Edmund Kell, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The Vice-President in the Chair proposed for election into this Society Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan, who, being a peer of the realm, was entitled to an immediate ballot, whereupon the ballot being taken his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The Recommendatory Testimonial of the Rev. George Hodson having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society's Museum the two ancient instruments for catching thieves, formerly published by him in the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 417.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Repton for this addition to the Society's Museum.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Drawings of Pottery,

hatchets, and other weapons in iron discovered in the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu (*Seine Inferieur*), excavated under the directions of the Abbé Cochet in 1851. These objects are now deposited in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

Mr. Roach Smith also exhibited a Drawing (of the actual size) sent to him by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, of a Female Head, sculptured in stone, which was excavated some years ago at Birdoswald. The body of the statue to which it belonged was discovered a short time since by Mr. H. G. Potter, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who has communicated an account of his researches to the Society of Antiquaries of that town. Mr. Smith considered the figure to be a representation of one of the *Dece Matres*.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer, a Leaden Seal, the legend of which it is difficult to decipher; but the device represents the Virgin seated with the infant Saviour in her lap, and a monk kneeling before her. This seal was conjectured to be of German origin. It was found on the sea-coast at Dunwich.

Mr. Byles exhibited by the hands of Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director, a Hair Pin of bronze surmounted by a small bead of white glass, found in 1850 near Bicester, seven feet below the surface, while digging for the railway.



The Resident Secretary then proceeded to the reading of the sequel of the Astronomer Royal's Paper, "On the place of Julius Cæsar's departure from Gaul for the invasion of Britain, and the place of his landing in Britain, with an Appendix on the Battle of Hastings;" beginning with the second section, "On Cæsar's navigation to Britain, and on the place of his landing."

"In this section alone of this investigation," Professor Airy says, "have I derived any real assistance from the suggestions of previous inquirers. It is to Dr. Halley that I owe the explanation of the connexion between the high tide which injured Cæsar's ships and the tidal current which aided him in landing. Dr. Halley, however, appears to have been misled in the application of his reasoning by erroneous local information.

"I must premise that the time of high water along the coast from the Somme to Boulogne, is on the day of full moon about 11 h. 20 m. (a few minutes earlier and a few minutes later at Boulogne). As the accurate knowledge of the time of turning of the tidal current is of the utmost importance in this inquiry, and as I was aware that my friend Captain Beechey had (under the sanction of the Board of Admiralty) surveyed the British Channel with special attention to those currents, I requested him to acquaint me as precisely as possible with the times of the turn of the stream in those parts of the coast which may be suggested for Cæsar's landing-place.

"The following was Captain Beechey's answer: 'At full and change of the moon, the stream makes to the westward of Dover, at one mile and a half distance from the shore, 3h. 10m.; and there does not appear to be much difference in this part of the channel between the turn of the stream in-shore and in the centre. Close in-shore off Hastings, the stream turns to the west at 11h., but the turn becomes later as the distance off-shore increases; and at six miles' distance the stream turns to the west at 1h. Winds greatly affect the time of turn of the stream. The stream runs to the west about $6\frac{1}{2}$ h., after which there is slack water for about a quarter of an hour.'"

From Captain Beechey's statement, it should appear that on the day of Cæsar's landing the tide off Dover turned to the west about 1h. in the afternoon, and at 3h. it would be running with a strong stream to the west. For Cæsar then to have first attempted Dover (as many writers have supposed) appears absolutely impossible. A run of eight miles with the tide would have carried him somewhat beyond Folkestone, where the difficulties would have been nearly as great as at Dover, and where there is no such thing as a "planum et apertum littus."

The general conclusion from the reasonings of this second section is, that it is impossible to admit Dover, Deal, or Walmer, as Cæsar's landing-places. That, although there is not the same impossibility of admitting Folkestone and Romney Marsh, there are strong improbabilities; but that every possibility and probability is in favour of St. Leonard's and Pevensey.

The third section of the Astronomer Royal's Paper, as has been already stated, is "On Cæsar's Transactions in the interior of Britain, to the time of storming the British Fortress." In this section Mr. Airy enters upon the character of the country into which Cæsar penetrated, as described by him in a few incidental remarks, agreeing with Pevensey but not with Deal. Arable ground and woods abound near Pevensey, but had the Roman landed near Deal he would have had for some miles all round his camp bare chalk downs. In the second expedition there are very frequent allusions to forests, which could not have been found near Deal. After the consideration of these and various other reasons Mr. Airy again expressed his undoubting opinion that Cæsar in both his expeditions to Britain landed at Pevensey.

An Appendix on the Battle of Hastings closes Mr. Airy's Memoir. The observations contained in it appear chiefly to have arisen out of the examination of localities in Sussex necessary for the understanding of Cæsar's supposed advance into Britain. Harold's choice of position previous to the battle is applauded. His descent from it into the plain to attack his enemy, by which he lost the battle, is censured.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several communications.

Thursday, January 29th, 1852.

Capt W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P., and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Rev. Dr. Nicholson.

The Abbey of St. Alban. Some extracts from its early History, and a Description of its Conventual Church. Intended chiefly for the use of Visitors. 8vo. London, 1851.

From Alfred Burgess, Esq. F.S.A.

A Cinerary Urn discovered at Canterbury.

The Vice-President announced from the Chair that the President had nominated, as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society during the last year, the following Fellows; namely, the Earl of Albemarle, Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P., George Godwin, Junior, Esq., James Prior, Esq.

The Rev. George Hodson, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society; and the recommendatory testimonial of E. George Squier, Esq. of New York, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election as an Honorary Member balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society, in the name of his friend Alfred Burgess, Esq. F.S.A. a Roman Urn, dug up at Canterbury, the year before last, close to the castle, in the progress of excavation for the setting up of Gas Works. It was found in a pit about twelve feet deep, filled with black earth, bones, and rubbish. The urn, Mr. Smith observed, is a good example of Roman British pottery made on the banks of the Medway, near Upchurch, the leading types of which he had himself formerly described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association. Mr. Smith stated that he had endeavoured to induce one of our public institutions (the Museum of Economical Geology) to devote a room to the reception of such objects as are illustrative of the industrial arts in Roman Britain, and had offered to supply various kinds of fictile ware, the places of fabrication of which he could pretty well authenticate, but failed in his object; and further stated, that, if the Society would countenance his proposal, he should be happy to assist in collecting materials, and in classifying and arranging them, so as to bring before the eye at one view the various kinds of pottery made in Britain.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Burgess for his present of the Urn, and to Mr. Roach Smith for the proposal contained in his Letter.

A Letter from James Cove Jones, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to the Resident Secretary, was read, announcing the discovery, last May, of a

Pig of Lead, said to weigh 190lbs., found about three feet below the surface of the ground by labourers employed in draining a field belonging to a farm in the parish of Snead, in Shropshire, about two and a half miles to the south of the village of Church Stoke, and about four and a half south-east of the town of Montgomery. This pig of lead is the property of Philip Morris, Esq. of the Hurst, Salop. It is little more than two feet in length, of similar form to those already known, and bears on its upper surface, in large letters, the inscription IMP. HADRIANI. A.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter addressed to the Resident Secretary, introduced a short Account by his friend James Thompson, Esq. of Leicester, of some Excavations made at the latter part of last autumn on the site of a suburban Roman Villa in the neighbourhood of that town, containing a more detailed and satisfactory account of them than had appeared in some of the public journals.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to the reading of the first portion of a memoir, "Upon an historical Tablet of Rameses II. of the 19th Dynasty of Egypt, relating to the Gold Mines of Ethiopia," by Samuel Birch, Esq.

The object of this Paper was to give the translation of a hieroglyphical inscription formerly at Kouban, or Contra-Pseleis, in Nubia, opposite Dakkeh, and lately removed to France, containing a decree of the monarch Rameses II., or Great, of the 19th Egyptian dynasty, for the construction of a well or tank destined to supply the miners of the neighbouring gold-mines, called in the inscription the land of Akaiat. The inscription commences with the titles of the king, and a description of his registering in council the quantity of gold forwarded to Egypt from Æthiopia. Upon this occasion the mines in the vicinity of Kouban had failed to supply their quota, and the native chiefs addressed the monarch, stating, that through want of water the miners had perished on the road. They therefore entreat that orders may be issued to construct a reservoir, and their request is seconded by the Egyptian prince of Ethiopia, or viceroy, who states that the miners, and the asses on which they rode, had perished with thirst in attempting to cross the desert; and that Sethos I. the father and predecessor of Rameses II., who had undertaken the task, had been quite unsuccessful in his attempt to dig the tank. It ends with recording that the reservoir was finally made, the Prince of Æthiopia despatching a vessel up the Nile with a letter to announce the fact to the King of Egypt, after whom the reservoir was named.

In connection with this subject the Paper enters upon the condition of Æthiopia and the black races under the Egyptians, the quantities of gold stated in the hieroglyphical text to have been sent to Egypt, and describes an ancient plan of a gold-mine, with hieratic inscriptions, of the reign of Sethos I.

A series of paper impressions of the Negro prisoners upon the pedestal of a statue in the Louvre at Paris, amongst whom the *Akaiat* are represented, and a copy of the Inscription removed by the Duke of Northum-

berland from Samneh, and presented by him to the British Museum, recording the quantity of slaves brought by Amenophis III., were at the same time exhibited by Mr. Birch to the Society.

The further reading of this memoir upon the Tablet of Rameses II. was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, February 5th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor.

The Art Journal, No. XXXVIII. February. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Gentleman's Magazine, February. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Editor.

The Athenæum for January. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.

The Resident Secretary stated that the Committee appointed by the Council of the Society attended, with the permission of Lord Seymour, on Saturday last, 31st January, in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, for the purpose of examining the body recently discovered, where they were met by Mr. Barry, who kindly afforded them the requisite facilities, and that an examination was made, the details of which were included in a Report prepared by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A.

A minute of the examination of the body, in which Mr. Pettigrew was assisted by his son, Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, was then read, with the promise of a more full Report to be prepared against the Society's next Meeting.

The minute immediately before the Society was confined to the actual condition of the body of the ecclesiastic found concealed within the wall below a window of the crypt, and conjectured by Mr. Pettigrew to have been removed there, at some later period, from the spot of its first deposit. The body presented the general aspect of an Egyptian mummy, enveloped in linen bandages secured by cordage. The bandages, however, were laid on, not in the Egyptian manner by rollers, but in layers, strongly waxed, so that it was necessary to saw through them to develope the body. There were nine layers of linen on the body, and two only on the lower extremities. The body measured six feet eight inches in length, and one foot three inches across the shoulders. With the exception of the two fore-arms and hands, the entire form was bandaged. These portions were left without any covering, and the bones belonging to them were found lying upon and at the side of the body.

Drawings by Mr. George Scharf, junior, of the body *in situ*, of the body in its covering, of the head when denuded of its covering, and of

the crosier which was found upon the body, accompanied Mr Pettigrew's Report.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to read the conclusion of Mr. Birch's memoir on the Tablet of Rameses II.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Pettigrew and to Mr. Birch severally for these communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair again announced that the President had nominated George Earl of Albemarle, Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P., George Godwin, Jun. Esq., and James Prior, Esq., as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society during the last year.

Thursday, February 12th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book :—

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| From the Royal University of Christiana. | Bemerkninger angaaende Graptolitherne af Christian Boeck. 4to. Christiana. |
| | Über Micha den Merathiten und seine prophetische schrift von C. P. Caspari. 8vo. Christiana, 1851. |
| | Studentercatalog. 8vo. Christiana. |
| | Registrum Prædiorum et redituum ad Ecclesias Diocesis Bergensis, Sæculo 14to. 8vo. Christiana, 1843. |
| | Olafs saga Hins Helga. Udgivet af R. Keyser og C. R. Unger. 8vo. Christiana, 1849. |
| From W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. | De Navorscher. 8vo. Nos. IX.—XII. Amsterdam, 1851. |
| From the Editor. | Notes and Queries for January, 1852. |

Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of George Scharf, jun., Esq., having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

A Report from the Committee appointed by the Council to investigate the circumstances attending the recent discovery of a body in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, was then read by the Resident Secretary.

The Committee stated the circumstances of their first visit, accompanied by Mr. Scharf as draughtsman, to the place where the body had been accidentally discovered. It had been found deposited in a cavity in a rubble wall, such cavity not having been built or formed over the remains, but excavated with a view to their reception. The cavity had been carefully built up after the interment had taken place, so as to

leave no trace of there being anything unusual within. The body lay extended, with the feet to the east. It was swathed in cerements of strong thick cloth or canvas, without coffin. Around the cerements were several turns of a well-made twisted cord fastened in what is called the half-hitch, and across the body was a wooden crosier lying diagonally from the left shoulder to the right leg, and measuring six feet two inches in length. The crook of the crosier, which is filled with a carved leaf, is of oak, the stem of deal.

The body measured six feet eight inches from the vertex to the heel, but the lower limbs were still in part concealed by mortar and broken fragments of the wall.

Upon consideration of all the circumstances it appeared to the Committee that this was a case in which a further examination of the body was desirable; whereupon by arrangement between Lord Seymour, the Chief Commissioner of Works, and Lord Mahon, the President of this Society, the Committee were invited to a further examination of the body on Saturday the 31st January.

The second examination took place in the presence of Charles Barry, Esq., now Sir Charles Barry, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, M. R. Hawkins, Esq., Augustus Franks, Esq., and several other gentlemen besides the Members of the Committee. The proceedings were directed by Mr. Barry.

The cere-cloth, which consisted of nine and in some places of ten distinct layers, was either originally fastened together by some matter melted between the folds, or had become as it were welded into one compact mass as hard as wood. When it had been cut through, the head was found perfectly undecayed, but the colour of the skin had become of dark brown or chocolate.

The Committee minutely described the appearance of the body, which was that of a man about seventy years of age, and stated that the inspection was not accompanied by any dissection; that there had been no incision whatever save that made into the cere-cloth, which was gradually performed by Dr. W. V. Pettigrew; and that nothing was done which was inconsistent with a proper respect for the remains of the deceased. As soon as the inspection had been made, the severed cere-cloth was laid down, the cords were replaced, and the body was deposited in a coffin.

No inscription, ring, chalice, paten, or any other relic or memorial, was found in or about the remains.

The Committee then proceeded in their Report to state various facts which in their opinion appeared to establish a very high degree of probability that the remains in question were those of that distinguished author and statesman William Lyndewode the compiler of the *Provinciale*, Keeper of the Privy Seal to King Henry VI., and Bishop of St. David's from 1442 to 1446, in which latter year he died, and is proved to have been buried, *in bassa capella*, under the Chapel of St. Stephen's Westminster. The facts stated were principally derived from various entries on the public records, some of them previously unprinted; and from various clauses in Bishop Lyndewode's will, proved at Lambeth on the 26th November, 1446.

With reference to a possible objection that such an interment, as in

this case was laid open, was inconsistent with the spirit of Bishop Lyndewode's will, which seemed to anticipate a conspicuous if not a somewhat splendid entombment, the Committee reported the following suggestion: That the interment probably in the first instance took place under some table or other monument raised upon the floor of the chapel, but that at the suppression of the religious houses the monument was removed, and the pavement levelled. On removing the monument the body would be discovered, probably inclosed in an outer covering of lead, an object which would yield to the rapacity of the finders, and that the body being embalmed in the way described, and therefore not so easily put out of sight as many others which were then disturbed, the hole in the wall was hastily picked out, and the body deposited therein, in order to get rid of it without publicity or needless offence.

The Report was signed "James Prior, Chairman; W. J. Thoms; John Bruce, Treasurer; J. Y. Akerman, Secretary."

Appended to the Report were a full copy of Bishop Lyndewode's will, a copy of a licence of King Henry VI. to his executors to found a chantry to his memory, and a bibliographical note respecting the various editions of his great work.

The Report was received by the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the Committee, and also to Felix Knyvett, Esq., Keeper of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records, for affording facilities to obtain a copy of Bishop Lyndewode's will, and to Thos. Duffus Hardy, Esq., for furnishing a copy of the licence for the foundation of the Lyndewode chantry.

EXTRACT

From the MINUTES of the COUNCIL of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES,
held December 16, 1851.

ORDERED,

1. That the author of any paper which shall be published in the *Archæologia* shall in future be entitled to twenty-five copies of such paper free of expense.

2. That such author, on stating to the Director his desire to have more than twenty-five copies of his Paper, may at the discretion of the Director be furnished with an extra number, not exceeding fifty, at his own expense.

3. That no greater number than fifty extra copies be in any case furnished to any person without the special permission of the Council.

4. That any gentleman contributing, at the judgment of the Director, valuable information or materials which shall be used in any paper published in the *Archæologia* shall be entitled to ten copies free of expense.

5. That any Fellow of the Society desirous of possessing separate copies of any paper about to be published in the *Archæologia* shall, with the consent of the author, be permitted at the discretion of the Director to have such copies at his own expense not exceeding twenty.

J. Y. AKERMAN, *Secretary*.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852.

No. 31.

Thursday, February 19th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Author.

Some Particulars relative to Col. Richard Beke, of Haddenham, in the county of Buckingham, and to a Pardon under the Great Seal, granted to him 12 Car. II. In a letter to John Lee, Esq. LL.D. from Charles T. Beke, Esq. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Royal Society.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, 9 vols. 1847 to 1851 inclusive. 4to. London, 1847-51.

Proceedings of the Royal Society, from 1847 to 1851 inclusive. 8vo. London, 1847-51.

List of Fellows of the Royal Society, November, 1851. 4to. London, 1851.

From William Dickson, Esq. F.S.A.

A Fac-Simile, from the Records of the Clerk of the Peace's Office for Northumberland :—

1. The origin and reason of the appointment of the First Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Northumberland. In a Letter from the Earl of Scarborough to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, dated April 23, 1698.

2. An Order, addressed to the Churchwardens of the parish of Bywell, signed John Blakiston.

From Dr. Augustus Guest, F.S.A.

Propugnacula : or Political Reasons for extending the Discipline of the English Church, and a Plan for establishing an organised system of Clerical Visitation in Populous Parishes. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Editor.

Poems and Songs relating to George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and his Assassination by John Felton, August 23, 1628. Edited by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1850.

George Scharf, Esq. jun., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Charles Harwood Clarke, Esq. and of the Rev. Walter Field, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a plaster Cast from the face of Bishop Lyndewode, recently taken in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel; Mr. Pettigrew likewise exhibited the remains of the Bishop's sandals.

Two wood-cuts, with a tracing from an old print made by the late Rev. John Brand, all purporting to be representations of Bishop Lyndewode (the last from an early edition of the *Provinciale*), were exhibited by the Treasurer.

"A few Notices respecting William Lyndewode, Judge of the Arches, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of St. David's," were then read to the Society by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

Previous to the time of Leland, Mr. Hunter remarks, little, if anything, had been done to collect the facts in the lives of eminent Englishmen, of whatever class; and to form what may be called a body of English Biography. This was, however, a task which that diligent antiquary undertook, and his work has formed the basis of all subsequent accounts of English authors who lived before the Reformation. Of Lyndewode he gives what are the main facts in any history that might be written of him. The additions, Mr. Hunter observed, are but slight which are made to Leland's testimony by Bale and Pits. Fuller's notice of him is also brief, and is chiefly remarkable for fixing the birth-place of Lyndewode at a village so named in Lincolnshire. In this Fuller appears to have followed Harpsfield. It does not appear that more was done till the time of Bishop Tanner, who, taking Leland's account of Lyndewode as his text, appended a body of notes and references to authors by whom Lyndewode is occasionally mentioned, and also to the *Fœdera*, the publication of which, in the time of Tanner, opened new information in almost every department of English historical inquiry. It would not be easy, Mr. Hunter observes, to give a satisfactory reason why Lyndewode should have been left out in the general *Biographia Britannica* of the last century; and he is not aware that any material additions have been made to what is told of him by Tanner, till we had the satisfaction, at the previous Meeting of the Society, to have the report of the Committee appointed to inspect the body. The Author then proceeded to add a few remarks on what the old authorities had done for him, meaning more particularly Leland, Pits, and Tanner. First, referring to his embassy to Portugal, with Thomas Baron de Carew, in the 9th Hen. V., Mr. Hunter doubted the accuracy of Leland's statement as to the employment of Lyndewode in an embassy to Spain at a previous period. He appears, however, to have been much employed in negotiations at home and abroad, of which no notice is taken by the writers of his life; as in the thirteenth of Hen. VI., when he went in company with Sir John Radcliffe to the Dauphin of France, according to the printed

calendar of the Patent Roll of that year. In the 21st of that reign he was a Commissioner to treat in London with ambassadors from Holland and Zealand; and, doubtless, a careful search among the evidences relating to affairs in the early years of the reign of Henry VI. (which is the period to which his political life belongs) might bring to light his engagement in other important public business. One part of his history ought to be placed in a clearer light than it has yet been; because, till the dates are well ascertained, we are in danger of ascribing to him business in which he was not concerned. He is said to have been Keeper of the Privy Seal, and there seems to be no sufficient reason to doubt that he was so; but he certainly held for a time the office of Secondary Clerk to the keeper of that seal, an appointment of which the writers of his life have taken no notice; and no one, Mr. Hunter says, as far as he knows, has shown the date of his first appointment to that high office, or of whatever breaks there may have been, if any, in the continuity of his tenure.

John Henry Parker, Esq. F S.A., in continuation of a Memoir read during the last session of the Society upon the principal Buildings of the Middle Ages in the West of France, and particularly in the county of Anjou, addressed a second Letter to Capt. Smyth, upon the buildings of the same age and character in Poitou.

The object of Mr. Parker's paper was twofold:—

1. To show the provincial character of the buildings of Poitou, which, though approaching more nearly to those of Anjou than any other, have still a certain distinct character of their own, as may be observed of most of the ancient provinces of France. This Poitevin character partakes of that of the North and of the South of France in rather a singular manner, as might perhaps be expected from its geographical position, the domical vaults being borrowed from the South, while much of the detail resembles rather that of the North.

2. To show that the buildings of Poitou, as of Anjou, are more advanced in style than those of Normandy at the same period, and still more in advance of England. Four churches are recorded to have been built in Poitiers in the eleventh century, and the remains of these four are so much alike, and so much what might be expected from their history, that there seems strong reason to believe the existing structures belong in great part to that period. One of these, St. Hilary, is a very large and fine church, partly rebuilt in the twelfth century, or not completed till that time. St. Saviour in Poitou is another large and fine church, the walls of which are covered with paintings that cannot be later than the eleventh century, and an inscription appears to fix that date for it. We had no buildings of this magnificence in England until quite half a century later. The progress of architecture appears to have been from the south to the north, by several distinct lines and in successive stages, each having a certain character of its own. That part of the cathedral of Poitiers which was built by Henry II., consisting of the choir only, is rather more advanced in style than buildings of his time in England; but not more so than the hospital of St. John at Anjou, also built by him. Mr. Parker endeavoured to call the attention of English antiquaries to these English provinces of France, and exhibited

a series of drawings of the buildings mentioned, beautifully executed by Mr. G. Bouet, of Caen.

Thanks were ordered severally to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, February 26th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Presents were announced as follows :—

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. The Works of Flavius Josephus, translated by Sir Roger L'Estrange. Folio. London, 1702.

From the Editor.

The Builder. Vol. X. Part. 1.

Charles Harwood Clarke, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Thomas Leach, Esq. as an Ordinary Member, and of M. Joachim Lelewel, of Brussels, as an Honorary Member, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were severally balloted for; whereupon they were declared duly elected, the one as a Fellow of the Society, the other as an Honorary Member.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying the exhibition of several very beautiful drawings executed by Edward Falkener, Esq. illustrative of the Domestic Architecture of the Ancients; the principal drawing representing a house in Pompeii, excavated with the express permission and at the expense of the Neapolitan Government by Mr. Falkener himself, in 1847. It is one of the most remarkable houses in Pompeii, containing some most interesting and important historical paintings, with historical and mythological figures of the size of life. The frescoes being all dramatic, the inference drawn from them is that the house belonged to a dramatic poet. This house is considered by Mr. Falkener as the only example which gives a true idea of the original appearance of the houses of Pompeii.

Another Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying the exhibition by W. S. Fitch, Esq. of a set of the round Trenchers of wood, such as were recently brought to the notice of the Society by Colonel Sykes. These, twelve in number, belong to the Rev. Thomas Mills, M.A. of Stretton Rectory, Suffolk, who obligingly entrusted them to Mr. Fitch. They were the property of the late Sir Thomas G. Cullum, Bart. and were purchased by Mr. Mills at a sale which took place after Lady Cullum's death. In the centre of each of these trenchers is a stanza or posy surrounded by flowers and

fruits, which upon every platter is somewhat different. The peculiar character of the verses, transcripts of which accompanied Mr. Smith's letter, seemed to decide that these trenchers had been used for a game or pastime corresponding to that of drawing characters on Twelfth Night at the present day. These trenchers are apparently of the time of Henry VIII.

A Note from Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq. to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying another Note from Edward Phillips, Esq. F.S.A. of Whitmore Park, presenting to the Society a Lithographic Map of Brinklow Hill in Warwickshire, the site of an ancient Camp; together with two etchings of old carved Bellows, the smaller bearing the date of "1645," and which was in 1835 at Daventry, in an old-fashioned inn there. It bears the following inscription—

DO . YOVR . WORK . AS . WEL . AS . I
AND . YOVL . HAVE . FIER . BY . AND . BY.

These implements had been injured by an attempt to repair them.

John Evans, Esq. of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted, exhibited a bronze Sword discovered during the spring of last year in a field in the parish of Hawridge, Bucks, belonging to Mr. Field, of Hawridge Court. This Sword is about twenty-one inches in length, two-edged, and pointed; the lower part exhibiting the perforations through which the studs or



rivets passed which fastened it to the handle. "The present specimen," Mr. Evans observes, "differs in no material point from others already known, though the substitution of 'slots,' or longitudinal openings for the series of circular rivet-holes, is not of frequent occurrence." The field in which this sword was ploughed up is about a quarter of a mile distant from the circular encampment at Hawridge Court, a description of which as one of a line of entrenchments formed the close of Mr. Evans's letter. Mr. Evans accompanied his communication with a plan of this line constructed from the Ordnance Survey; the southernmost camp being situated at a distance of two miles and a half from Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire. Descriptions of this and of the succeeding camp in the line at Cholesbury, Hawridge, and Asbury followed, with a notice of the Graemesdike or Grimesditch, an embankment of no great height, which may be traced for some miles, forming the western side of the great valley through the chalk escarpment between Berkhamstead and Tring, with which the line of entrenchments already described appears to be connected.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, March 4th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned to the respective donors: viz.—

From the Editor.	The Art Journal, No. XXXIX. March. 4to. London, 1852.
From the Editor.	The Athenæum for February. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.
From the Author.	Collectanea Antiqua, vol. II. part 8; being Etchings of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages. By C. R. Smith. 8vo. London, 1852.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for March. 8vo. London, 1852.
From the Author.	Fairford Graves: a Record of Researches in an Anglo-Saxon Burial Place in Gloucestershire. By William Michael Wylie, F.S.A. 4to. Oxford, 1852.
From Professor T. L. Donaldson.	On the Present Condition of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey, around the shrine of Edward the Confessor. By Professor Donaldson. Folio. London, 1852.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth in Suffolk, exhibited to the Society, by the hands of the Resident Secretary, a Gold Buckle of very fine workmanship, of the Saxon period, found in that county.

The Resident Secretary, by permission of Mrs. Colston, also exhibited several Gold Ornaments, together with the fragments of a Pail found with them, a few years since, in a tumulus on Roundway Down.

The Honourable William Leslie Melville, F.S.A., exhibited a Gold Medal struck to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund in 1628. It was presented to his ancestor, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards Lord Leven, by Gustavus Adolphus.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Female Figure, several inches in height (probably intended as the representation of a divinity), with several smaller figures, and an embossed skull-cap, all of gold, found in a tumulus at Santo Fé de Bogotá, in Columbia.

A Note from William Salt, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 26th January, introduced to the Society's notice a description, illustrated by numerous sketches, of the Church of St. Radegund at Tours, in the department of the Loire, in France, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A. This church is particularly interesting from the excavations in the rock

connected with it, and to which the early character of the building itself gives the stamp of great antiquity. For the dates and particulars of its history Mr. Petit refers to a memoir in the first volume of the Transactions of the Archæological Society of Touraine. Having described St. Radegund's church, and given a critical examination of the building, Mr. Petit enumerates certain other edifices in a rocky valley westward of Marmoutier, falling into the Loire, and in the village of St. George; and adds a list of several excavated churches near Angoulême, copied from the *Statistique Monumentale de la Charente*, by J. H. Mechon. Mr. Petit had not an opportunity of visiting these himself. He subsequently visited the ancient and curious town of St. Emilion, on the Dordogne, the rock church of which, he says, seems originally to have had no masonry whatever, though now it has external work of dates from the twelfth to the sixteenth century.

A Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, to John Bruce, Esq., Treasurer, was next read, on the Gesture so often repeated on mediæval monuments known as the *Hand of Benediction*. The following are Mr. Akerman's remarks:—

"As you appeared to be interested in my verbal remarks a short time since, on the gesture so often represented on mediæval monuments, and known as the *hand of benediction*, I have here thrown together the evidence which induces me to hold a different opinion to that which has generally been maintained as to its origin.

"It is quite clear that this gesture was in use in pagan times, and the only doubt that can be entertained is as to its significance at a later period.

"On the celebrated silver plate found at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and now in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, three of the figures, namely, Minerva, Juno, and (as I venture to suggest, in opposition to some antiquaries,) Security, have their hands raised, with the two first fingers and the thumb erect, while the two other fingers are doubled down. It is not quite certain whether this attitude implies command or benediction; the relative positions of Minerva and Diana would appear to denote the former. A passage in Apuleius shows clearly that this was the ordinary gesture of the orator when about to commence his speech. This author describes one of the characters supporting himself on his elbow, holding out his right hand, and raising the two first fingers and the thumb—*ad instar oratorum*.*

"Here the gesture is plainly one of invocation, and in this light we may regard the *ex voto* hands described and engraved by Chausse, and also by Bartholin;† but the gesture of the orator invokes silence, while the votive hand probably implores a blessing from heaven.

"Yet, notwithstanding the interpretation which time has hallowed, I cannot think that this gesture, as represented on early mediæval monuments, denotes the invocation of a blessing from heaven, especially in the figures of the Saviour on Byzantine coins, certainly some of the earliest monuments on which it is depicted. On these Christ holds with his left hand the book of the Evangelists, while his right is raised aloft, with the two fingers and the thumb erect; and this, I conceive, implies that he is *invoking attention to his doctrine*, and not blessing the world, as is generally supposed. As the gesture itself is, however, in either case, clearly one of invocation, it will be readily perceived, from the above cited examples, how naturally it was adopted and adapted to the rites of the Christian Church, and afterwards regarded solely as the hand of benediction.

"I should not have considered these brief remarks worthy of being read to the

* *Porrigit dextram, ad instar oratorum conformat articulum; duobusque infimis concludis digitis, ceteros imminentes porrigens, et infesto pollice.*—Metam. Lib. ii.

† *De Puerperio Veterum*, p. 164.

Society of Antiquaries, if M. Didron, who has made the subject of Christian iconography his peculiar study, had not expressed himself interested in them, and if you yourself had not thought them worthy of a passing notice."

The Resident Secretary then read a second portion of a contemporary Narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions from 1588 to 1603, communicated to the Society by Sir Henry Ellis.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then exhibited a Jewel of considerable value and curiosity in relation to the Family of Devereux, Earls of Essex. In the centre was the head of Walter Devereux, the father of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, cut upon a beautiful sapphire, and surrounded by smaller stones of the same kind: above it were the initials of Queen Elizabeth in diamonds. It was set in gold, and at the back was an Earl's coronet, and the motto *Fide et fidelitate*, with the date 1575. Diamonds of various sizes were incrustated in the setting, but what rendered the relic of peculiar interest was the fact that Robert Earl of Essex, just anterior to his departure from Ireland (from whence he returned in disgrace), had had his own name, with the date of 1598, engraved on the face of the sapphire at the side of his father's portrait.

It seemed more than probable that it had been originally presented to Walter Devereux by Elizabeth, while in Ireland, where he died in September, 1576.

A question arose regarding the antiquity of the setting, and it was generally thought that it was in part contemporaneous, and in part more modern, and certainly of inferior workmanship.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Murray the owner and to Mr. Cunningham, who had been intrusted with the Jewel for exhibition to the Society.

Thursday, March 11th, 1852.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Royal Society.

Proceedings of the Royal Society from November 20, 1851, to February 5, 1852, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1851-52.

From the Editor.

The Literary Remains of John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A. Edited in pursuance of his will by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. Westminster, 1852.

From the Author.

The Oxford University Commission. A Letter addressed to Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. By J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. Second Edition, 8vo. London and Oxford, 1851.

- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. Sunning Hill Wells; or a Practical Inquiry into the action of Iron as a constituent of the Blood, in Health and Disease, in connexion with that Chalybeate Spring. By H. Holmes, M.D. &c. 12mo. Windsor, 1851.
- From Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. The Cambridgeshire Visitation, by Henry St. George, 1619. From MSS. Phillipps. No. 63. Edited by Sir T. P., Bart. Folio. Typis Medio Montanis, impressit C. Gilmour. 1840.

The Earl of Albemarle, as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1851, then read the Report of the Auditors.

"WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>				<i>Disbursements.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1851.				1851.			
Balance of the last Audited Account, up to the 31st of December, 1850			1112 7 1	To Printers and Artists in the Publications of the Society	333	17	4
By 1 Subscription, due at Christmas, 1847	4	4		For Binding	22	14	6
By 10 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1848, whereof one is an old Subscription at £2 2s.	35	7		For Taxes	30	12	2
By 42 Subscriptions due at Christmas, 1849, whereof four are old Subscriptions	168	0		For Salaries	386	12	6
By 146 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1850, whereof 14 are old Subscriptions	582	15		For Stationery	13	14	8
By 17 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1851	69	6		For Tradesmen's Bills, for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses	97	1	1
By 1 Subscription due at Christmas, 1852, in advance	4	4		For Coffee, with Payments for Making and Attendance	31	10	1
By Admission Fees of 16 Members			863 16 0	For Petty Cash expenses for the whole Year, being principally Postage of the Numbers of the Proceedings	49	16	7
By Compositions received from 5 Members			134 8 0	For Purchase of £512 15s. 1d., Three per Cent. Consols, with Commission	500	0	0
By Two Half Year's Dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the Three per Cent. Consols			210 0 0	For Insurance	13	11	0
By Sale of Published Works			183 8 11	For Expenses of Centenary Anniversary Dinner	41	11	0
On Account of Sale of old Stock out of the Warehouse			52 1 10	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st January, 1852.	1058	19	11
			23 19 0				
	£2,580	0	10		£2,580	0	10

Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, on the 31st day of December, 1851, £6,656 3s. 3d.

Witness our hands this 8th day of March, 1852.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.
JAS. PRIOR.
GEORGE GODWIN."

The Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society were returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had had, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The Rev. Walter Field lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Mr. Farrar, by the hands of Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Roman Sword, inclosed within an Ornamented Sheath, two feet in length by three inches and a quarter in width at the broadest part, found at Castel near Mayence, in 1848, during the excavations for a railway terminus. The sword itself was so oxidized that it could not with any safety be taken from its case; the upper part, forming a portion of the hilt, being alone visible. The Sheath appeared to be of thin wood plated with silver. On the upper part of one side of the sheath was a group of figures in bas-relief, in the chasing of which a mixture of thin gold plate was introduced. In this group a central figure, apparently an Emperor seated, was conjectured to be Tiberius; a shield by his side bearing the inscription *FELICITAS TIBERI*; in front of him a Roman soldier in the act of presenting to the Emperor a small winged figure of Victory; in the centre of the back-ground was an aged male figure holding a spear; and behind the Emperor a female figure helmeted, with a spear and shield, the latter bearing the words *VIC. AVG.* for *Victoria Augusti*. In the centre of the sheath was a medallion bearing the head of Germanicus; and at the lower part, near the extreme point, a group of ornaments, finishing with the figure of a warrior. (It has been engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1841.)

A letter from the Vicomte d'Alte to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying a collection of documents, chiefly relating to a grant of the title of Baron "de Molingaria" to Louis Gonçalo de Sousa, a Portuguese nobleman, in remembrance of the services rendered by his father, Antonio de Sousa, to the royal cause, in the time of Charles I., when ambassador from John IV. These documents at present belong to the Count de Mesquitella, the great-great-grandson of Louis Gonçalo de Sousa, and uncle to the Vicomte d'Alte, to whom they have been intrusted for the purposes of search and inquiry. Louis Gonçalo de Sousa, it is stated, was a minor at the time of the grant of the title "de Molingaria," but born in England.

The documents accompanying the Vicomte d'Alte's letter were sixteen in number—the six first being original, namely:—

1. The original Letter on vellum, granting the title "De Molingaria," under the royal signet, dated June 23rd, 1661.
2. A copy of the same, attested by Lord Inchiquin, and by Mr. Maynard, minister and consul at Lisbon, 11th August, 1662.
3. A Letter in French, partly in cipher, from King Charles I. to Antonio de Souza, in acknowledgment of his services, countersigned by Secretary Nicholas.
4. A Letter in French from the King to the same, expressing his esteem, dated Bridgewater, 9th August, 1646.

5. Copy of a Letter from King Charles I. to John IV. of Portugal, in Latin, entirely in praise of De Souza, dated Oxford, 12th March, 1646.

6. Letter from Queen Henrietta Maria to Antonio de Souza, thanking him for great services he had rendered to her and the King, dated 31st January, 1662.

The remainder of these documents were transcripts from Her Majesty's State Paper Office, to and from Antonio de Souza, between 1642 and 1662; including one Letter from King Charles I.; one from Secretary Nicholas; one from Lord Digby; one from Prince Rupert; and a memorial of the services of De Sousa.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Henry Shaw, Esq. and to Mr. Farrar, for the interesting exhibition of the Roman Sword; and to the Vicomte d'Alte for his communications, and for the exhibition of the documents relating to the title of Baron "de Molingaria."

A further portion of the contemporary Narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions from 1588 to 1603, communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, was then read; the remainder being postponed to a future meeting.

Thursday, March 18th, 1852.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The List of Presents to the Society's Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book:—

From the Author.

Description des Monnaies composant le Cabinet Monétaire de José Garcia de la Torre. Par Joseph Gaillard. 8vo. Madrid. 1852.

From the Viscount Mahon, President.

The Moral, Social, and Religious Condition of Ipswich, in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century; with a Sketch of its History, Rise, and Progress. By John Glyde, Jun. 8vo. Ipswich. 1850.

From W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A.

Two copies of a Lithographic Print of the New Baptismal Font, St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, erected Christmas Eve, 1851; designed by W. P. Griffith, F.S.A.

The President and Council laid before the Society a Letter, which had been received from the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, announcing an Architectural Congress to be held at Northampton, on Wednesday, April 14th, with especial reference to the restoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in that town.

The Letter and Programme of the intended Meeting having been read, the President and Council begged to add, that, if any Fellow of

this Society desired to avail himself of the invitation, he would be so good as to give his name to one of the Secretaries.

Thomas Leach, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, B.D., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

A Letter from Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, in sequence of a communication from Mr. Cole printed in the twenty-ninth volume of the *Archæologia* upon the Regalia made for the Coronation of King Charles the Second. The documents therein referred to furnished a *list* only of the articles which comprised the Regalia, but not the *weights*. The document now produced was dated 23rd February, 1684-5, and the object of its preparation appears to have been that of an estimate of the expense of putting some objects in a fitting state for use on the coronation of King James the Second, which took place in the April following; and the providing of articles such as on the former occasion were delivered to the officers of state for fees, and therefore to be then made new for similar delivery.

“ A List of y^e Regalias provided for his late Mat^y's Coronation, and are now in y^e Custody of S^r Gilbert Talbot, Knt., Master and Treas^r of his Mat^y's Jewells and Plate :

Viz ^t —		oz.	dwt.	gr.	li.	s.	d.
Imprim.	S ^t Edward's Crowne	poiz.	82	5	16		
	For y ^e addition of Gold and Workemanship					350	00 00
	For y ^e Loane of y ^e Jewells returned					500	00 00
It ^m	One Crowne of State	poiz.	72	01	00		
	For y ^e Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship					7,870	00 00
It ^m	One Scepter with a Dove	poiz.	34	03	20		
	For y ^e Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship					440	00 00
It ^m	One other Scepter with a Cross	poiz.	32	11	10		
	For y ^e Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship					1,025	00 00
It ^m	One S ^t Edward's Staffe	poiz.	45	08	08		
	For y ^e Gold and Workemanship					225	06 02
It ^m	One Gloobe with a Crosse	poiz.	49	07	12		
	For Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship					1,150	00 00
It ^m	One Pair of Spurs	poiz.	12	18	00		
	For Gold and Workemanship					63	07 06
It ^m	Two Armillas	poiz.	6	12	22		
	For Gold and Workemanship					44	18 06
It ^m	One Ampulla or Eglet	poiz.	21	08	00		
	For Gold and Workemanship					102	05 00
It ^m	The Anointing Spoon	poiz.	3	05	0		
	For Silver and Workemanship					2	00 00
It ^m	One Chalice and Patten	poiz.	61	12	12		
	For Gold and Workemanship					277	06 03
						£12,050	03 05

G. TALBOT.

"A List of Regalias provided for his late Maties Coronation wch were delivered for Fees, &c. by Order, and are out of y^e Custody of Sr Gilbert Talbot, Kn^t, Master and Treas^r of his Maj^s Jewells and Plate, and are now to be provided, &c. :

Vizt.—

	poiz.	oz.	dwt.	gr.	li.	s.	d.
Imprim ^a One L ^d High Constable's Staffe	poiz.	15	00	00			
For Silver and Workemanship.					08	15	00
It ^m One Earle Marshall's Staffe	poiz.	9	00	00			
For Silver, Gilding, and Workemanship					07	15	00
It ^m Six Canopy Staves	poiz.	180	02	12			
For Silver and Workmanship					76	11	01
It ^m One Crowne for Garter King at Arms	poiz.	24	10	0			
For Gold and Workemanship					116	17	6
It ^m One Chaîne and Jewell	poiz.	5	13	3			
For Gold and Workemanship					43	06	07
It ^m One Banner and Rod	poiz.	3	13	3			
For Golde and Workemanship					37	14	03
It ^m One Collar of SS.	poiz.	19	10	0			
For Silver, Gilding, and Workemanship					24	18	09
It ^m Two Coronets	poiz.	30	12	12			
For Silver, Gilding, and Workemanship					22	19	04
It ^m Two Collars of SS.	poiz.	34	07	12			
For Silver and Workemanship					32	11	10
It ^m Six Collars of SS.	poiz.	89	15	00			
For Silver and Workemanship					82	08	09
It ^m Two Ingots	poiz.	19	00	00			
For Golde and Workemanship					75	05	00
It ^m One Cup	poiz.	19	07	00			
For Gold and Workemanship					80	05	03
It ^m Coronation Meddals—Twelve	poiz.	3	10	16			
For Gold and Workmanship					25	06	08
It ^m Jewells, 75 for Kn ^{ts} of the Bath, of wch seven are in custody	poiz.	35	10	12			
For Gold and Workmanship					433	04	4

£1,067 19 4

G. TALBOT."

The Secretary then read an Account of the sums disbursed under the direction of Sir Edward Cecill, Treasurer appointed for defraying the expense of the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of King James the First, and her husband the Elector Palatine, with their train, as also the lords, ambassadors, ladies, and others attending them from England to the territories of the said Elector Palatine, anno 1613, communicated by Sir Charles George Young, Garter, in a letter to Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P. and Director.

Amongst the various ceremonies and entertainments, Sir Charles observed, which distinguished the reign of James the First, there were none perhaps celebrated with greater solemnity or more costly magnificence than those preparatory to and consequent upon the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, which took place on the 14th of February, 1612-13. The joyous exultation and feeling exhibited by the people tended in some degree, we are told, to dissipate the grief which was generally felt at the death of Henry the young Prince of Wales, which happened in the preceding November, and had diffused a gloom over the kingdom.

No event (disastrous as were its results) could have been hailed with greater enthusiasm, and, including the portion of the Princess (which was £40,000), the sum expended was not much less than one hundred thousand pounds.

An account of the preparations for the marriage, the splendid pageant itself, a narrative of the different festivities and water triumphs, together with the masques at court which followed the celebration of these nuptials, given with ample details by contemporary writers, Sir Charles adds, will be found in the second volume of Nichols's *Progresses, Processions, &c. of King James the First*. In illustration of some of the expenses incurred upon the occasion for apparel and other necessities provided for the Lady Elizabeth, and for furnishing her marriage chamber, Sir Frederic Madden in 1836 communicated to the Society a transcript of the King's warrant, dated 4th May, 1613, to the Master of the Wardrobe for the payment of various persons by whom the articles had been supplied for the use of the Princess, as also for habits furnished to performers in the masque, presented in the banqueting-house on the marriage night; this was printed in the thirty-first volume of the *Archæologia*.

In connexion with this subject, and particularly in reference to the expenditure attending the conveyance of the royal princess and her suite to the territories of the palatinate, the document now laid before the Society is not without interest as affording authentic materials for any one writing upon the historical events of the period in question.

The period embraced in this expenditure was from the 13th of April, 1613, 11th James 1st, until the 16th day of June next following, both days inclusive. On Tuesday the 13th of April, the King, the Queen, and Prince Charles accompanied the Elector and the Princess Elizabeth from Greenwich to Rochester, where next morning they took leave of the King, Queen, and Prince, and proceeded to Canterbury, and thence to Margate, from which place, after a short detention from the state of the weather, they finally embarked on board the Lord Admiral's ship on the 25th of April, and, anchoring before the town of Flushing on the 28th, there landed on the following day. The royal pair reached Heidelberg on the 7th of June; the King's officers, who had attended the Princess on the journey, having taken leave at Gaulstheyme on the 3rd, and returned towards England, which they all seemingly reached by the 16th June, when the account of expenditure closed.

The account was vouched by the hands of the Duke of Lenox and Robert Viscount Lisle, and taken and declared before the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's house, the Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse, Lord Knollys, Treasurer of the Household, Lord Wotton, Comptroller of the Household, and Sir Julius Cæsar, knight, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, His Highness's Commissioners for the Treasury, 2nd July, 1614, 12th James I.

The following are among the most remarkable items of expenditure :—

PROVISION OF DYETT, Wth OTHER NECESSARY CHARGES INCIDENT THEREUNTO, viz^t :—

Dyett of sundrie servants of the Elector Palatyne and his wife the Lady Eliz: landed at Flushing, before their coming over, for twelve meales begun at supper the xxij th of April, 1613, and ended at dinner the xxvij th of the same month, the somme of	cxv ^{li} .	xix ^s . ciii ^d .
Dyett for the Lady Elizabeth her grace, Count Morrice, the Lords Commissioners, and the whole trayne at Cullen, for fower meales, viz ^t . supper the xxxiiij th of May, 1613; dynner and supper the xxv th of May, the States of the cittie dyneing with them; and dynner the xxvi th of May, with sundrie provisions bought to carry from thence by water, for the expense of the whole trayne in their journey to Gaulstheim, being by the space of six dayes together	ccv ^{li} .	xiii ^s .
English beare with caske, fraught and chardge of laborers in loadinge and vnlodginge the same, throughout the whole journey	cccxxx ^{lii} .	viii ^d .
Sugar, spices, waxelights, torches, and other necessities in the whole journey, w th vi ^{li} . vi ^s . viii ^d . in chardges occasioned by the hurte of a prawe on the way to Overwinter, and overturninge and breakinge a waggon in the way to Harlam	xxxiii ^{li} .	ix ^s . vi ^d .
Dyett of sundrie his Ma ^{ty} s servants of y ^e chamber, household, and stable, in their journey homewards from Gaulstheim, Bonn, and Cullen, and from thence by sea into England	xlvi ^{li} .	xviii ^s . viij ^d .
Dyett of S ^r Robert Bannester, K ^t , and two servants; S ^r John Leigh, Knight, and two servants; John Traherne, Clerke of the Kitchin, and one servant; and Francis Husthight, Serjeante of the Chaundrie, and his servant, returning by land to Callis and soe into England	xlvi ^{li} .	iii ^s .
The captains, officers, and inquisitors attending in the Kings Ma ^{ty} s shippes for their paynes and care in the passage by sea from Margate to Flushing	ccc ^{li} .	
Capten Geare for speciall service in bringinge letters from Therle of Arrundell		c ^s .
Michael Johnson, a picturer, for his attendance and drawinge her highness picture	lxxviij ^{li} .	
The trumpetto ^r of the Marques of Brandenburgh	vj ^{li} .	
A gent y ^t brought a chaine of dyamonds from Counte Maurice to the Lady Elizabeth her grace	xx ^{li} .	
Docto ^r Chapman, her highnes Chaplaine and Almoner, for almes disbursed and given awaye in the journey	xxvj ^{li} .	
M ^r Hickman, her highnes Gentleman Usher, for rewardes and guifts given by him out of her highnes privie purse	clxviij ^{li} .	xvj ^s .
Garrett, the jester, in rewarde from her highnes		c ^s .

For the document itself, Sir Charles Young was indebted to his friend the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, of Boxwell Court, among whose family papers it has been for many years.

A short note was next read from John Adey Repton, Esq. addressed to the Resident Secretary, relating to the antiquity of the two Iron Instruments called Catchpolls, lately placed upon the Society's table, and formerly engraved in the *Archæologia*. Mr. Repton considers them to be of a period between the reigns of Edward the Third and Henry the Eighth.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

ERRATUM.

At p. 206, the length of the body of Bishop Lyndewode is stated to be six feet eight inches, instead of five feet eight inches.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852.

No. 32.

Thursday, March 25th, 1852.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The List of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for them to the respective donors :—

From the British Archæological Association.

Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. 28. January 31, 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.

From Mons. A. Charma.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, 2^e Série, 9^e volume. 4to. Paris, 1852.

Sur quelques Objets Antiques découverts à Nôtre Dame de Livoye, près Avranches ; note lue à la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie le 2 Janvier, 1852, par Mons. A. Charma, Professeur de Philosophie à la Faculté de Lettres de Caen. 8vo. Imp. à Caen, 1852.

From the Author.

Urkundliche Geschichte des Hansischen Stahlhofer zu London, von J. M. Lappenberg, Dr. 4to. Hamburg, 1851.

From the Committee of the London Library.

Catalogue of the London Library, by George Cochrane, Secretary and Librarian to the Institution. Vol. II. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Author.

History of the Manor and Ancient Barony of Castle Combe in the County of Wilts ; chiefly compiled from Original MSS. and Chartularies at Castle Combe. With Memoirs of the Families of Dunstanville, Badlesmere, Tiptoft, Scrope, Fastolf, &c. By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. 4to. Printed for private circulation, 1852.

From the Editor.

Notes and Queries, Part 28. February, 1852. 4to. London, 1852.

The Vice-President in the Chair then announced that the Catalogue of Roman Coins collected by the late Rev. Thomas Kerrich, and pre-

sented by his son the Rev. Richard E. Kerrich to the Society, was now upon the table, and copies of it in the Library ready for delivery to the Members.

The especial thanks of the Society were voted to Capt. W. H. Smyth, and to the gentlemen his coadjutors, Messrs. Akerman and Roach Smith, for their care and diligence in the preparation of this Catalogue.

A mediæval Jug, found in Whittlesey Mere, was exhibited by Mr. Waite.

Lord Londesborough, F.S.A. exhibited an ancient Stirrup and a Prycke-spur, recently found, the former in Cannon Street, the latter in Lad Lane, London.

Dr. Snaith, of Holbeach, exhibited by the hands of W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. an impression in wax of an Oriental Coin found at a considerable depth in the earth at Luton, in the Fens of Lincolnshire. This coin is of Shah Alam Padschah, the last Mogul of Delhi, and was probably struck in some town of his empire, the name of which is obliterated.

A Letter was read from S. Baring Gould, Esq. of Cambridge, to Sir Henry Ellis, upon some remarkable Celtic remains in France, accompanied by several penned plans and drawings.

There are in different parts of France, Mr. Gould observes, certain Druidical remains which have not many parallels in our own island. "I refer," he says, "to those stone chambers, called by the French *allées couvertes*, or covered avenues. The only ancient British constructions which at all resemble them are those in tumuli, which however are all sepulchral. But the class I am speaking of differ widely from these; they were never buried, and to all appearance never used as tombs, for cinerary urns and bones have not been discovered under them. They consist in general of a long passage of stone blocks set on end and covered with larger masses opening to the east, the west end being closed by a stone slab similar to those forming the sides. These passages are frequently divided into two chambers, the outer one being considerably lower than the inner, which for the sake of brevity I call the Sanctum. The largest of these covered avenues is at Bagneux, a mile and a half south of Saumur, in the department of the Maine and Loire. In this instance the vestibule is almost destroyed, the inner chamber only remaining. The second largest is at Essé, to the south of Rennes, and has both its chambers perfect, besides which it has a peculiarity in its construction, having the sanctum partitioned into small cells." A third specimen described by Mr. Gould is called the *Pierre Folle*, situated about a mile from Montguyen in the department of Charente, more mutilated than the other two; the plan however is still traceable.

The Bagneux covered avenue is 60 feet 3 inches in length, exclusive of the ante-chamber; the passage 16 feet broad and 7 feet 6 inches in height inside.

The *Roche aux Fées*, the covered avenue of Essé, is 61 feet long by

13 feet broad, divided into two chambers, the first being lower than the second. The inner room is partitioned into four cells, in one of which is a large block of stone partly covered with earth, resembling a rough altar.

The *Pierre Folle* consists of two avenues, back to back, one facing the east, the other the west. The avenue facing the east is 36 feet long by 4 feet broad, and is about 6 feet 6 inches in height inside. It consists of thirteen blocks, of which five form the northern, and four the southern wall. One closes the passage at the west, and three are quoits, one of which has been thrown down. The number of stones which formed the other avenue cannot be determined, as some have been carted away.

Mr. Gould can find no evidence to prove that these avenues were intended as places of sepulture; nor could they, he says, have been temples. He is rather of opinion that they were the cells of initiation of the Druid and Bardic priesthood, "the tomb of Cridwen," in which Taliessin describes himself to have been seen inclosed for the space of nine months; when the season of his initiate was over, and he came forth a bard under the name of "The radiant Brow." This will appear more probable, Mr. Gould adds, when it is remembered that Saumur was the great college of the Gallic priesthood. In these sombre cells, he also adds, was doubtless kept the sacred flame.

A communication was next read from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A., "On the Battle of Shrewsbury, with a Description of Battlefield Church."

Mr. Brooke states that in the autumn of 1851 he twice visited the field of this battle, and also examined with great interest the church erected there by Henry IV. in gratitude for his victory. The field of battle lies about three miles and a quarter in a north-westerly direction from Shrewsbury, on and contiguous to the turnpike road. The battle itself, he observes, has occasionally been called the battle of Berwickfield, of Bull-field, and of Hussee-field; the two former taken from the names of neighbouring places, the latter from an ancient family, owners of the land upon which the conflict took place. Having detailed the main incidents of the fight, as related by our ancient chroniclers, he proceeds to a description of Battlefield Church, a lithographic representation of which accompanied the memoir. It is now much dilapidated. In the stone-work, however, immediately above the east or altar window, in a niche surmounted by a gothic canopy, are the remains of a statue, half the size of life, of Henry IV. part of a crown upon his head, and a dagger hanging on his right side; his right hand once sustained a sword, which is gone. This church was originally appendant to a small college consisting of a principal or master, and five secular chaplains, founded under the auspices of Henry IV. The charter or licence from that king, dated in the eleventh year of his reign, states the ground on which it stands to have been granted to Roger Ive for a chapel to be built on it in honour of St. Mary Magdalen, in order that prayers might be said in it for evermore for the souls of the king and of all who fell in the battle, and were buried there. Battlefield, Mr. Brooke adds, is a distinct parish, and was, prior to its becoming so in Henry IV.'s reign,

attached to the then existing rectory of St. John the Baptist at Adbright Hussee.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then gave notice that on Friday the 23rd of April the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held in the Society's Meeting Room, at two of the clock; and also declared how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons should be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other officers; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

Thursday, April 1st, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Society's Library since the last meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them to the several donors ordered to be returned.

From the Author.

Mémoires sur les Baillis du Contentin; par Monsr. L. Delisle, ancien élève de l'école de Chartres, Membre de la Société. (Extrait des Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.) 4to. Caen, 1851.

From the Editor.

The Athenæum for March 1852. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.

From J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.

The Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.

Frederick Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society, in the name of the Hon. John Kennedy, of Bryanstone-square, a Panel, elaborately painted with scriptural subjects, brought many years since from St. Petersburg, and, no doubt, connected with the worship of the Greek Church. The especial Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Kennedy for this present.

J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. by favour of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, exhibited to the Society an ancient Martyrology, comprised in two paintings on panel, each consisting of four pieces. It appears by the parochial records that these paintings were presented, in 1684, by a Mr. Alexander Gekie, Mr. William Wigg, and Mr. John Davis, being the churchwardens, and Dr. Thomas Tennison, vicar.

Chas. Wykeham Martin, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small perpetual Almanac on copper, found many years ago by a labourer in cleansing the moat at Leeds Castle, in Kent, and recently forwarded to him by a Mr. Rich, in a letter dated Goderich, Lake Huron, Canada West. The Almanac is engraved on one side of the piece, and the arms of Barwick of Tolston, in the county of York, upon the other. As Henry fourth Lord Fairfax, whose son acquired Leeds Castle by marrying the heiress of Lord Colepepper, married the daughter of Sir Henry Barwick of that place, the relic in question is supposed to have probably belonged to that gentleman.

A Letter from Benjamin Williams, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, upon the Broad-arrow used as a mark for the King's stores; Mr. Williams considering it, in its origin, to have been a Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon Rune. "In an engraving in my possession," observes Mr. Williams, "the so-called 'Broad Arrow' appears on a bale of merchant's goods, together with a cross saltier, above W. O., the artist's initial letters. Amongst the marks of the sixteen hides of land in a manor in Oxfordshire (of which I have given some account in the 33rd volume of the *Archæologia*) there appear the two following: namely, Λ on the bow, and \uparrow the crane's foot. The date of the custumal in which they appear is the 6th day of September, 1593, but the customs are spoken of as having existed time out of mind. I need not remind you that the crane was a favourite symbol with the Anglo-Saxons."

W. S. Walford, Esq. by the hands of W. H. Blaauw, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited several Tiles found at Witham Church, in Essex, in 1851. The arms on these tiles, he says, were no doubt intended either for those of Philip Duke of Burgundy, who succeeded to the duchy in 1419, on the assassination of his father by the attendants of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. of France; or for those of Philip's son and successor, Duke Charles, who died in 1477. They appear on the tiles as follows:—Quarterly, 1st. Per pale: i. Brabant; ii. Old Burgundy, omitting the bordure; 2nd and 3d, Modern Burgundy, omitting the bordure; 4th, per pale, i. Limbourg; ii. Old Burgundy, as before. Over all, on an escutcheon, Flanders. Below is the Golden Fleece. The collar of the order is wanting, but its component parts, the briquet (or steel), the caillou (or flint), the flammes (or flames), appear on each side. However, in fact, as was often the case in Tile Heraldry, the whole of these arms is reversed. The proper arrangement and blazon of them are as follows: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Modern Burgundy*, Azure, semi of fleurs de lys or, within a bordure compony, argent and gules; 2, per pale, i. *Old Burgundy*, Bendy of six or and azure within a bordure gules; ii. *Brabant*, Sable, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules; 3, per pale, i. *Old Burgundy*, as before; ii. *Limbourg*, Argent, a lion rampant gules with queue fourchy in saltire, crowned and armed or, and langued azure. Over all on an inescutcheon *Flanders*, Or, a lion rampant sable, langued and armed gules. The bordures of Old and Modern Burgundy were probably omitted because not easily executed.

Now as to the date of the tiles, Mr. Walford observes, these arms did not come together till 1430, when Duke Philip acquired Brabant and Limbourg, and had a new great seal made, on which they appear. He had at the beginning of the same year instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece. Here then is one limit to speculations as to the date. The same arms were thus borne by Duke Philip till his death in 1467, and then by his son Duke Charles, till his death in 1477, and afterwards by his daughter and heiress Mary, till her marriage with Maximilian. But she did not use the insignia of the Golden Fleece; nor indeed are the tiles at all likely to have displayed her arms. Charles married for his last wife, in 1468, an English princess, Margaret, sister of Edward IV. but they are not her arms, nor has any sufficient reason been discovered why the arms of her husband should be found at Witham. It is necessary, therefore, to go further back. John, Duke of Bedford, brother of Henry V. and regent of France, married in 1423 a sister of the before-mentioned Duke of Burgundy. He does not appear to have had any connection with Witham, or any estates in that neighbourhood. But there was a Sir John Montgomery who was lord of the manor of Faulkborn, near Witham, and also of the manor of Blunts Hall, in Witham, who was in the service of the Duke of Bedford, and who of consequence must have had intercourse with the Burgundian family. He was besides a distinguished soldier in the French wars, while the Duke of Burgundy was in alliance with the English; in addition to which, Monstrelet and De Barante mention that in the year 1430 (the very year in which the Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted, and Brabant and Limbourg were added to the Burgundian coat) he was in command of a body of English under the Duke of Burgundy himself, and assisted at the siege of Compiègne when the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner by the Burgundians. Mr. Walford considers it, therefore, not improbable that Sir John Montgomery, in accordance with the usage of the times, thought fit to compliment either the Duchess of Bedford or the Duke of Burgundy, by interspersing tiles with the arms of the latter among others laid down in Witham Church. If so, though Sir John Montgomery did not die till 1448 or 1449, yet as the Duchess of Bedford died in 1433, and the Duke, her husband, in 1435, and, what is more important for the present purpose, the Duke of Burgundy had in the latter year separated himself from the English, and become reconciled to the King of France, it is highly probable these tiles were executed between 1430 and 1436. If, however, observes Mr. Walford, there were ever any tomb or chantry in Witham Church commemorative of this Sir John Montgomery, the tiles may have been laid down there a few years later, viz., shortly after his death in 1448 or 1449, for the purpose of indicating that he had been in the service of the Duke of Burgundy.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. communicated some Remarks on a Formula in the charters of Richard Cœur de Lion, by M. Léopold Delisle, an honorary member of our Society, of which the following is a translation:—

“The French authors who have written on diplomacy assert that

King Richard in his charters took the title of '*Comes Pictaviæ*.' * Mr. Duffus Hardy, in alluding to this opinion, declares that he has not found a single example of this formula.† According to this learned author, Richard, like his father Henry II. styled himself '*Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegavensis*.' We have not the slightest doubt that such is Richard's true formula, especially since we have discovered the source of the error of the French diplomatists. These last have in fact based their opinion on acts, the falsity of which we shall have no difficulty in proving. These are two charters of Richard relating to the Monks of the Order of Grammont, published in the 18th century by Dom. Martene, in the 1st volume of his *Thesaurus Anecdotorum*. We shall pass in review not only these two acts, but also several others relating to the same monks. This examination will bring the fraud to light, and authorise us to conclude that these different charters should not be relied on by the learned.

I. The first is a charter of Henry II. which may be regarded as the act of foundation of the Priory of Notre Dame du Parc at Rouen.‡ In it may be remarked many obsolete expressions. It terminates thus: "*In cujus rei testimonium etiam præsentis litteras sigillo nostro præcepi confirmari. Datum per manum Gaucherii cappellani nostri*." This is sufficient to make us reject this pretended charter of Henry II.

II. The second is also a charter of Henry II. regarding the same priory.§ It presents supposititious characters still more easily discovered. But to be convinced on this point it is only necessary to read the termination of the deed, '*Acta fuerunt hæc presentibus Gulielmo filio Radulfi seneschallo Normanniæ. In quorum omnium et singulorum perpetuam firmitatem, presentem paginam sigilli nostri, anno secundo, mense Julio, die tertio*.' It is well known that Henry II. never thus announced the apposition of his seal; that he expressed the name of the place whence the charter was dated, but not the date of the year and day. But the forger, by not observing these rules, has furnished us with an excellent means of proving his imposture. In fact, in a deed executed the 3rd July, 1156, he introduces William, son of Raoul seneschal of Normandy, who did not become seneschal till 1170.

III. The third contains privileges granted to different priors of the Order of Grammont.|| It emanates from Richard Cœur de Lion, and commences with these words, '*Richardus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ et Pictaviæ, Universis presentibus et futuris litteras inspecturis salutem*.' This beginning does not at all resemble the style of Richard's charters. To show that this instrument did not issue from the Royal Chancery we will transcribe the date: '*Actum apud Pictavum pridie kalendas Aprilis regni nostri anno secundo*.' In March 1191, Richard was in Sicily, and could not have dated a letter from Poitiers. IV. The fourth charter was printed by D. Martene.¶ King Richard therein

* Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique, t. v. p. 815. M. de Wailly, Elémens de Paléographie, t. i. p. 355.

† Rotuli Chartarum, p. xvii.

‡ Archives Nationales à Paris, registre J. VI^{ss}. 11. No. 374, and Carton, Q. 1383. Voyez Faria Histoire de Rouen, ed. 1738, 4^o. 6^e. partie, p. 33.

§ Archives Nationales, Q. 1383.

|| Archives Nationales, Carton. T. 460.

¶ Thesaurus Anecdotorum, vol. I. c. 647.

confirms the privileges of Notre Dame du Parc. He there intitles himself, '*Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Pictaviæ et Andegaviæ.*' Without counting this formula, the proofs of forgery are visible in this instrument from one end to the other. It is full of expressions and terms quite foreign to the usual Anglo-Norman style of the 12th century. The imagination is stupified by the absurdity of many of the privileges set forth in these letters. I will cite but one clause. It is that in which Richard declares the kings of England deprived of their rights over the Duchy of Normandy, should they violate the privileges of the Priory: '*Et si quis hæredum aut successorum nostrorum contra premissa vel eorum aliqua venire forsitan quomodolibet attemptaret, ipsos contra venire attemptantes et ipsorum singulos ratione ingratiitudinis, tenore præsentium exhæredamus, ipsoque casu Dominum Regem Franciæ qui fuerit pro tempore nostrum hæredem constituimus et pariter successorem.*' The date of this document is worthy of the context. *Datum teste meipso per manus magistri Eustacii apud Grandimontem, anno ab incarnatione Domini M^o.c^o.xc^o.ij^o. et regni nostri tercio, pridie kalendas Aprilis.* Unfortunately for the forger, in March 1192, Richard Cœur de Lion was not in France. V. The fifth charter, also published by D. Martene, is exactly copied from the preceding and bears the same date. It is, therefore, superfluous to demonstrate its falsity. VI. The sixth and last is of St. Louis, King of France.* Every phrase might be criticised, but we will confine ourselves to the date: '*Teste meipso. Datum Lutetiæ Parisiorum mense Februario Anno Domini M.c.xl.ix.*' These two lines furnish us with three decisive arguments. First, the expression '*teste meipso*' does not belong to the Chancery of the kings of France. Again, in no charter of the 13th century do we find the date *Lutetiæ Parisiorum*, but that of *Parisiis*. Lastly, in February 1249 (1250 new style), the king, St Louis, was not in France, but in the East.

"The details into which we have just entered, clearly prove that forgers have exercised their industry on the archives of the Order of Grammont. If our proofs had need of fresh support, we should find it in the suit which the monks of this order had to support in the thirteenth century. The fraud was known at this epoch; the king St. Louis complained of it to the Pope: '*Sicut ex parte charissimi in Christo filii nostri Regis Franciæ illustris fuit propositum coram nobis, nonnulli Priores et fratres Grandemontensis Ordinis ipsius Regis et aliquorum baronum regni sui litteras falsaverunt, et super hoc sunt publicè diffamati.*'

It is thus that Pope Alexander IV. expresses himself in the letter which he addressed the 3d of January, 1269, to the Archbishop of Rouen, recommending him to pursue and punish the guilty. The prelate should have hastened to accomplish this mandate; but we are ignorant of the termination of the affair. All that we know is that in the month of November, 1269, a conflict of jurisdiction was raised between the Archbishop of Rouen and the Bishop of Lisieux, on account of the Prior of Grammont, *qui pro falsitate incarcerationatus erat.*

"Thus we cannot believe in the sincerity of the documents we have

* P. Levesque, *Annales Ordinis Grandimontis*. Trevis. 1662, 8^o. p. 427.

been discussing. No authority can thus be placed on the letters of Richard Cœur de Lion in which we have pointed out the formula *Comes Pictaviæ*; and no pretext will thus hinder the French diplomatists from adopting on this point the opinion of Mr. Duffus Hardy.

“Paris, March, 1852.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The Resident Secretary then read the first portion of a Memoir on Naworth Castle and the ancient Lords of Gillesland by W. Sidney Gibson, Esq. F.S.A.

The Vice-President likewise gave notice for the second time, that on Friday, the 23d of April, the Anniversary Election of the Society will be held in the Society's Meeting Room at two of the clock; and declared how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons should be chosen of the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other officers; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

Notice was likewise given that, on account of Passion and Easter weeks intervening, the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, the 29th of April.

Friday, April 23rd, 1852.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P., and subsequently the
VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which Frederick Ouvry, Esq. and William Cooper, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Secretaries receiving the votes, and the other Secretary marking down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists.

Whilst the Ballot went on, the President made the following Address to the Members :—

“GENTLEMEN,

“I am happy in being able to inform you that during the past year this Society has not lost any of those Members who have taken an active or prominent part in its proceedings. Our Obituary between the 5th of April, 1851, and the 5th of April last, consists of the following names:—

John Barnard, Esq.
Michael Bland, Esq.

Lord De Blaquiere.
 John Buckler, Esq.
 John George Children, Esq.
 James Gooden, Esq.
 Charles Hoare, Esq.
 Henry Hoare, Esq.
 Richard Hollier, Esq.
 Michael Jones, Esq.
 John Matravers, Esq.
 The Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A.
 Thomas Northmore, Esq.
 Richard Percival, Esq.
 Samuel Prout, Esq.
 Rev. Lancelot Sharpe.
 Sir John Augustus Francis Simpkinson.
 William Ford Stevenson, Esq.
 William Tyson, Esq.

“ Mr. JOHN BUCKLER, who became a Fellow of our Society in 1810, was sufficiently known to you all as an Architectural Artist, and more especially by his publication of the English Cathedrals. His only communication to the Society of Antiquaries consisted in, ‘Remarks upon some Remains of Ancient Architecture, disclosed in taking down a portion of the church of St. Mary Overy in Southwark: in a letter to John Gage Rokewode, Esq., Director;’ printed in the 29th volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 241, 242, and extending, I think, to no more than two pages.

“ The Rev. LANCELOT SHARPE, incumbent of the living of Allhallows Staining, London, and prebendary of St. Paul’s, became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1813.

“ A period of near forty years spent in tuition, left him but little leisure to devote to us. One communication, however, made to us must be recorded, entitled: ‘Remarks on the Towneley Mysteries,’ in a letter to the late Mr. Amyot, printed in the 27th volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 251-256.

“ So far as a scholar, ‘ripe and good,’ can be called an Antiquary, he was not unworthy to be one of our Fellows. The friend of Porson and of Dr. Parr, he had eminent claims to be enrolled amongst us. His scholars at Merchant Taylors’ School, of which he was fourth master, and of St. Saviour’s Grammar School, over which he presided for twenty-five years, and his private friends, gratefully remember both his stores of learning, and the readiness with which they were imparted.

“ His only substantive published work was entitled, ‘*Nomenclator Poeticus: or the Quantities of all the Proper Names that occur in the Latin Classic Poets, from B. C. 190 to A. D. 500: ascertained by quotations.*’ 8vo., 1836.

“ With respect to another name in our Obituary, namely Mr. WILLIAM FORD STEVENSON, who died at Eastbourne, on the 3rd of February last, I have now a communication to make to you, which I anticipate you will receive with some surprise, and with the liveliest feeling of gratification. Only nine days since our Secretary, Sir Henry Ellis, received a letter, which I will now proceed to read to you, from our Solicitor, Mr. Warren.

Great Russell Street, 14th April, 1852.

‘DEAR SIR,—Mr. Venour, who is the solicitor to the family of the late Mr. W. Ford Stevenson, has been here this morning, in consequence of that gentleman having by his will bequeathed one-fourth of his personal property, subject to the provisions made for his children, to the President and Fellows of the Antiquarian Society. Mr. John M. Ludlow is the trustee appointed by the will; and Mr. Venour called to explain that, in consequence of the Will being worded very obscurely, he found that he could not execute the trusts; and that it was, therefore, intended to have the property administered under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and it would be necessary to make the Society a party to this suit.

‘As the will is not long, I have bespoken a copy of it, which you shall have on Friday; it was proved last month, and the property is between 65,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*

‘I remain, dear Sir, your obedient and faithful Servant,

‘AUG. WARREN.

‘Sir Henry Ellis.’

“Gentlemen, I have since had an opportunity to peruse a copy of Mr. Stevenson’s will. It is dated in the year 1848, and has, I think, two codicils. If I rightly interpret the words, ‘upon the decease of the said annuitants,’ the bequest to us will scarcely take effect until the present annuitants upon the property shall have ceased to live, that is, not perhaps until after a term of years. Be this as it may—and on this and on all other points of the case the Court of Chancery will adjudicate—you will, I am sure, never cease to entertain towards the memory of Mr. Stevenson the warmest respect and gratitude, as to one who has shown himself by far the most munificent of our benefactors.

“Between the 5th of April, 1851, and the same day in the present year, one Fellow, namely, William Cotton, Esq., has withdrawn from the Society; and there have been elected the following:—

Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., M.P.

Richard Ellison, Esq.

William Michael Wylie, Esq., B.A.

Edmund Waterton, Esq.

Edward Phillips, Esq.

Wm. Hepworth Dixon, Esq.

Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A.

Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan.

Rev. George Hodson.

George Scharf, Junr. Esq.

Charles Harwood Clarke, Esq., B.A.

Rev. Walter Field, M.A.

Thomas Leach, Esq., B.A.

Rev. Richard Lane Freer, B.D.

Honorary Fellows.

Monsr. Leopold Delisle of Caen.

Monsr. Joachim Lelewell of Brussels.

E. Geo. Squier, Esq. of the United States.

“Gentlemen, at the Anniversary of last year, when, as now, I occupied the chair, there was a wish expressed to seclude us from the din of the street, by the introduction of double windows. That wish was forthwith

taken into consideration by the Council, and has been complied with as regards not only this apartment, but also the library, and the resident Secretary's rooms; thus making us in a great degree independent of the stir in that great 'artery of London,' as Dr. Johnson called it, which rolls beside us. In the arrangements for that object, and in securing at the same time a proper ventilation in the rooms, we have been greatly indebted to the professional knowledge and friendly assistance of Mr. Gwilt, one of the Members of the Council during the past year.

"The discovery of the mummy in the crypt of St. Stephen's was an event which could not be indifferent to the Society of Antiquaries, and which has been elucidated by the exertions of the Committee which we had appointed. That Committee received from the first a ready and cordial co-operation from Lord Seymour, his Lordship being then the first Commissioner of the Board of Works; and they were enabled not only to describe with accuracy and with judgment the remains which they saw before them; but to identify them as those of Bishop Lyndewode. In his aid on that occasion as a Member of the Committee, Mr. Pettigrew evinced his usual proficiency and knowledge in the science of embalming; and I desire also to express our great obligations to Mr. Joseph Hunter, who was not a Member of that Committee, but who, on finding its labours elicit the name of Bishop Lyndewode, applied himself to the elucidation of the Bishop's career, and who has favoured us with a paper upon that subject, of which the profound research and perfect accuracy are sufficiently attested by the fact of the authorship alone.

"Among the other contributions of the past year, I would more especially distinguish the Essay, in two portions, by the Astronomer Royal, as to the port from which we may suppose Julius Cæsar to have steered in France, and as to his most probable landing-place in England. Whatever any man may think of the particular conclusions to which the Astronomer Royal has arrived, there can be surely no doubt or dispute whatever, that this is a most valuable essay, on a most interesting question. I was very greatly struck at the manner in which he has derived his argument from the period of the moon and the course of the tides, thus making astronomical research conducive to historical inquiries, and thus further illustrating that close connection and that mutual use between all branches of human knowledge which were long since observed upon by Cicero, but which are every day receiving a fuller developement and a clearer confirmation from the growing discoveries of modern science and the higher exertions of modern skill.

"Gentlemen, I should now desire to call your attention for a few moments to the state of your finances. I do not now refer to the past—if I did, it would be to say that our finances in former years were rescued from a state of confusion and perplexity mainly and principally by the zeal, the ability, the perseverance, of one distinguished man—Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, the Chairman of your Finance Committee, and by similar qualities on the part of that Committee itself. Nor do I now refer to the future, since, as you have seen, a considerable period may yet elapse before the munificent legacy of Mr. Stevenson shall take effect. But looking to the present state of the finances, that state, as set forth in that Report of the Auditors which was read to you by one of them, the Earl of Albemarle, a few weeks since, may afford you, I think,

matter for unmixed congratulation. You have been able in the course of the last year to add considerably to your funded capital, without, it may be said, more than a nominal diminution in your floating balance. That balance at the close of 1850 was 1,112*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and at the close of 1851, 1,058*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; but our funded capital has meanwhile been raised up to the large amount of 7,016*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols. In my opinion, that system of laying up the surplus funds has not at present in this Society been carried at all too far. But I think a doubt may be reasonably entertained, whether our well-being and security require that it should be carried further. Certain it is, that we should not indulge the idea of indefinite accumulation, and ought most seriously to weigh in our own minds whether the excess—for an excess I may I trust assume that there is in our ordinary revenue over our ordinary expences—might not henceforth be applied to some object directly conducive to the advantage of this Society, or indirectly to the promotion of general Antiquarian science. I have reason to believe that this important question has of late engaged the thoughts of your zealous and able Treasurer, and I propose at the earliest opportunity to bring it under the consideration of the Council which this day will be elected. I cannot, of course, answer for what may be the judgment of those gentlemen, nor yet would I be understood as positively pledging my own; but of our early and earnest attention to this matter, I may, I think, venture to assure you. We shall all feel, I think, that in an institution like ours money must be regarded not as the end, but only as the means: and we shall deem that we have put it out to the highest and most profitable interest, if we can spend it in such a manner as shall be most satisfactory to the Society whose representatives we are, and most conducive to those public objects which we in common desire, and attempt to pursue.

“I have stated that I trust I may assume that there is an excess of our ordinary income over our ordinary revenue. Upon this subject some remarks have been made on former occasions. It has been doubted whether any such surplus or excess really exists, and whether the additions which have been made to our investment have not arisen solely from the sale of some of the useless and unproductive stock in our warehouse. Such is certainly not the case. Our Treasurer has furnished me with an account, from which it appears that, exclusive of the sum of 420*l.* received for compositions, and also exclusive of the sums received for the sale of unproductive stock, there has been an actual excess of 325*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* in our ordinary income over and above our ordinary expenditure, from the 23rd of April, 1849, to the 31st of December, 1851.

“That statement of the Treasurer, which I now hold in my hand, I shall append to my present address, in the hope that it may hereafter be distributed among you in a printed form, and in the hope also that you will acknowledge it has justified me in now concluding the subject of your finances as I began it, with words, not indeed advising quiescence for the future, but still expressive of congratulation for the present.”

ACCOUNT OF THE ORDINARY RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

From the 23rd April, 1849, to 31st December, 1851.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
For Subscriptions - -	1,998	19 0	To Printers and Artists -	875	4 3
„ Admissions - -	319	4 0	„ Binding - -	43	0 4
„ Books sold - -	139	15 8	„ Taxes - -	66	12 5
„ Dividends of Stock in			„ Salaries - -	1,063	0 10
Three per Cent. Consols - -	439	11 4	„ Stationery - -	28	14 0
			„ Tradesmen's Bills -	256	19 1
			„ Coffee - -	99	14 6
			„ Petty Cash - -	111	16 4
			„ Insurance - -	27	2 0
			„ Balance carried to ac-		
			count of Extraordinary		
			Receipts - -	325	6 3
	<u>£2,897</u>	<u>10 0</u>		<u>£2,897</u>	<u>10 0</u>

ACCOUNT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

From the 23rd April 1849, to 31st December, 1851.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
In Compositions - -	420	0 0	Purchase of Stock in Three		
„ Sale of Stock from the			per Cent. Consols -	1,468	0 0
Warehouse - -	398	19 4	Legacy Duty on Dr. Bro-		
„ Balance brought from			met's bequest - -	4	6 0
Account of Ordinary Re-			Expenses of Centenary		
ceipt and Expenditure	325	6 3	Anniversary Dinner -	41	11 0
„ Portion of Cash Ba-					
lance brought to this ac-					
count, being the differ-					
ence between £1,428					
11s. 4d. the Cash Ba-					
lance on 23rd of April,					
1849, and £1,058 19s.					
11d. the Cash Balance					
on 31st of December,					
1851 - -	369	11 5			
	<u>£1,513</u>	<u>17 0</u>		<u>£1,513</u>	<u>17 0</u>

On the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. seconded by Earl Jermyn, the thanks of Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Previous to the close of the Ballot, the following Resolution, proposed by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, seconded by Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq., was carried unanimously :—

At a General Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held on the 23rd April, 1852, the right honourable the Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P. President in the Chair,

The Society having inspected certain Plans and Drawings which it had procured to be made by George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A. of a Crypt recently laid open under an ancient house called Gerrard's Hall, in Basing Lane, in the City of London,

“ And having heard reports from the Treasurer, and Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq. as to the history of the said Crypt, and that the same is now threatened with destruction in the course of an improvement of the thoroughfares of that part of London,

“ It was Resolved,

“ That in the opinion of this Society it is in the highest degree desirable that every proper effort should be made to accomplish the meditated improvement without interfering with architectural remains of such antiquity, and of so much historical interest and value.

“ Also, that the previous Resolution be forthwith communicated to the proper authorities of the City of London.”

Upon the close of the Ballot, on the examination of the lists by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly : viz.—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. *V.P.*
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*
 J. P. Collier, Esq. *V.P.*
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., *V.P.*
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.
 Sir Henry Ellis, *Secretary*.
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.
 Joseph Gwilt, Esq.
 Hon. R. C. Neville.
 James Prior, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

The Viscount Strangford, *Director*.
 The Earl of Albemarle.
 Rev. Dr. Bosworth.
 Geo. Godwin, junior, Esq.
 Dr. Augustus Guest.
 Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P.
 Thos. William King, Esq. *York Herald*.
 Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.
 Henry Shaw, Esq.
 Benjamin Williams, Esq.

It was then announced from the Chair that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday Evening, the 29th April, and that the second portion of the 34th volume of *Archæologia* was finished, and will in a few days be ready for delivery to the Members.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom, the President in the Chair.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852.

No. 33.

Thursday, April 29th, 1852.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary Meeting, and of the Anniversary Meeting of April 23d, were read.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Ordinary Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

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| From the Editor. | The Art Journal for April 1852. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From the Editor. | The Journal of Sacred Literature. New Series. Edited by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. No. 3, April 1852. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder for March 1852. Folio. London, 1852. |
| From the Trustees of the British Museum. | Fragments of the Iliad of Homer, from a Syriac Palimpsest. Edited by the Rev. William Cureton, M.A. Folio. London, 1851. |
| From the same. | Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur. Pars 2da, Codices Arabicos amplectens. Londini, impensis Curatorum Musei Britannici. Fol. 1852. |
| From the Institute of Actuaries. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Assurance Magazine, No. 6, January 1852. 8vo. London, 1852. 2. Constitution and Laws of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland. List of Members; and Catalogue of Books. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-historischen Classe, Band 7, Heft 2, 3, 4, und 5. 8vo. Vienna, 1851. 2. Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen, 7 Band, 1 und 2 Heft. 3. Notizenblatt. Nos. 19 to 24 inclusive, for 1851, and Nos. 1 and 2 for 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1851—52. |

- From the Author C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. 2, Part 9. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. *The Builder* for April 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From the National Institute of France. 1. *Mémoires de l'Institut National de France*. Tome 9^{me}. 4to. Paris, 1851.
2. *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et autres Bibliothèques*. Tome 17^{me}. 4to. Paris, 1851.
- From the Rev. Dr. Nicholson. A chromolithograph copy of a fresco Painting, discovered in the year 1848 in the Saints Chapel of the Abbey of Saint Alban's. From a drawing by the Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, M.A.
- From the Author. Notices of a Chantry in the parochial chapelry of Alnwick, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. By William Dixon, of Alnwick, and of Whitecross, in Berwickshire. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. *Specimens of Tile Pavements*, drawn from existing authorities. (No. 1.) By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1852.

The Hon. John Kennedy presented to the Society a Byzantine Painting on panel, measuring 1 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. long, by 1 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in width, representing several scriptural subjects.

Dr. Henry Nicholson, in a Letter dated Rectory, St. Alban's, April 22, 1852, presented to the Society a coloured Lithograph, together with Casts from the two faces of a Papal Bulla. The former from a Fresco discovered in the Abbey of St. Alban upon a column immediately adjacent to an altar in one of the archways separating that Saint's chapel from the Ante-chapel of the Virgin. The words "SANCTUS WILLIELMUS," beneath the figure represented in the Lithograph, designating it as that of St. William, who was Archbishop of York from A.D. 1140 to 1154; canonized by Pope Honorius in 1226. The Bulla from which the Casts were taken had been recently found just below the present surface of the ground outside the walls of the Lady Chapel on the south-east.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing of the South Elevation of Chichester Cathedral, made by him fifty years since, upon which he had marked in pencil the dates of the different parts of that building, so as to point out the character and progress of the architecture at different periods.

The most ancient parts of the Cathedral Mr. Repton observed, in a Note which accompanied the Drawing, are, the large enriched Norman Arch, and the two windows above it on the S.W. tower, erected in 1091; and, nearly at the same time, the seven Windows over the choir, and the lower part of the wall in the aisle of the choir. The next progress of the architecture he found in the upper part of the south-west Tower, the work of Bishop Seffrid II. (between 1189 and 1194). The character of the mouldings being different from the old Norman works: the capitals of the columns still retaining the square abacus, but with a

bolder projection, and the corners cut off: the shafts of the columns composed of several pieces of stone, *i. e.* before the introduction of the Purbeck stone. In the third progress (of the date of 1217) Mr. Repton considered the four windows of the south aisle of the nave, two of them having the original lights, and two having windows of a subsequent period. About the same date (1217), he considered the two pointed arches at the west end of the cloisters, and the pointed windows at each side of the south transept, and also the two remaining arches in the upper part of the choir; and about the same period the centre tower was erected. The next progress, he adds, is about 1332, when the Great Window in the south transept and the rich Circle above were erected. The curved triangular traceries prevailed about the time of Edward I. II. and III. Of the last period (about 1270), we find the beautiful specimen in the spire, the four pointed gables and tracery, and the two richly ornamented bands; but the four elegant octagon turrets and pinnacles may be of a later date.

This gradual progress in the date of the building, Mr. Repton continued, may also be traced in the various corbels under the parapets. The early Norman appears in the plain semi-circle over the windows in the south aisle of the choir. Next we find the round-headed trefoil over the nave and choir (1194—1217), as also, about the same date, plain pointed arches under the battlements of the centre tower; and, lastly, those with sharp-pointed trefoils under the circular window (1322).

Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a portion of an interesting Series of Drawings of the Tile Pavement formerly existing in the Abbey Church of Jervaulx, accompanied by the following Letter, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis. A Ground-plan of the Abbey likewise accompanied the exhibition.

“MY DEAR SIR HENRY, 37, Southampton Row, April 26, 1852.

“Having been favoured by the Rev. John Ward, Rector of Wath near Ripon, with the loan of a most interesting series of Drawings of the highly curious Tile Pavement formerly existing in the Abbey Church of Jervaulx in Yorkshire, it occurred to me that the exhibition of a portion of them on the walls of our Meeting Room might prove interesting to many of our members; the more especially as (owing to the pilfering zeal of travelling collectors—not antiquaries I hope) scarcely fifty tiles are now remaining to give evidence of the novelty and beauty of its original design.

“The Abbey property has belonged to the noble family of Bruce since the year 1601; and for centuries the Abbey had remained in the state of utter demolition to which it had been reduced after the dissolution of the house.

“In the year 1807, an accidental discovery of one of the piers in the Cloister determined the then possessor, the late Earl of Ailesbury, to lay bare the site of the buildings, with the view that every thing that might be discovered interesting to the antiquary should be preserved. The excavation revealed the singular and unknown fact, that the walls of the Church had not been demolished to the ground, but that from four to six feet in height remained under the rubbish and ruins of the build-

ing. This had fallen upon these walls and the floor of the Church, in such a manner as to preserve perfectly not only the basement with all its ornamental details, but also a large portion of the pavement of the building, many ancient grave-stones, a stone altar, standing uninjured in its original position, and the different steps and other divisions of the Church itself.

"The whole area having thus been laid open under the inspection of the Earl, an artist was employed by him to measure the Ruins, to make a general Plan of the Church, and to prepare Drawings in illustration of the pavement.

"This Collection is now in the possession of the Marquis of Ailesbury, and, by his Lordship's permission Tracings were taken from the Drawings a few years ago, from which those now exhibited to the Meeting were made. Great pains have been taken to restore, to the exact size of the original Pavement, every part that the first artist had drawn on a reduced scale. This has been done by reference to portions to which he added a scale, and by the actual admeasurement of such of the tiles themselves as have come down to the present time.

"The Church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is cruciform in its plan. Its internal length from east to west is about 270 feet, and the breadth of the building throughout its entire length is about 66 feet. The length of the transept is about 116 feet, and the breadth with its aisle 56 feet.

"From the regularity of the plan, it is evident that the Church was erected upon the original design; and from the character of the remains, it was in all probability commenced soon after the Community had removed, from their first settlement, a bleak and uncongenial spot at Fors twelve miles higher up on the river Eure, to their subsequent tenure at East Witton, in the year 1156, and finished late in that century.

"By reference to the Ground-Plan, it will be seen that almost all the interior of the Church was laid with encaustic tiles. The parts coloured on the Plan were in plain red tiles, and are found generally lengthwise between the piers, and also in the aisles of the nave. The arrangement of the decorative portions is shown by the simple lines in ink, and they occur in the nave, choir, and transepts, and at the east end. One remarkable portion, measuring about 46 feet in length, and spreading over the whole width of the choir east of the central tower, appears not to have been laid with tiles; and it is now impossible to state what the original Pavement was, though it might be of some material, as marble or mosaic, as at Westminster, more saleable than the rest, and therefore removed at the time of the general destruction in the year 1538, when we find that several valuable articles were disposed of, particularly the bells and nearly 400 fother of lead; or this place might have been reserved for the stalls. It is evident that it could not have been laid bare by an accidental destruction of a portion of the Pavement, such as might have been occasioned by the overthrow of the central tower; for its limits are regularly defined, and the general Pavement bounding those limits appears for the most part preserved, especially towards the choir and the east end.

"The general arrangement of the Pavement throughout is of paneling, in the form of diamonds or lozenges, 27 inches square, which are made up of 36 tiles, each measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"The Lozenge Panels are separated from each other by narrow interlacing borders of small red tiles, which are somewhat less than two inches square, also set diamond-wise, and having the angles filled in with half-tiles in black. The same red and black tiles are also used in double and treble rows, with edgings of the same set square, as borders to the large and magnificent patterns which come next to be noticed. The Plan shows that there were eight of these patterns in the Church. Two of them occur in the nave, between the fourth couple of piers from the west end, and one in the aisle to the north of them. Another is placed immediately under the central tower. Two large patterns are coupled together at the entrance of the south transept, in a line with that under the tower; another is placed immediately in front of the high altar, and the eighth is near the east end of the north aisle of the chancel.

"Only three of these Patterns have been preserved in the detailed Drawings, but portions of these may be detected among the scattered single tiles still remaining about the Abbey. It is presumable, therefore, that they all differed in size or detail, or in counterchange of colours, though, in all, the general arrangement was the same. It may be observed here, that counterchange of the colours of the tiles prevailed to a great extent at Jervaulx, and almost every pattern being differenced, the variety in consequence was very great.

"I am, dear Sir Henry, yours very faithfully,

"HENRY SHAW."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 6th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned.

From La Société de Sphragistique. Recueil de documents et de mémoires relatifs à l'étude spéciale des Sceaux du Moyen Age, &c. N° 11^e Avril, 1852. 8vo. Paris, 1852.

From J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for May. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Editor.

The Athenæum for April. 4to. London, 1852.

From the Editor.

The Art Journal for May. 4to. London, 1852.

From the Camden Society.

1. Moneys received and paid for Secret Services of Charles II. and James II. From 30th March, 1679, to 25th December, 1688. Edited from a MS. in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. by John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1851.
2. Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London. Edited by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.

From Edmund Tyrrell, Esq.

- A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483; written in the fifteenth century, and for the first time printed from MSS. in the British Museum; to which are added numerous contemporary illustrations, consisting of royal letters, poems, and other articles descriptive of public events, or of the manners and customs of the Metropolis. Edited by the late Sir N. H. Nicolas. 4to. London, 1827.

From the British Archæological Association.

- The Journal of the British Archæological Association. No. 29, April 30, 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.

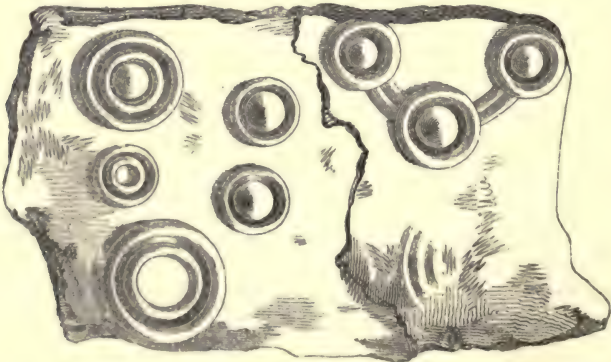
The recommendatory testimonial of Mr. Philip De la Motte having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. announced as a Present from himself to the Society, a Broad-side, in English, believed to be the oldest known, on the Marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; printed in the type of Caxton. The especial Thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Collier for this Present.

Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R.S. exhibited a piece of Sculpture in alabaster, in alto-relievo, of the cinque-cento period, said to have been removed from the Abbey of St. Radegund, near Dover.

Maximilian Borrell, Esq. exhibited by the hands of J. Y. Akerman, Esq. some ancient Greek personal ornaments in gold, a portion of the Collection of his late brother H. P. Borrell, Esq. formerly Consul at Smyrna.

A Letter from S. Baring Gould, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, accompanied by a coloured Sketch of a sculptured fragment of stone found lying near a Cromlech in a field at Buzy, on the road from Oleron to Arndi, in the Basses Pyrenees.



The Cromlech consisted of eight stones, seven of which formed the supporters, and were planted in an oval, the eighth being the quoit. The stone represented in the Sketch, about four feet in length, appeared to be the fragment of a much larger block: the face of it ornamented with nine angular projections; some consisting of concentric circles, and others of circles surrounding a boss.

Dr. Gideon Mantell exhibited a Roman glass cinerary Urn, which contained ashes and calcined bones (probably of a female) and two Coins of Titus Vespasian. It was discovered in a subterranean tomb at Puteoli, near Naples, in 1823, by Sir Woodbine Parish, who presented it to its present owner.



The Vase is remarkable *for the glass funnel* or hollow inverted *cone which fills up the aperture*, and over which was placed a flat glass cover, having a short hollow cylindrical projection in the centre. When found the funnel was luted or cemented to the neck of the vessel.

Sir Woodbine Parish informed Dr. Mantell that the tomb in which this cinerary Urn was found was of considerable size, and entirely concealed beneath the surface of the ground, having been discovered by some labourers in a vineyard in consequence of a spade or bar striking on it. Two human skeletons, in a very fragmentary state, were extended at length on the floor, and within or near the jaws of each was found a Roman coin. Lamps and Vessels of terra-cotta were placed on the ground. The Vase exhibited, with several other similar vessels, were deposited on a shelf or bracket; and close to this specimen was lying the shell of a small land tortoise, which is also in Dr. Mantell's possession.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated the following Copy of a Letter, committed to his inspection by the Rev. Adam Baynes, from Colonel Fairfax to Captain Adam Baynes, requesting him to order Colours for the Regiment formed in the month of May 1650, preparatory to the Scotch campaign in that year. The number of Colours mentioned, Mr. Akerman observed, is particularly worthy of observation, since it appears that they were borne by every *Company*, a fact which we must take into consideration when we read of the results of battles in those days, and the number of ensigns taken.

“ Sir,

“ I shall beg your pardon that in a case of necessity I put a trouble upon you yourself. I am now to provide Colours for my Regiments. My dear Lord is pleased I should have those I had before (being his own colours, blue and white), and I may well accept his offer now, being deservedly his more cordial servant. I would have the best taffaty of the deepest blue that can be gotten for ten colours, viz. five yards and a quarter for every two colours, and if more be used by others then to take more. My own must have (within a well wrought round) these two words (one under the other) FIDELITER FÆLICITER, and a handsome compartment round about the word. I would have it painted by my old friend Mr. Knight, a herault that dwells in Shoe Lane towards Fleet Street Conduit, and would have my own at least two yards at least two yards square.* The Lieutenant Colonel's is blue likewise, with the arms of England (viz. a cross gules) in the canton part. The Major blue, with the red cross and white streaks. The eldest Captain, and so every other Captain in his seniority, to be distinguished by white mullets ☆, in a blue field, as you will know how to direct. The taffaty may be had at Mr. Mathew Smith's in Paternoster Row, or at Mr. Curre's, or where it may be best had. I beseech you hasten it. If the moneys cannot be deducted out of an assignation above, you may please to direct me to pay it either to Cornet Baynes or any other. Captain Osbaldston remembers his service to you, desiring your help about his debenture, though it comes late. I have received the assignation returned, as likewise another for the recruits. We shall gratify your servant for his diligence in speeding down our colours, being in expectation of a speedy march. This in much haste from

“ Your affectionate servant,

“ C. FAIRFAX.

“ *Chappleton Mere, May 21, 1650.*

“ For his very good friend Captain Adam Baynes,
at the Unicorn by the Muse.”

The Resident Secretary then read the Conclusion of Mr. Sidney Gibson's Memoir on the History of Naworth Castle and the Lords of Gillingland.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

* Sic in MS.

Thursday, May 13th, 1852.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book.

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| From the Law Society. | Catalogue of the Library of the Law Society of the United Kingdom. 8vo. London, 1851. |
| From John Disney, Esq. | Two Introductory Lectures, delivered in the University of Cambridge by the Rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D., Disney Professor of Archæology. 8vo. Cambridge, 1852. |
| From the Author. | Remarks on the Monastery of the Dominican Friars at Great Yarmouth. By Charles John Palmer, F.S.A. 8vo. Yarmouth, 1852. |
| From the Minister of Public Instruction, France. | 1. Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France. Cartulaire de l'Eglise Notre Dame de Paris. Tom. 1, 2, 3, and 4. 4to. Paris, 1850.
2. Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France. Correspondance administrative sous le règne de Louis XIV. Tome 2. 4to. Par. 1851.
3. Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France. Recueil des Monuments de l'Histoire du Tiers-Etat. 1 ^{re} Serie. Tome 1. 4to. Par. 1850. |
| From the Zoological Society. | Their Transactions. Vol. 4, Part 2. 4to. Lond. 1852. |
| From J. P. Collier, Esq. V. P. | 1. Seventeen printed Proclamations between the years 1591 and 1713.
2. A printed Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, dated 1688. |
| From the Editor. | Notes and Queries for April 1852. 4to. Lond. 1852. |
| From J. W. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. | De Navorscher, 3 and 4. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1852. |

The Rev. Richard Lane Frere, B.D. lately elected, now attending, having paid his Admission Fee, and signed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following Communication to the Society from the President and Council was then read :

" At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries, held on Tuesday the 11th of May, 1852,

" The PRESIDENT in the Chair,

" It was resolved, That the following communication be made to the Society at the Meeting on Thursday evening next :—

" The President and Council, having taken into their careful consideration the present state and prospects of the Society, especially in the several branches of its

finance and the number of its Members ; and having given due attention to the Reports of the Auditors from the year 1847 to the present time, with the comments made upon the last of those reports by the President in his annual Address delivered to the Society on the 23rd April last ; having also considered the change which has taken place in the numerical strength of the Society, as exhibited in the printed lists of members from 1784 to the present time ; and having further adverted to the state of the Society previous to the 16th of April, 1807, when the Statute was passed raising the annual rate of payment from 2*l.* 2*s.* to its present amount of 4*l.* 4*s.* ; and having conferred upon all these subjects with the Finance Committee, REPORT TO THE SOCIETY, That they are of opinion that the time has arrived when the Society may revert to its earlier scale of subscription, and when all the payments from the Fellows may be reduced without any fear of diminishing the welfare or impairing the efficiency of the Society, but, on the contrary, with a reasonable expectation that such reduction will add to the strength and promote the permanent prosperity of the Society.

“ The President and Council therefore recommend to the Society that the payments from the Fellows be reduced, from the 1st January, 1852, as follows : the admission fee from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*, the annual subscription from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, and the composition money from 42*l.* to 26*l.* 5*s.*

“ The President and Council also recommend that from the 1st of January, 1852, the annual subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* shall be paid in advance or for the current year, assimilating, in this respect, the practice of this Society to that of almost all similar institutions.

“ The Bonds mentioned in the Statutes having been found inoperative have for many years past been dispensed with in practice. It is now, therefore, proposed to expunge all mention of them from the Statutes.

“ It is also recommended that if any gentleman who has once been a Fellow of this Society and has retired from the same, be desirous of re-election, and upon a proper proposal and vote by ballot in the usual way be duly re-elected, no admission fee shall become payable upon such re-election.

“ Whilst the President and Council recommend that these increased facilities should be given for the admission of new Fellows, they are, on the other hand, desirous that the barrier against the election of persons whose claims are inadequate, or not yet sufficiently established, should, under these altered circumstances, be rendered even still more effectual than it is at present. It is therefore their opinion that the power of exclusion by the ballot should be granted in future to one-fifth instead of, as at present, to one-third of the Members voting.

“ The changes now proposed will render necessary certain alterations in the Statutes of the Society, which the President and Council therefore recommend to be made. The Statutes as they now exist and the proposed new or altered Statutes are the following :—

The present Statutes.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS TO THE SOCIETY.

“ I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Eight Guineas* for his admission fee, *unless the same or any part thereof shall be remitted by the Society ; and shall also enter into a bond, conditioned in the penalty of Sixty Pounds sterling, for the due and regular payment of his annual contribution money to the Society.*

“ II. Every Fellow of the Society shall, *so long as he shall continue a Member thereof*, pay to the use of the

Proposed new or altered Statutes.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS TO THE SOCIETY.

“ I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Five Guineas* for his admission fee, and also, if he be elected before the 1st of July, shall pay one year, or, if he be elected after the 1st of July, shall pay half a year, of his annual subscription : the latter payment being his subscription, or portion of subscription, for the year of his election.

“ II. Every Fellow of the Society shall pay to the use of the Society the annual sum of *Two Guineas, to become*

The present Statutes.

Society the annual sum of *Four* Guineas, by four equal quarterly payments, on the 25th day of March, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in every year.

" V. If any person shall, at the annual audit of the accounts, be found more than two years' contribution in arrear, it shall be in the power of the president and Council, at their discretion, *to put the bond before mentioned into due execution*, giving such notice or notices as they shall think proper, according to the nature of the case.

" VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance and pay to the Society the sum of *Forty* Guineas, over and above his admission-fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION OF FELLOWS.

" In Section II., last line but one :— a majority of *two-thirds*.

" In Section III., last line but one :— *Four* Guineas annually by equal quarterly payments for the use of the Society.

" In Section IV., second line :—admission-fee of *Eight* Guineas.

Proposed new or altered Statutes.

due on the 1st January in every year, and to be paid in advance.

" V. If any person shall, at the annual audit of the accounts, be found more than two years of his contribution in arrear, it shall be in the power of the President and Council, at their discretion, *to recommend to the Society that a ballot be taken for the removal of his name from the list of Fellows* ; giving such notice or notices as they shall think proper, according to the nature of the case.

" VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance and pay to the Society the sum of *Twenty-five* Guineas, over and above his admission-fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION OF FELLOWS.

" In Section II., last line but one :— a majority of *four-fifths*.

" In Section III., last line but one :— *Two* Guineas annually for the use of the Society.

" In Section IV., second line :—admission-fee of *Five* Guineas.

" New Section X. If any gentleman who has once been a Fellow of this Society, and has retired from the same, be desirous of re-election, and, upon a proper proposal and vote by ballot in the usual manner, be duly re-elected, no admission-fee shall become payable upon such re-election.

" The President and Council further intimate to the Society that, in accordance with Chapter I. of the Statutes, this recommendation and the draft of the proposed new or altered Statutes, will be read on Thursday next, and again on Thursday the 27th instant, and that on the last-mentioned evening a ballot will be taken upon the question whether the same shall be adopted or not. No discussion upon the question will be taken until Thursday the 27th instant, when there will be the fullest opportunity to offer any remarks or arguments which any Fellow may desire to urge. No strangers will then be admitted, nor any papers read, the evening being set apart for this business only."

On the consideration of this Question, Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A. proposed the following Resolution :

" That according to the Reports of the Finances of the Society, as

made by the Auditors of the Accounts for the years 1850 and 1851, any reduction in the amount of the Annual Subscription at present required from the Fellows, would appear to be uncalled for, and injudicious, and likely to prove highly detrimental to the character and respectability of the only chartered Body of Antiquaries in this Kingdom."

Upon a show of hands the appending of this Resolution to the Council's communication was carried.

A Motion was then made by James Wallis Pycroft, Esq. seconded by Dr. Lee, entitled,

"Amendment on the preceding Motion for Thursday 27th instant.

"That, in order to ascertain the causes which have for several years past operated to the injury of the Society of Antiquaries, and for the purpose of securing its future welfare,

"A Committee of Inquiry be appointed, to inquire into the present state of its Affairs and the causes which have operated to its detriment, with full power to call for all Books, Papers, and Writings relating to its Affairs, and after examination to report to a future Meeting of this Society its true state and condition, as also to suggest, for the adoption of this Society, such new Statutes, Rules, and Regulations as that Committee may deem expedient for its future management."

Upon a show of hands this Motion was rejected.

The Treasurer gave Notice, that a Letter addressed by him to the President, on the propriety of re-considering the Resolutions of the Society which regulate the Payments from the Fellows, had been put into type, and that copies thereof might be obtained by the Fellows, in the Library of the Society, on or after Tuesday next.

Thursday, May 20th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them.

From the Athenæum Club.

Their Annual Report. Folio. Lond. 1852.

From Henry Stevens, Esq.

A Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. By Jared Sparks. 8vo. Cambr. U.S. 1852.

From W. D. Haggard, Esq. F.S.A. Fourteen Manuscript Volumes, in the handwriting of the late Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton College, containing a Descriptive Catalogue of Coins and Medals of almost every nation.

Edmund Waterton, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his Admission-fee and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The Certificate of Thomas Faulkner, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Resident Secretary exhibited a Rubbing from the Brass of Sir John Hampden, who died in the year 1553, from the Church of Great Hampden in Buckinghamshire.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. to the Resident Secretary, was read, announcing the contemplated destruction of the south-eastern part of the area of the site of the Roman city of Verulam, for building purposes; and soliciting the Society's interference.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., at the request of Sir Frederick Fowke of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, exhibited three early Saxon Weapons, found with a skeleton, in digging for gravel near Sir Frederick Fowke's house. The first was a Sword of the usual form; the second a Spear-head, remarkable for its extraordinary length; the third, an Arrow-head of iron. Arrow-heads, Mr. Wright observed, are not often found in Anglo-Saxon graves. But he felt inclined to attribute this to the circumstance that bows and arrows were the arms of the common fighting man, and not of the chiefs, and that it was usual to bury with the latter only such arms as they were in the habit of carrying with them as part of their accoutrement.

The following Note from Dr. Gideon Mantell to the Resident Secretary was read, recording an Analysis of the Glass of which the Roman cinerary Urn exhibited by him on May 6th was composed:

“ TO J. YONGE AKERMAN, ESQ.

“ MY DEAR SIR,—It occurred to me that it might be interesting to the Society of Antiquaries to record the Analysis of the Glass of which the Roman cinerary Urn that I had the honour of exhibiting at the last Meeting is composed. I have therefore obtained from Mr. Reekes, of the Museum of Practical Geology, the following results, obtained from an Analysis of a portion of a glass vessel of similar manufacture found with that above mentioned:

Silica	.	.	.	.	70.58
Alumina	.	.	.	.	1.80
Protoxide of iron	.	.	.	.	0.53
———— manganese	.	.	.	.	0.48
Lime	.	.	.	.	8.—
Soda	.	.	.	.	18.36
Magnesia	.	.	.	.	a trace

The iridescent appearance of some fragments of the glass vessels found in the tomb with the cinerary Vases, is highly resplendent, arising

from the decomposition of the material. The state into which some of the glass has decomposed is very remarkable, and was supposed to indicate an essential difference in the composition of the material; but Mr. Reekes informs me that this is not the case; but that in all probability glass vessels of moderate construction, if subjected to atmospheric and subterranean agencies for nearly twenty centuries, would be reduced to a similar condition.

"I inclose specimens of decomposed glass vessels from the same Tomb.

"Yours, my dear Sir, most faithfully,

"GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL.

"19, *Chester Square*, May 10, 1852."

Charles J. Palmer, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Penny of Edward I. found on the site of the Benedictine Priory at Great Yarmouth, bearing the name of Robert de Hadleigh, the last Moneyer whose name occurs upon our English coins.

The following Letter from the Resident Secretary to Frederic Ouvry, Esq. was read, accompanying the exhibition of the Matrix-Seal described in it:



"MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to exhibit to the Society a mediæval relic of much interest, in a remarkable state of preservation. It is the Matrix of the Seal or *Secretum* of William de Flamville, or De Flamenville, and is an example of an antique gem inclosed in a rim of metal, so common a practice in the middle ages, as we may infer from the number of similar impressions from similarly contrived seals, yet remaining attached to ancient deeds.

"The Seal now exhibited is of oval figure, exactly one inch long by seven-eighths of an inch broad, with a loop for suspension. The silver rim which encircles the stone is just a quarter of an inch wide. The stone appears to be an onyx, on which is engraved, in the style of the later Roman gems, a man in a short tunic, and wearing a cloak, seizing an animal which appears to be intended for a goat, raised on its hind feet, its fore feet resting against a tree. The legend on the rim which incloses it is

+ S. WILLI DE FLAMENVILLE.

"It appears very probable that the owner of this seal was the same person as William, son of Roger de Flamenville, who received a charter from King John, in the first year of his reign, anno Domini 1200.* He was the son of William de Flamenville by the daughter of John son of Swain. On the death of Uchtred son of Gamel, without an heir, the manor of Wittenham and others in the ward of Coquetdale, in Cumberland, fell by escheat to the King,† when a mediety of the same was granted to Simon, son of John, son of Swain, by a charter dated at Brotherton, in Yorkshire, on the 28th March 1200, in which charter it is stated that the late King Henry had granted the other mediety to Roger de Flamenville with the daughter of the said John.

"By a second charter, dated at Bolsover on the 30th of March, two days later, King Richard confirmed to William, son of Roger de Flamenville, all the land that had been Uchtred the son of Gamel's, in Whitingham, Trowenton, Barton, and Glantedon, free of all service except the rent of one sparrow-hawk yearly.‡

"If we consider the spirit which suggested the appropriation and use of antique gems in the middle ages, we shall not err, perhaps, in supposing that the subject represented on the stone inserted in this seal was by its owner regarded as a rebus of his name (FLAMENVILLE), while, it is probable that, to a religious mind, Abraham's offering would be depicted in the victim about to be sacrificed.

"The seal is the property of W. Wiltshire Smith, Esq.

"I am, my dear sir, yours very faithfully,

"J. Y. AKERMAN.

"*Soc. Ant. 12 May 1852.*

"Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A."

W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a Letter from Professor Munch, of the University of Christiania, illustrative of the word FYRHT in the Anglo-Saxon Laws; which the Professor explained to mean, "asking the Gods for an Oracle," but literally to go a spearing.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair again read the Communication made from the President and Council to the last Meeting, containing the Recommendations to be balloted for at the next Meeting; as also the Notice given by Mr. Pettigrew of the Resolution which he intended to propose on the discussion of that Communication.

At the close of the Meeting, in reference to Mr. C. R. Smith's Letter, laid before the Society this evening on the "Contemplated destruction of a portion of the remains of Verulamium," the following Resolution was proposed and carried.

"That the Resident Secretary be requested to confer with Mr. Smith,

* Rot. Chart. p. 42.

† Rot. Hundr. p. 17.

‡ Rot. Chart. p. 41.

and ascertain from him such further particulars as will enable the Society to judge whether they are in a position to take any and what steps, with a view to the preservation of the interesting remains referred to by Mr. Smith."

Thursday, May 27th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Certificate of Henry Stevens, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Faulkner, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his Admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The Communication from the President and Council of the 11th May, to be balloted for this evening, for a change in the payments, and for certain alterations in the Statutes of the Society, was read a third time; together with the Notice given by Mr. Pettigrew of a Resolution which he intended to propose upon the discussion of that Communication.

Mr. Pettigrew then rose to propose his Resolution:

"That, according to the Reports of the Finances of the Society, as made by the Auditors of the Accounts for the years 1850 and 1851, any reduction in the amount of the Annual Subscription at present required from the Fellows would appear to be uncalled for and injudicious, and likely to prove highly detrimental to the character and respectability of the only chartered Body of Antiquaries in the Kingdom."

After some discussion it was moved by Dr. Lee, and seconded by William Devonshire Saull, Esq. "That the present Meeting be adjourned to Thursday 10th June, being the day of the next Ordinary Meeting of the Society."

Upon a show of hands this Motion was negatived.

Mr. Pettigrew's Motion was then put to a show of hands, when it appeared that

The Ayes were 39.

The Noes 43.

Mr. Pettigrew then demanded a Ballot, whereupon an arrangement was come to that One Ballot should be taken upon the Proposal of the President and Council, and also upon the Resolution moved by Mr. Pettigrew; the Ayes being reckoned as in favour of the Proposal of the President and Council; the Noes as against it, and in favour of the Resolution proposed by Mr. Pettigrew. This Arrangement having been assented to by Mr. Pettigrew, the Ballot was then taken.

Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Bruce the Treasurer being appointed Scrutators upon the Ballot, the Ayes were found to be 55, and the Noes 41.

Majority 14. Whereupon the recommended changes in the Society's payments, and the various consequent alterations in its Statutes, contained in the Communication of the President and Council to the Society, dated on the 11th May, were declared to be carried.

Thursday, June 10th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, ESQ. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed; whereupon Thomas Lott, Esq. F.S.A. handed in the Draft of a Proposal for making certain alterations in the Statutes of the Society in the following words:

The present Statutes.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS
OF THE SOCIETY.

I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Five* Guineas for his admission-fee, and also, if he be elected before the 1st of July, shall pay one year, or, if he be elected after the 1st of July, shall pay half a year, of his annual subscription; the latter payment being his subscription, or portion of subscription, for the year of his election.

II. Every Fellow of the Society shall pay to the use of the Society the annual sum of *Two* Guineas, to become due on the 1st of January in every year, and to be paid in advance.

VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance to the Society the sum of *Twenty-five* Guineas, over and above his admission fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION
OF FELLOWS.

In Section III., last line but one:—*Two* Guineas annually for the use of the Society.

In Section IV., second line:—admission fee of *Five* Guineas.

Proposed new or altered Statutes.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS
OF THE SOCIETY.

I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Eight* Guineas for his admission fee.

II. Every Fellow of the Society shall pay to the use of the Society the annual sum of *Four* Guineas, by four equal payments, on the 25th day of March, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in every year.

VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance and pay to the Society the sum of *Forty* Guineas over and above his admission fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION
OF FELLOWS.

In Section III., last line but one:—*Four* Guineas annually by equal quarterly payments for the use of the Society.

In Section IV., second line:—admission fee of *Eight* Guineas.

This draft proposal was read a first time, in accordance with the Statutes, and the Question, "Whether the same shall pass or not," will be determined by Ballot at the First Ordinary Thursday Evening Meeting of the Society to be held in November, 1852.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

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| <p>From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N.
V.P.S.A.</p> | <p>Extracts from the Letter-press of the Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, by the late Thomas Henderson, F.R.S.L. & E. reduced and edited by his successor, Charles Piazzzi Smyth, F.R.S.E. 4to. Edinburgh, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.</p> | <p>The Builder for May 1852. Folio, London, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.</p> | <p>Bayerische Münzbelustigung darinnen Schaustücke, Ducaten, Thaler, &c. von Peter Paul Finauer. 8vo. München, 1768.</p> |
| <p>From the Editor.</p> | <p>The Athenæum for May 1852. 4to. London, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.</p> | <p>The Gentleman's Magazine for June. 8vo. London, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A.</p> | <p>Remains of Pagan Saxondom, by John Yonge Akerman, Part I. 4to. London, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From the Diocesan Architectural Society of Exeter.</p> | <p>Their Transactions, vol. IV. Part II. 4to. London, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Copenhagen.</p> | <p>Rapport des Séances Annuelles de 1848—51. 8vo.</p> |
| <p>From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.</p> | <p>1. <i>Cosmographiæ Universalis Libri VI.</i> Autore Sebast: Munstero. Folio. Basileæ, 1552.
 2. <i>Petrarca Rime.</i> Folio. Venice, 1497.
 3. <i>Polydori Virgillii Urbinatis Anglicæ historiæ libri viginti sex.</i> Folio. Basileæ, 1546.
 4. <i>Numismata. A Discourse of Medals.</i> By J. Evelyn. Folio. London, 1697.
 5. <i>Dodoen's Herbal</i>, translated by Henry Lyte, esquier. Folio. London, 1578.
 6. <i>Justi Lipsii Opera. Libri Quinque.</i> Antwerp, 1605.
 7. <i>In One Volume 8vo.</i>
 1. <i>Joannis Brassicani Institutiones grammaticæ elementissimæ.</i> Hagnoæ, 1518.
 2. <i>Vocabularius Joannis Altenstaig</i>, 1516.
 3. <i>Jacobi Henrichmanni Grammaticæ Institutiones</i>, 1517.</p> |
| <p>From the Editor.</p> | <p>Notes and Queries for May. 4to. London, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A.</p> | <p><i>L'Architecture Byzantine en France</i>, par M. Félix de Verneilh. 4to. Paris, 1852.</p> |
| <p>From W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.</p> | <p>1. "<i>Tomasinus de Tesseris Hospitalitatis</i>," and "<i>Tomasini, Titus Livius</i>." 12mo. Amsterdam, 1670.
 2. Народне Српске Пјесме. (Popular Songs of Servia.) 8vo. УЛИПИСЦИ. 1823. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4.</p> |

3. *Julii Cæsaris Bulengeri Juliodunensis de Theatro. Tricassibus ex typis Petri Chevillot.* 12mo. 1603.
4. *Antiquitates Celticæ. Autore Joh. Georgio Keysler.* 12mo. Hanov. 1720.
5. *Taschenbuch für die vaterländische Geschichte von Joseph Freiherrn von Hormayr.* 8vo. München, 1833.
6. *Taschenbuch für Geschichte und Alterthum in Süddeutschland. von Dr. Heinrich Schreiber.* 5 volumes, 8vo. Freiburg in Breisgau, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1844, and 1846.
7. *Caroli Paschalii Coronæ.* 12mo. Lugduni Batavorum, 1671.
8. *Stow's Survey of London,* 8vo. London, 1598.

The recommendatory Testimonials of John Lewis Fytche, Esq. of Thorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, and of Samuel Woods, Esq. of The Abbey, Shrewsbury, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

J. Bunstone Bunning, Esq. exhibited a Model of the Crypt at Gerard's Hall. A Note from Mr. Bunning accompanied it, stating "the impracticability of preserving this interesting relic, even if the present gradient of Basing Lane could be maintained."

John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, and presented to the Society, an early Print representing the Old Market Cross of Bury St. Edmund's.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. presented a specimen of early block-printing, comprising two Wood-cuts, one representing the rebel angels thrust out of Heaven; the other the creation of Eve from the side of Adam.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited one of the small folding Altar-Tablets which are in common use among the Members of the Greek Church. "This specimen consists of two leaves united by a rude hinge. On the external surface of the first leaf are the various symbols of the Passion. Within, on the one leaf, is a representation of the Virgin and Child, nimbed, in low relief, within a frame. Below are two persons, both also nimbed, one in the attitude of prayer, the other perhaps bearing incense. On the opposite leaf is a representation of a male person, bearded, nimbed, and dressed in priestly garments, with his right hand uplifted, and bearing a book in his left. On each side of the principal person is a smaller male figure nimbed, that on the right bearing a book. On the fourth, or second outer side of the tablet, is a small ornament. There are remains of enamelling on all the four sides, and Slavonic inscriptions on three of them."

The Resident Secretary exhibited various examples of Romano-British Pottery, the produce of excavations in the Western District of the New Forest, the site of ancient Kilns, which have recently been discovered by the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, of Fordingbridge.

The Resident Secretary then communicated the Transcript of a Letter written by General Lambert, addressed to Mr. Fryer, in reference to an Order of the Council of State, commanding his retirement from London to "his farthest house," accompanied by the following illustration:

"Among the Baynes Papers now in my possession is a letter from General Lambert, which, though it bears not the date of the year, very clearly, by that of the month (the 15th January), alludes to an event which is familiar to every reader of English history, namely, the occupation of the capital by Monk in the month of January 1659-60, and the issuing of the mandate of the Council of State to secure the person of Lambert. It is well known that, at this critical period, the Parliament was disturbed by two fears—the ambitious views of a man who had always caused the late Protector uneasiness, and the return of the King; the latter, however, preponderated, and they sent Lambert into the north to secure Newcastle against Monk. Monk, however, advanced southward, and soon entered London, when he obtained an order from the Parliament to authorise the Council of State either to secure the person of Lambert, or to command his withdrawal from the capital to his own residence in the country.

"We are told that Lambert refused to obey this mandate, and that a proclamation was published by the Council of State, on the 20th April, commanding him, with others therein named, to appear at Whitehall within three days from that date, 'under the pains and penalties of being proceeded against, and of having their estates forthwith seized and sequestered for the use of the Commonwealth.'* The Council failing to bring him to terms, he was committed to the Tower, from which he made his escape, and was subsequently taken prisoner by Ingoldsby near Daventry on the 22d April. The crisis had by this time arrived; the Restoration followed; and, on the 9th of June following, Lambert and Vane, who had been excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, were brought to trial; and the former pleading ignorance of Monk's design to restore the King, had his sentence commuted to perpetual imprisonment.

"The letter now exhibited to the Society bears, as before-mentioned, the date January 15, and there is little doubt that it was written in consequence of the application of Monk to the Parliament. It is entirely in the hand-writing of Lambert, who, it would appear from other letters in my possession, employed a secretary, named William Blakey. Sometimes Mrs. Lambert performed this office; and I have several of her letters, entrusted to me by the Reverend Adam Baynes, which I hope shortly to lay before the Society.

"J. Y. AKERMAN.

"*S. A.*, 9 June, 1852."

"MR. FRYER,

"I have rece; yo^{rs} wth ye Orders of ye Councell wherby I am put to some strait to interprett yf by my furthest House that att Colton bee intended; yf so it is altogether uncable of harboringe of mee being quit puld downe & ruinated in ye late warres: yf it bee ment wimbleton or

* A copy of this proclamation has lately been presented to the Society by Mr. Payne Collier.

Nones^h: it is all y^e favor I expect, and therfor I desire you to speake wth Sr Arth: who I heare speakes civilly of mee, or Sr An: Cooper, or any other, to enquire whether I may wth saftie retyre thither; yf I may I shall speedily doe it, yf not, rather than not be a freeman I should take it as a great kindenesse that any of y^{em} would procure mee a Passe to goe beyond seas.

"15 of Jan.

"I have noe moor, but remayne

"Yo^r assured lo: freind,

Lambert

"Yf I may bee safe at Nonesuch I pray you lett mee have tow or 3 chambers furnished ther for mee.

(Addressed)

"For M^r. George ffryer
these."

Indorsed in the hand-writing of Captⁿ Adam Baynes, "L^d Lambert to Mr. ffryer."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, June 17th, 1852.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BART. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and the Thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for them to the Donors.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. Publications of the Percy Society, Numbers 18 to 37, both inclusive; 39 to 42, both inclusive; 44 to 60, both inclusive; 62 to 64, both inclusive; 66 and 67, 69 and 70, 74 to 80, both inclusive; 82 to 89, both inclusive; and 92. 8vo. Lond. 1842—1851.

From the Rev. J. Faulkner Lee. A lithograph of an ancient Cross removed from Lancaster to the Museum at Munchester.

The following Notices were then read from the Chair:

I. "The Council report to the Society,

"That they have received an Announcement from the Library Committee that the Catalogue of the Library of the Society will be forthwith completed, and that it will contain all Books which are in the Library of the Society on the 1st of July next. The Library Committee are desirous that this announcement should be made to the Society, in order

that any gentleman about to present Works to the Library may have an opportunity by taking advantage of the present time of having his Donation inserted in the New Catalogue.

"2. The Council have great pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King of Denmark has signified his pleasure that his name may be inserted in the List of Royal Patrons of the Society."

Edward Hawkins, Esq. gave Notice that, at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday the 25th November, 1852, he should move—

"That a Committee be appointed to revise the Statutes and Bye-laws of the Society of Antiquaries, and to Report what Alterations it may deem expedient for the Improvement of the Society."

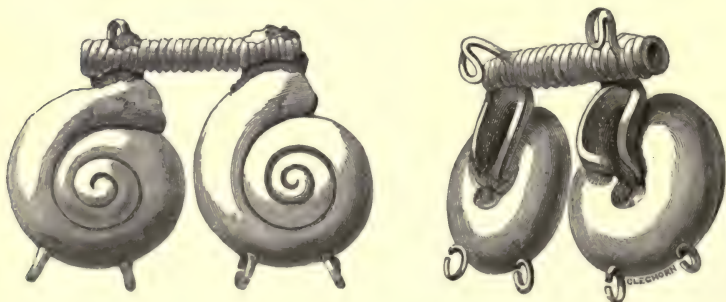
William Richard Drake, Esq. gave Notice that, at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday the 18th November, 1852, he should make the following Motion, as an Amendment upon the Proposal to alter the Statutes which was handed in by Thomas Lott, Esq. at the last Meeting:—

"That it is inexpedient (having regard to the recent adoption, by the Society, of the recommendation of the President and Council,) that the proposed Alterations in the Statutes should be made; and that, in the opinion of this Meeting, the re-discussion of Alterations which have been agreed to, before their effect has been practically tested, will tend to lessen that influence which this Society, as the only Chartered Body of Antiquaries in the Kingdom, has the power of exerting, and which it ought to exercise in the prosecution of the Study of Antiquities."

John Lewis Fytche, Esq. of Thorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, having paid his Admission-fee, and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. J. B. Read, Vicar of Stone near Aylesbury, exhibited various sepulchral Urns, two iron Rings, and a Spear-head and Knife of iron, found in that village within the last two years.

— Hampton, Esq. exhibited by the hands of Viscount Strangford, Director, a very curious metal Fibula in the form of two Snails,



said to have been found in the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies.

An account since received from their present owner, states that the Snails represented in the wood-cut were in reality found with many other articles in the same metal, and to all appearance of the same origin, in a Tumulus at no great distance from Marmato, in New Granada, to which place they were brought for sale by weight, in the month of July 1851, to the Director of the Gold Mines; the whole being subsequently transmitted by him to a mercantile house in London, to be melted.

The impure metal of which these Snails are composed, is stated to be known to the inhabitants of New Granada by the name of "Tumbaga." It is said to vary in fineness; but, in the Shells exhibited, to contain about sixty per cent. of gold, mixed with silver and copper.

— Byles, Esq. exhibited by the hands of Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. the figure in metal of a woman, which had once been enamelled, apparently of the early part of the sixteenth century. This object, which had probably formed the handle of a small knife, had been recently dug up at Boxmoor.

J. Yonge Akerman, Esq. exhibited a small oval brass Ticket or Seal, bearing incusely the Portraits of Philip the Emperor, his wife Octacilia, and their son Philip, and a small figure of Bacchus in his tutelar character. A Cut from an impression of the Seal is here given :



It is inscribed MYCTON TPO ΠΟΛΕΩC BPEICEON; and was evidently used by the Mystai of the suburb of Brisea in Laconia, a town mentioned by Pausanias in his third Book. This curious object was the property of the late H. P. Borrell, Esq. of Smyrna.

The Rev. T. Kendrick exhibited through Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. two Chess-men of jet, which had been found in the large mound called the "Mote Hill," near Warrington.

George Roberts, Esq. communicated, in a letter to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, an account of the discovery of a Tessellated Pavement on the site of what had probably been a Roman Villa, at Holcombe, in the parish of Uplyme, two miles from Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire. The

spot had been distinguished by an inclosure about 300 feet long by forty-two feet broad, bounded by hedges, and had been designated from time immemorial "the Church-yard." The Tesseræ of the Pavement are composed of blue and white lias, chalk, and a red material resembling brick. The pattern of an ordinary description.

The Vice-President then gave Notice from the Chair, that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, November 18th, 1852.

In consequence of the funeral of his Grace F. M. the Duke of Wellington being announced to take place on Thursday the 18th November, the First Ordinary Meeting of the Society for the Session of 1852-3, has been postponed, by Order of Council, until Thursday the 25th November, 1852.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852-3.

No. 34.

Thursday, November 25th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Society's Library, received since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book; and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned.

From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.	Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, ab An. 1152 ad 1827. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1824.
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From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.	Their Proceedings. No. 6. May, 1852. Archæological Guide to Ely Cathedral. 8vo.
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From the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.	Reports and Papers read during the Years 1850-1. Vol. 1. 8vo. London, 1850-1.
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From the Editor.	The Natural History of Wiltshire; by John Aubrey, F.R.S. Edited and elucidated by notes, by John Britton, F.S.A. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society. 4to. London, 1847.
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Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S., embracing his Auto-Biographical Sketches. By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1845. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society.

From the Editor.	The Art Journal, Nos. 42 and 43, for June and July 1852. 4to. London, 1852.
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From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder for June 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
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From the Editor.	The Athenæum for June. 4to. London, 1852.
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From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for July. 8vo. London, 1852.
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From the Editor.	The Journal of Sacred Literature for July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
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- From the Royal Asiatic Society. Their 29th Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Editor. Notes and Queries for June 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. History of the Bishopric of Lincoln. By Adam Stark. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Committee of the Common Council of London. A Map ; being a Survey of the Ward of Farringdon Within.
- From the Author. Note sur Cinq Monnaies d'Or trouvées dans le Cimetière Mérovingien de Lucy près Neufchâtel en 1851 par Mons. L'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1852.
- From J. A. Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A. 1. An Act (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 63) for Promoting the Public Health. 12mo. London, 1848.
2. An Act for the Removal of Contagious Diseases (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 123). 12mo. London, 1848.
3. The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1849 (12 & 13 Vict. Cap. 111). By W. C. Glen, Esq. 12mo. London, 1849.
4. The Act to encourage the establishment of Public Baths and Washhouses (9 & 10 Vict. Cap. 74). By a Barrister-at-Law, 12mo. London, 1846.
5. Practical Instructions relating to the Emigration of the Poor. 2nd Edition. By W. G. Lumley, Esq. 12mo. London, 1852.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. 1. Address to the Royal Geographical Society of London, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting on the 24th of May, 1852, by Sir R. I. Murchison, President. 8vo. London. 1852.
2. Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Geographical Society, corrected to May, 1851. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. Report of the Council, June, 1852. 8vo. Leicester, 1852.
- From B. Williams, Esq. F.S.A. Treatise on the Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, as exhibited in the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici." Translated from the German of Professor Heinrich Lèø. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Authors. Abbildungen von Mainzer Alterthümern mit Erklärungen herausgegeben von dem Verein zur Erforschung der rheinischen Geschichte und Alterthümer. No. III. 4to. Mainz, 1851.
- From Henry Stevens, Esq., F.S.A. Review of Lord Mahon's History of the American Revolution. From the North American Review for July 1852. 8vo. Boston, 1852.
- From the Author. Report on Excavations made on the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, in Kent, in 1850. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. With notes on the original plan of the Castrum, and on the ancient state of the Romney Marshes. By James Elliott, Jun. 8vo. London, 1852.

- From the Editor. The Athenæum for July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Editor. Notes and Queries for July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for August. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder for July 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From J. A. Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A. Publications of the Percy Society. Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, and 29. 8vo. London, 1840—43.
- From the Archæological Institute of Rome. 1. Annali dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica. Vol. 8 of the new series.
2. Bullettino. Per l'Anno 1851. 8vo. Rome, 1851.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. 1. Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, for 1851, and No. 1 for 1852. 8vo. Amiens, 1851—52.
2. Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens. Tome deuxième 7^{me} Série. 4to. Amiens, 1851.
- From the Author. Révue Archéologique (extrait) 8th and 9th years.
1. Lettre sur 2 Vases peints Antique du Musée du Louvre. 2. Note sur les Armes des Gladiateurs, par Adrien de Longperier. 8vo. Paris, 1851—2.
- From the Archæological Institute of Rome. I Monumenti, Plates 25 to 36 inclusive of Volume 5.
- From R. Stamp, Esq. of Kew Road, Richmond. A Farthing Token of Charles the First, found in the parish of Mortlake.
- From the Numismatic Society. The Numismatic Chronicle, Numbers 26, 28, 30, 32, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57. 8vo. London, 1844—52.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder for August 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From the Smithsonian Institution. 1. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Volumes 3 and 4. 4to. Washington, 1852.
2. Smithsonian Report on Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts. By Prof. J. C. Booth, and Campbell Morfit. 8vo. Washington, 1851.
3. Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1850. 8vo. Washington, 1851.
4. Directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting Specimens of Natural History prepared for the use of the Smithsonian Institution. 8vo. Washington, 1852.
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for September 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the American Philosophical Society. Their Proceedings. Vol. 5. No. 47. 8vo. 1852.
- From the Editor. The Athenæum for August 1852. 4to. London, 1852.

- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for October 1852. 8vo. London.
- From the Editor. The Art Journal for September 1852.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder for September 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Their Journal. Vol. XIII. Part I. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary S.A. Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part II. 4to. London, 1852.
- From Dr. Kitto, F.S.A. The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 5, October 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. Postulates and Data. Numbers 1 to 13 inclusive. 4to. London, 1852.
- From the Publisher. Brief Astronomical Tables. By W. Drew Snooke, Prof. of Math. and Ast. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. Reliquiæ Isurianæ: the Remains of the Roman Isurium, (now Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire). Illustrated by Henry Ecroyd Smith. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.
- From the London Institution. Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution systematically classed. Volume IV. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. Reports by the Juries (Exhibition of 1851). Class 10. Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending upon their use. J. Glaisher, F.R.S. Reporter. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author. On ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities, and Folk-lore of Worcestershire. By Jabez Allies, F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. Interprétation du Type figuré sur les Derniers de la famille Hosidia, et Remarques sur l'Orthographe et la Prononciation du Grec en Italie. Par Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris, 1852.
- From the Author. History of the Barber Surgeons of London. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Imperial Academy, Vienna.
1. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften; philosophisch-historische Classe, 8 Band, 1 Heft. Januer. Jahrgang, 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
 2. Denkschriften der, &c. &c. 3^{er} Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
 3. Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen, 7^{er} Band, 1851. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
 4. Notizenblattes, 1852. Nos. 3 to 10. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
 5. Kritische Durchsicht der Von Dawidow verfassten wörtertsammlung aus der sprache der Aino's. Von Dr. August Pfizmaier. 8vo. Vienna, 1851.

- From the Dutch Government. *Aegyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche museum Van Oudhedente Leyden, uitgegeven op last der hooge regering door Dr. C. Leemans, Directeur van het museum. 13^e Aflevering op 6 Afl. van de 2^e Afdeeling. Folio. Leyden, 1852.*
- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. *Ships, Colonies, and Commerce, being the substance of a Letter addressed to the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. By Philopatris. 8vo. London, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Athenæum for September 1852. 4to. London.*
- From the Royal Society. *Their Proceedings, Nos. 11 to 14 inclusive. 8vo. London, 1852.*
- From H. M. the King of Prussia.
 1. *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien. Von R. Lepsius. 4to. Berlin, 1849.*
 2. *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien 1^{te}, 2^{te}, & 3^{te}, Abtheilung. Folio. Berlin, 1849.*
- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. *Description des principales Pierres Gravées du cabinet de S.A.S. Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans. 2 Vols. Folio. Paris, 1780—84.*
- From the Author. *Full Exposure of Dr. Charles T. Jackson's pretensions to the Invention of the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. By Hon. Amos Kendall. 8vo. Washington, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Art Journal for November. 4to. London, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Builder for October. Folio. London, 1852.*
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. *The Gentleman's Magazine for November. 8vo. London, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Athenæum for October. 4to. London, 1852.*
- From the Minister of Public Instruction of France. *Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France, viz.*
 1. *Procès des Templiers, publié par M. Michelet. Tome 2. 4to. Paris, 1851.*
 2. *Chronique du Religieux de St. Denys, par M. L. Bellaguet, précédée d'une Introduction par M. de Barante. Tome 6^e. 4to. Paris, 1852.*
 3. *Archives Legislatives de la ville de Reims. Collection de Pièces inédites pouvant servir à l'Histoire des Institutions dans l'intérieur de la Cité, par Pierre Varin. 4to. Paris, 1852.*
- From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. *The Archæological Journal. Nos. 9, 10, and 11. 8vo. London, 1846.*
- From the Author. *Notice sur un Vase Gaulois de la Collection du Louvre, par M. Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris.*
- From the Author. *Documents inédits sur les Palinods, par A. Charma. 8vo. Rouen, 1852.*

- From the Author.** *Rapport sur les Fouilles exécutées au Catillon en 1851, au nom de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, par A. Charma, rapporteur.* 8vo. Paris, 1852.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.** *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, 2 Série, 6^e Vol. 16^e Volume de la Collection, 2^e Série, 9^e Vol. 19^e Vol. de la Collection (3^e livraison), et 2^e Série, 9^e Vol. (4^e livraison).* 4to. Paris, 1852.
- From the Author.** *Letter to the Lord Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Present State and Condition of that Society. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. Second Edition.* 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the British Archæological Association.** *Their Journal, No. 31. October 31, 1852.* 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author.** 1. *Thomas Sprott's Chronicle of Profane and Sacred History. Translated from the original manuscript in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A. By William Bell, Phil. Dr.* 8vo. Liverpool, 1851.
2. *Anastatic Fac-simile of the entire original Codex (12 sheets).*
- From the Archæological Institute.** *The Archæological Journal, Numbers 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.* 8vo. London, 1850-52.
- From the Société des Antiquaires de L'Ouest.** 1. *Mémoires de la Société, Tomes 18, 19. Années 1850-51.* 8vo. Poitiers, 1852.
2. *Bulletins de la Société, 2^e, 3^e, 4^e Trimestres de 1852.* 8vo. Poitiers, 1851-52.
- From the Editor.** *The Literary Gazette, No. 1869.* 4to. London, 1852.
- From the Author.** *History in Ruins: a Hand-book of Architecture for the unlearned. By George Godwin, F.R.S.* Fcp. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Archæological Institute.** 1. *Memoir written during a Survey of the Watling Street, from the Tees to the Scotch Border, in the years 1850 and 1851. By Henry Maclauchlan.* 8vo. London, 1852.
2. *Map of the Watling Street, the chief line of Roman communication leading across the counties of Durham and Northumberland, from the River Swale to the Scotch Border. Surveyed and drawn by H. Maclauchlan.* Folio. London, 1852.
- From Henry Stevens, Esq. F.S.A.** 1. *Discovery by the late Dr. Horace Wells, of the applicability of Nitrous Oxide Gas, Sulphuric Ether, and other vapors in surgical operations nearly two years before the patented discovery of Drs. C. T. Jackson and W. G. T. Morton.* 8vo. Hartford, 1852.
2. *A Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others on the mode of editing the writings of Washington. By Jared Sparks. Also, a Review of Lord Mahon's History of the American Revolution. From the North American Review for July 1852.* 8vo. London, 1852.

Henry Stevens, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow.

The recommendatory testimonial of William Henry Cooke, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The President read to the Society the following announcement from the Council.

“ At a Meeting of the Council held at Somerset House on Tuesday 23d November 1852, the President in the Chair,

“ The President and Council have deliberated upon the Motions of Mr. Lott and Mr. Drake, which stand for the 25th of this month, and that of Mr. Hawkins, fixed for the 2d of December.

“ As regards the two former, the President and Council have merely to state that they adhere to their Recommendation in favour of the Treasurer's Proposal as expressed to the Society on the 13th, and as adopted by the Society on the 27th May last; and they think it most desirable that the vote of the Society to decide this question should be, under all its circumstances, taken without further delay.

“ With respect to Mr. Hawkins's Motion, the Council are of opinion that a Committee of Inquiry to consider the revision and improvement of the Statutes may be of great advantage, without, however, again re-opening the financial question, in case the decision of the Society on the 25th should prove to be a confirmation of the previous vote. Since in that case the will of the Society will already, in half a year, have been twice pronounced.

“ Far, therefore, from offering any opposition to the appointment of the Committee to be named by Mr. Hawkins, the Council are prepared to give it every facility in their power. They think, however, that in a case of so much importance, sufficient time should be allowed to themselves and to the Society for consideration of the names to be proposed, so as to secure the services of the most efficient and able men, and that therefore, in conformity with the precedent of the Houses of Parliament, after the Committee is granted, Mr. Hawkins should give public notice of the names he desires to propose for it, the vote for the actual appointment of those, or of other names, to be taken at the next week's meeting.”

Thomas Lott, Esq. proceeded to make the Motion of which he had given notice on the 10th June last, in regard to the payments made by the Fellows of the Society; namely, to substitute in Chapter III. of the Society's Statutes *Eight* for *Five* Guineas at the admission of a Fellow; to substitute *Four* instead of *Two* Guineas for his annual payment; and *Forty* for *Twenty-five* Guineas as a composition fee. Also in Chapter VI. in Section III. to substitute *Four* instead of *Two* Guineas; and *Eight* Guineas in Section IV. for *Five* Guineas.

Mr. Lott's Motion was seconded by Nathaniel Gould, Esq.

William Richard Drake, Esq. then proposed the Amendment to Mr. Lott's Motion, of which Mr. Drake had given notice on June 17th, namely,—

“ That it is inexpedient (having regard to the recent adoption, by the Society, of the recommendation of the President and Council) that the proposed alterations in the Statutes should be made; and that, in the opinion of this Meeting, the re-discussion of alterations which have been agreed to, before their effect has been

practically tested, will tend to lessen that influence which this Society, as the only chartered body of Antiquaries in the kingdom has the power of exerting, and which it ought to exercise, in the prosecution of the study of Antiquities."

Mr. Drake's Amendment was seconded by William Tite, Esq.

Mr. Drake and Mr. Wright were, by consent of the Society, appointed Scrutators upon this occasion, when, the Ballot having been taken, the Votes in favour of the Amendment were announced to be 51; the Noes, 39. Mr. Drake's Amendment was thereupon declared to have been carried.

Thursday, December 2nd, 1852.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BART. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

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| From the Royal Institution. | 1. Notices of the Meetings of the Members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Part II. July 1851—July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| | 2. The Royal Institution of Great Britain 1852. A List of the Members, Officers, &c., with the Report of the Visitors for the year 1851. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Directors of the London (Watford) Spring Water Company. | 1. Report of the Provisional Directors. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| | 2. Microscopical Examinations, &c., of the Thames and other Waters. By Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., Peter Redfern, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., Thomas Clark, M.D., and John Smith, M.D. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Royal Asiatic Society. | The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XIII. Part II. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Editor. | The Athenæum for November 1852. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From the Editor. | The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1870 and 1871. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for December 1852. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Editor. | The Art Journal for December 1852. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From F. W. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. | The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, No. 224. Vol. XV. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder for November. Folio. London, 1852. |

From J. P. Collier, Esq. V.P.
S.A.

1. A Dialogue bytwene the Common Secretary and Jalowsye touchynge the Unstableness of Harlottes.
2. The Prayse of Nothing. By E. D. 4to. London, 1585.
3. Galfrido and Bernardo le Vayne, translated by John Drout. 4to. London, 1570.
(Three Reprints, of 25 Copies each. 4to. London, 1852. Edited by J. P. C.)

That portion of the Announcement from the Council read at the last Meeting, respecting Mr. Hawkins's Motion, was again read.

The Vice-President then read from the Chair another Announcement from the Council, respecting the Society's Collection of ancient Proclamations.

"The valuable Collection of Proclamations in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries being now in the course of arrangement, and accurate Catalogues and Indexes being formed, with a view to publication, it has been discovered that many chasms exist which possibly may be filled up by contributions from any Fellows of the Society or others interested in the subject, who might have any detached in their possession, and would be willing to devote the same to so useful an object. Any Proclamations of the reign of Queen Elizabeth are particularly required. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary of the Society, and should any presentations turn out to be duplicates, they will be carefully returned."

John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient brass Reliquary, found by the Rev. F. Bagot, at Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerset.*

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., by the kindness of Dr. Clark, of Southampton, exhibited a small Box, said once to have belonged to Francis I., but probably assignable to a later period.

Sir Thomas Phillipps exhibited to the Society a valuable manuscript copy of the Minor Councils of France, written, in his opinion, as to the first part of the manuscript, in the latter end of the sixth or at the beginning of the seventh century; the second portion, Sir Thomas Phillipps was inclined to think, was written about the eighth or ninth century; which second portion begins with a List of the Provinces and Cities of ancient Gaul, and contains a series of Rescripts and Letters from the Emperors Valentinian, Theodosius, Honorius, and Arcadius to various Prefects of the Prætorium, apparently of Gaul. Sir Thomas Phillipps considered this Collection of the Councils to be important, because it does not appear to have been examined. On comparing it with the great Collection of Councils, by Labbe and Mansi, published at Florence in 1759, he did not find that the latter contained the Council of Friuli, which apparently took place between 374 and 429, and is preserved in this manuscript. This MS. came from the Library of the Jesuits at Clermont, and has been robbed of a portion of its original contents since it was in their possession.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a very beautiful Miniature, by Cooper, said to be of the first Duke of Richmond.

The Resident Secretary then read a Communication from John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. entitled, "Some Information regarding the Lucies of Charlecot; the Shakespeares in and near Stratford-upon-Avon; and the Property of William Shakespeare in Henley-street; in a Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Mr. Hawkins, in pursuance of the Notice given by him to the Society at their Meeting of June 17th, arose to move—

"That a Committee be appointed to revise the Statutes and Bye-laws of the Society of Antiquaries, and to report what alterations it may deem expedient for the improvement of the Society."

The Motion was seconded by James Heywood, Esq. M.P.

Mr. Hawkins proposed that the Committee should consist of seven Members.

An Amendment was proposed by Dr. Lee, that the Committee should consist of thirteen Members, five to be a quorum. Upon a show of hands, Mr. Hawkins's Motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Hawkins then submitted the names of such Members as he proposed to form the Committee, namely—

Sir Fortunatus Dwarries.
Edward Foss, Esq.
John Heywood, Esq. M.P.
Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.
Frederic Ouvry, Esq.
Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. V.P.
William Tite, Esq.

Upon the representation of Mr. Foss, and upon his own request that Mr. Hawkins, the mover for the Committee, might be placed upon it, Mr. Foss's resignation was accepted, and the name of Edward Hawkins, Esq. ordered to be substituted in the List of the Committee for that of Edward Foss, Esq.

At Mr. Hawkins's request the Ballot for the Committee was ordered to stand for December 16th, 1852, instead, as was at first directed, for December 9th.

Thursday, December 9th, 1852.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced as follows, and the Thanks for them ordered to be severally returned to the donors.

From the Author.

1. *Architectural Botany*; by William Petit Griffith, Architect. 4to. London, 1852.
2. *Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions, and Chromatics. Part III.* By William Petit Griffith, Architect. 4to. London, 1852.

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| From W. D. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. | Postulates and Data. Nos. 14-24. 4to. Lond. 1852. |
| From the Society of Arts. | Their Journal. Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. | Their Second Report. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From the Author. | Industrial Instruction on the Continent; by Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Editor. | John Bon and Mast Person. Edited by William Henry Black. (Percy Society Publication, No. 94.) 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Literary and Philo-
sophical Society, Manchester. | Their Memoirs. 2nd Series, vol. X. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Author. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note on a Papyrus Greek MS., supposed to contain parts of Orations by Hyperides; recently brought from Egypt by Mr. Arden. By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1851. 2. Notice of recent Discoveries in Central Africa by Drs. Barth and Overweg, and of two supposed New Languages in that country. By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1851. 3. On some Roman Antiquities recently discovered by Dr. Barth in Northern Africa. By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1851. 4. On Acre and its Antiquities (extract from the Museum of Classical Antiquities). By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1852. |

The President read to the Society the following Letter, which his Lordship had received from Mr. Waddington, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

“ Whitehall, 7th December, 1852.

“ MY LORD,

“ I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 23rd ultimo, proposing, on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, an interchange with the State Paper Office of the duplicates of certain Royal Proclamations, with a view to render more complete the series of such Proclamations in both collections; and, Mr. Walpole having communicated with the Keeper of State Papers on this subject, I am to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed copies of lists which have been prepared at the State Paper Office: 1st, of Proclamations in Duplicate, in the State Paper Office and not in the Collection of the Society of Antiquaries; and 2nd, of Proclamations in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries and not in the State Paper Office; and to inform your Lordship, that it appears to Mr. Walpole that the interchange as proposed may be made agreeably to these lists with mutual advantage, and he has authorised the Keeper of State Papers to carry it into effect on the part of the State Paper Office.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed)

“ H. WADDINGTON.

“ To the Viscount Mahon,

“ &c. &c. &c.

“ President of the Society of Antiquaries.”

William Henry Cooke, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Sir John Boileau, Bart., Henry Reeve, Esq., David Jardine, Esq., and Robert Richardson, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their Elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. Edward Bradley, of Corington Lane, Stilton, exhibited by the hands of W. J. Thoms, Esq., a drawing of the singular Memorial of Sir Harry Coningsby, in the church-yard of Areley King's, Worcestershire, consisting of eight large blocks of red sandstone, on which are cut in very large letters the words

LITHOLOGEMA QVARE
REPONITVR SIR HARRY.

The Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett exhibited two of a number of Roman Denarii found, some time since, in a small "crock" in the locality called "Amberwood," in the western district of the New Forest, in the neighbourhood of the *Potters' Kilns* lately explored by him. The coins exhibited were of *Valens*.

Obv. DN. VALENS P.F. AVG. Head of the Emperor.

Rev. VRBS. ROMA. Roma Victrix seated: in the exergue TRPS.

And of *Julian the Apostate*.

Obv. DN. FL. CL. IVLIANVS. P.F. AVG. Head of the Emperor.

Rev. VOT. X. MVLT. XX. Within a garland.

The Earl of Verulam exhibited a glass vessel containing human bones in a calcined state, found in the parish of Messing, in the county of Essex, of pitcher form, the lower part of the body square, about ten inches in height. Since deposited by his Lordship in the British Museum.

The Resident Secretary then read a Memoir addressed to him by Joseph Beldam, Esq., upon the Lady Roesia's Cave at Roiston. The object of which was to establish the probabilities—

1. That the original excavation was a British cave.
2. That at a later period it became a Romano-British grave.
3. That under the auspices of the Lady Roesia it was appropriated to the purposes of a Christian Oratory.

This Memoir was accompanied by the exhibition of several drawings.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 16th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

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| From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium. | 1. Mémoires de l'Académie Royal des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique. Tome 26. 4to. Bruxelles, 1851.
2. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers, publiés par l'Académie &c. de Belgique. Tome 24. 1850-51. 4to. Bruxelles, 1852.
3. Bulletins de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Tome 17, 2 ^e Partie, Tome 18, 1 ^{er} et 2 ^d Parties, et Tome 19, 1 ^{er} et 2 ^d Parties. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1851-52.
4. Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1851. 17 ^e Année.
The Same. 1852. 18 ^e Année. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1851-52. |
| From the Author. | A Map of the City of Lincoln. By James Sandby Padley, Surveyor. 1842. Corrected to 1851. |
| From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. | Proceedings and Papers. Session 4, 1851-52. 8vo. Liverpool, 1852. |
| From the Royal Geographical Society. | Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Volume 22nd. 8vo. Lond. 1852. |

The following letter from Robert Lemon, Esq. to the President was read :—

“ State Paper Office, 15th December, 1852.

“ MY LORD,

“ I have great pleasure in being made the medium of communication to lay before your Lordship and the Society of Antiquaries a number of Proclamations, which, by permission of the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Walpole, have been transferred from Her Majesty's State Paper Office to the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, in exchange for duplicates of other Proclamations belonging to the Society. The Proclamations thus transferred are forty in number, viz., two of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and thirty-eight in that of Charles II., for which we have given twenty-seven in exchange.

“ It is matter of congratulation to the Society, that by this liberal arrangement we have been able to add materially to our already fine Collection. The number as first selected to be so transferred was forty-one ; but on collation it was found that one of the number proved not to be a duplicate, and it was therefore obliged to be withdrawn, the mistake having arisen from its being nearly identical with one of a similar import in a subsequent year. And it is remarkable, that of the one so re-called I have not been able to find another copy in any other collection that I have yet seen. This shows the value of even a single Proclamation ; for, however perfect our collection may be, every single Proclamation deficient is exactly the one link wanting to make the chain of historical evidence complete.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

“ ROBERT LEMON.

“ The Lord Viscount Mahon.”

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Secretary Walpole for the obliging manner in which, among his many other public cares, he had rendered this service to the Society : and also to Mr. Lemon as the medium of the exchange.

Another letter from Mr. Lemon was read, introductory of the following note from William Salt, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary :—

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ 9, Russell Square, 16th December, 1852.

“ Understanding from Mr. Lemon that the two volumes of Proclamations which I have sent for inspection are likely to be of service in making up the set now in course of arrangement for the Society's Library, I have much pleasure in presenting the whole to the Society, with a view that all which are of use may be retained and the duplicates returned to me.

“ I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

“ WILLIAM SALT.”

Mr. Lemon, in his introductory letter just mentioned, stated that “ The collection already the property of the Society ends with the reign of King Charles II., the last Proclamation being that of the Accession of King James II.,” adding, that “ it is not a little remarkable that Mr. Salt's Collection takes up from that precise period, extends through the reign of James II., William III., and a large portion of Queen Anne.” Mr. Lemon further added, “ It is quite possible that many of the Fellows present are not intimately acquainted with the marketable value of such collections. A Book of the Proclamations of Charles II. was purchased for the State Paper Office, some years ago, at the price of 110*l.*, and I myself gave 76*l.* for a single volume of James I. A volume of the Proclamations of Queen Elizabeth, containing only one-third of the Proclamations issued by her, has lately been offered for sale, and 100 guineas demanded for it.”

The especial Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Salt for his magnificent gift, and to Mr. Lemon for his communication relating to it.

Robert Richardson, Esq., elected at the last Meeting, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The commendatory testimonials of John Lord Henniker, of Mark Anthony Lower, Esq., of Lieut.-Col. Charles Stepney Cowell, of Charles Mackay, Esq., of Richard Frankum, Esq., of John Thurnam, M.D., of Francis Henry Dickenson, Esq., of William Hookham Carpenter, Esq., of William Kell, Esq., of William Hylton Longstaffe, Esq., of Joseph Clarke, Esq., of the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, of James Crossley, Esq., of John Fenwick, Esq., of John Evans, Esq., and of William Smith, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were all declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, V.P., exhibited two Glass Vases, discovered in an ancient cemetery at Cuddesden, in Oxfordshire, with some other relics supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Resident Secretary proceeded to read a Memoir on the Churches of France, by John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A., in continuation of his former communications. Accompanied by an exhibition of numerous drawings. A portion of this Memoir having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future evening.

The President having stated that the Council had considered the names of which Mr. Hawkins had given notice, Mr. Hawkins's own name being substituted for that of Mr. Foss, on the resignation of the latter gentleman, declare their unanimous concurrence in the same; and, having nominated W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. and James Crossley, Esq. to be scrutators, the Society then proceeded to ballot for the List of Committee, proposed by Mr. Hawkins and concurred in by the Council, for revising the Statutes.

Upon examination of the Lists, the following gentlemen were declared to form the Committee, viz., Edward Hawkins, Esq., Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Knt., James Heywood, Esq. M.P., Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P., and William Tite, Esq.

The President then gave notice from the Chair, that in consequence of the Christmas recess the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, January 13, 1853.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1853.

No. 35.

Thursday, January 13th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Society's Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book as follow:—

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| From the Author. | The Suffolk Antiquary, a Poem; by J. Clarke. Foolschap. 8vo. Woodbridge and Framlingham, 1849. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal, No. 35, October 1852. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. | 1. Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens. Tome 2 ^e , 8 ^e Série. 4to. Amiens, 1852.
2. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Nos. 2 & 3. 1852. 8vo. Amiens, 1852. |
| From the Art Union of London. | Their 16th Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Author. | Colchester Castle, the substance of a lecture delivered before the Colchester Archæological Society; by the Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Society of Arts. | The Journal of the Society of Arts. Nos. 3 to 6. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Editor. | The Athenæum for December. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From the Editor. | The Literary Gazette for December. 4to. London, 1852. |

From the Editor.	The Builder for December. Folio. London, 1852.
From the Editor.	The Civil Service Gazette. No. 1. 4to. London, 1853.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for January. 8vo. London, 1853.
From Dr. Kitto, F.S.A.	The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 6, January. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	The Art Journal for January. Folio. London, 1853.
From the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.	Reports of Juries; Exhibition, 1851. 8vo. London, 1852.
From the Author.	Notes and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's Plays from early M.S. corrections in a copy of the Folio of 1632; by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	1. The Life of Adam Martindale, written by himself. 4to. Chetham Society, 1845. 2. The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A. in two Volumes. 4to. Chetham Society, 1852. Both edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A.
From W. Hardy, Esq. F.S.A.	Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores VI. Folio. Parisiis, 1620. (<i>Bearing the Autograph of BEN. JONSON on the fly-title.</i>)

The recommendatory testimonials of Henry Porter Smith, Esq. and of the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D. having been suspended in the Meeting-room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

William Smith, Esq., Mark Anthony Lower, Esq., Henry Reeve, Esq., William Henry Carpenter, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Charles Stepney Cowell, lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. of the Lodge, Hillingdon, F.S.A. exhibited sixteen impressions from the plates of the Coronelle presented to the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle by the Emperor Barbarossa in 1166. They represent the Birth, Passion, &c. of our Saviour and the Beatitudes symbolized.

A Letter from James T. Knowles, Jun. Esq. was read, accompanying the present to the Society of a Cast from a sculptured Stone recently found in excavating for the foundations of a new warehouse for Messrs. Cooke and Co. on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, bearing, beside a rude sculptured figure, a Runic Inscription.



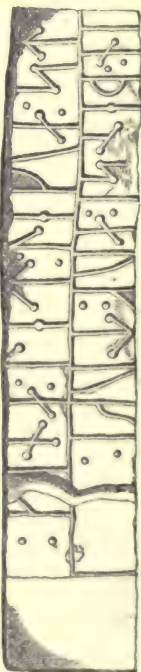
CLEGHORN

The dimensions of the stone were two feet ten inches and three-quarters by one foot ten inches and a-half. It was discovered at the depth of twenty feet, and near it, at the same time, the workmen found, in a rude long hollow, a human skeleton.

Mr. Knowles's communication was followed by a few Notes from W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A. on the meaning of the Runic Inscription. Mr. Saull stated, that he had written to two friends in Lancashire who well understood the characters and language of which the two lines of the inscription consisted, and that their united opinion and translation of the first of them was, "Ina let to lay" (that is, caused to be laid) "this stone."

The Resident Secretary then read the conclusion of Mr. J. H. Parker's Memoir upon the French Churches.

The last paper read was an account of Excavations on the site of some ancient Potteries in the Western District of the New Forest, by the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, followed by some observations by the Resident Secretary. Diligent search, it appears, was made for coins, or any object which might assist in forming an idea as to the age when these kilns were in operation; but with the exception of two pieces of Hadrian in



large brass, and two small-brass coins of the Lower Empire, nothing was brought to light which could be regarded as affording a sufficient clue to their precise date. These coins are, nevertheless, of some value in the inquiry. Those of Hadrian, being much corroded by lying in the earth, had evidently been for a long time in circulation, their devices being nearly obliterated by friction, and the portraits only just recognizable. The small-brass coins were also much corroded, and likewise bore marks of wear; one of them of Victorinus, who reigned in Gaul, and probably in Britain, from A.D. 265 to A.D. 267. How long these potteries continued to be used after this period must be left to conjecture; but it is not improbable that they existed here until the final abandonment of Britain by the Romans.

A Map illustrative of the site of these potteries accompanied the communication.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications; and to Mr. Knowles for his Present of the Cast from the Stone found in St. Paul's Churchyard bearing the Runic Inscription.

Thursday, January 20th, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned;—

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| From the Institute of British Architects. | 1. Some Remarks on the alleged Discovery of the Constructional Laws of Mediæval Architecture; by Dr. Henszlmann. 4to. London, 1852. |
| | 2. Observations made during an excursion in Oreuse in Galicia, Spain; by G. R. Burnell, Esq. C.E. 4to. London, 1852. |
| From Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. | Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Home Office. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Author. | Note relatif à l'exécution d'un Puits Artésien en Egypte, sous le 18 ^e Dynastie; par M. Lenormant. 4to. Paris, 1852. |
| From the Author. | Les Eglises de l'Arrondissement d'Yvetot; par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 2 Volumes. 8vo. Paris, 1852 |
| From the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings. Volume 1. Sessions 1848-9, and 1849-50. 4to. Liverpool, 1852. |
| From the Author. | Letter on the State and Management of Vintry Ward School; by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. 8vo. London, 1852. |

The President announced that, the usual period for Auditing the Society's Accounts having arrived, he had nominated as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the last year

The Rt. Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt,
George Godwin, jun. Esq.,
Richard Ford, Esq., and
John Henry Parker, Esq.

Joseph Clarke, Esq., lately elected, having paid his admission fee, and compounded for his annual payments, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Charles Scott Murray, Esq., and of Thomas Tobin, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting-Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

John Adey Repton, Esq., presented a sketch of a Piscina, discovered a few years ago in Springfield Church, near Chelmsford, by the Rev. Arthur Pearson, the Rector. The character of piscinas found in churches, Mr. Repton observed, is usually that of the church windows. That of Springfield, he considered, was probably finished in the time of Edward I., which is the date of the beautiful windows in that church. We found the cavity, he says, filled up with old bricks with which the tower had been repaired in 1586; confirming the supposition that this fine specimen of a piscina had been blocked up ever since the reign of Elizabeth.

A Note from Edward Phillips, Esq. of Whitmore Park, Coventry, was read, accompanying a detailed account of the exhumation of certain human Remains at Newnham Regis, in the county of Warwick. Amongst them was found a leaden coffin containing the body of a man embalmed, who had been beheaded. The head was separately wrapped up in linen; and the linen shirt which covered the body was drawn over the neck where the head had been cut off. The hands were crossed upon the breast, and the countenance had a peaked beard. The only mark on anything about the body which could lead to any assignment of person, was upon the linen over the chest, above where the hands were crossed. It bore the letters T. B. worked in black silk.

Mr. Phillips suggested, from the *peaked beard*, that the corpse must have been that of a cavalier of the time of Charles the First, and probably of Major-Gen. Brown, sheriff of London, whom Clarendon has mentioned as fighting in the royal cause. In a subsequent part of the communication Mr. Phillips enumerated various persons of the time of Chas. I., and of earlier periods, of the name of Brown, settled in that part of Warwickshire.

The tenants of four other coffins exhumed at this time, as appeared from the inscriptions, were, Francis, earl of Chichester, 1653; Audrey, countess of Chichester, 1652; Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, 1640; and John Anderson, the son of Lady Chichester, by her first

husband. Another leaden coffin, found near the altar, bore an inscription for Dame Marie Browne, daughter of one of the Leighs by Lady Marie, daughter of Lord Chancellor Brackley.

Richard Brooke, Esq. of Liverpool, F.S.A., communicated some Observations on the Field of the Battle of Wakefield, made by him in consequence of a visit to the spot on July 31st, 1852. Mr. Brooke states that he found the country people without any tradition as to the precise locality of the battle-field, but from the general face of the country, and from the particular circumstance of human bones, broken swords, and other relics having been found in digging foundations for a Mansion, now called "Porto Bello," in the vicinity, there can be no doubt that, looking from Sandal Castle to the river Calder, the ground on which the battle was fought is to be seen.

The Resident Secretary then read some "Remarks" by William M. Wylie, Esq. on the Angon, or barbed javelin of the Franks, described by Agathias: an unique specimen of which Mr. Wylie appears to have discovered in the "Musée d'Artillerie," at Paris. It was found at Mont St Jean, near Marsul, in the vicinity of Metz. Drawings of this, and of one or two other weapons, accompanied the memoir. Whether the angon was originally a Frankish weapon, or borrowed by the Franks from the Celts on their arrival in Gaul, does not appear; though it is worth remarking, Mr. Wylie observed, that Diodorus Siculus ascribes a very similar weapon to the Lusitanians. Toward the close of his memoir Mr. Wylie commented on the history of the French fleur-de-lys, which he considers to be closely connected with the angon in its history.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 27th, 1853.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

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| From the Guildhall Library Committee. | 1. Guildhall Library. Report to the Court of Common Council from the Library Committee. Folio. London, 1852.
2. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the new Royal Exchange. By William Tite, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1848. |
| From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. | Their Proceedings. Vol. 1. Part 1. 4to. Edinburgh, 1852. |

From the Athenæum Club.

Their Rules and Regulations, and List of Members, 1852. 12mo. London, 1852.

From the Royal University of Christiania.

1. *Über Micha den Morasthiten und seine Prophetische Schrift.* Von C. P. Caspari. 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
2. *Aslak Bolts Jordebog, 1432-1449.* Udgivet af P. A. Munch. 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
3. *Universitatis Regiæ Fredericianæ novæ sedes.* Descripsit Chr. Holst. 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
4. *Det Kongelige Vorse Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning, for 1850.* 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
5. *Det Kongelige Vorse Frederiks Universitets Matrikel, 1852.* 8vo. Christiania, 1852.

Henry Porter Smith, Esq., lately elected, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Lewis Powell, Esq., and of Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read and severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Mr. S. Tukes, of High Street, Marylebone, exhibited a copy of the Sepulchral Brass of Joan Lady Cobham, in the Chapel at Cobham, taken by a new process of rubbing.

A Note from W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A. was read, communicating his correspondent's amended Translation of the Runic Inscription found in St. Paul's Churchyard, exhibited at the Meeting of the Society of the 13th inst. The words KINA LET LEGIA STIN DENSI (or THENSI) AVG TUKI being now interpreted, to mean "Cyna let be laid this prostrate stone and took"

Robert Ellison, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a Bronze Figure of a Man, six inches in height, found in April, 1851, by some labourers in a field situate between the High Street of Lincoln and Sincil Dike, in the parish of St. Peter at Gowtes. The costume of the figure consisting of a padded doublet and hose, and sharp-pointed shoes, indicating the close of the 15th century to be its probable date.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter from the Rt. Hon. Thomas Wyse, H. M. Minister at Athens to the President, dated Jan. 4th, 1853, detailing the particulars of the fall and present state of the three beautiful pillars of the Erectheium, and of the pillar of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, which shared the same fate, in the storm which broke over the Plain of Attica on the night of the 26th October, 1852. The three pillars are those which formed a portion of the west end of the Temple, which Stuart calls the Temple of Minerva Polias, and Penrose the Erectheium. They were embedded one quarter in the wall. The wall had fallen some time ago, but the pillars with that portion of it which stood behind them still remained. They were swept clean from

their bases into the adjoining temple, by a violent blast from the S.W. about eleven o'clock. Two of the shafts are now seen lying in the broken modern vault into which they fell, tolerably well preserved; two-thirds of each shaft remain, with portions of the attached wall. The third is flung at some small distance. The capitals are shattered into fragments and scattered in every direction.

The injury done to the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, Mr. Wyse observes, is less sensibly perceived, since enough is left to satisfy the fullest inquiry in regard to that edifice. The pillar which has fallen formerly stood between the two which formed the west group, but had not the good fortune to be kept together with them by any remaining portions of architrave. After some observations upon the formation of the pillar, Mr. Wyse referred to a rough draft of the position of the fallen column, each part measured, with details of the principal Frusta which accompanied his letter.

Edward Foss, Esq. F.S.A., read a Paper "On the Lineage of Sir Thomas More."

He drew attention to the silence of all Sir Thomas More's biographers as to the family from which he sprang; though one of them, William Roper, was his son-in-law, and another, Cresacre More, was his great-grandson. Proceeding then to show that Cresacre More, in his anxiety to prove that his ancestor was of gentle descent, had misquoted or misinterpreted the Epitaph written by Sir Thomas himself, giving the words "Thomas More, born of no *noble* family, but of an honest stock," as the translation of the actual phrase, "Thomas Morus, urbe Londinensi familiâ non *celebri*, sed honestâ, natus," Mr. Foss inferred, from this silence, and from the modest description in the epitaph itself, that no other conclusion could be come to than that the family was an obscure one.

Neither Roper nor Cresacre More ascend higher than Sir Thomas's father, Sir John More, the judge; nor do any of the pedigrees in the Heralds' College begin earlier, except some of a much later date, which carry the family, but without Christian name or place, to an assumed grandfather; the latter being evidently derived from Sir John's will, in which he speaks of his grandmother Johanna, daughter of John Leicester.

Mr. Foss then proves by evidence, which he states, that Dugdale is mistaken in describing the John More who was reader at the Middle Temple in 1505 and 1512, as afterwards the judge; and he likewise shews the extreme improbability, if not impossibility, that another John More, who was reader at Lincoln's Inn in 1489 and 1495, could have been the man who was raised to the bench in 1518. By the aid of the Black Book of Lincoln's Inn, he has been enabled to trace the history of this John More, who, according to that valuable record, was, first butler, and then raised to the stewardship of that house; and next, in reward for his good conduct in those offices, was admitted into the society in 1470. From this date his advance to the bar and the bench, and the readership of the Inn, would be a natural course.

Neither of these John Mores being the judge, the next question discussed is, who the judge was? And here Mr. Foss states the discovery, in the same book, of another John More, called "junior," who is

mentioned as butler of the house in 1482, twelve years after the other John More was admitted a member. This John More, junior, Mr. Foss presumes to have been the son of the first John More, holding, as he did, the same office ; and, accounting for his subsequent admission as a member by the father's precedent, with the additional advantage that the father was now one of the ruling body, he considers that this John More, junior, was the serjeant of 1503, the judge of 1518, and the father of Sir Thomas More.

After adducing the evidence by which he arrives at his opinion, Mr. Foss shows that the age, 76, attached to Sir John's portrait in each of the family pictures in Burford Priory, and Nostell Priory, painted in the last year of his life, while it manifestly excludes the possibility of his having been the reader, either of the Middle Temple, or of Lincoln's Inn, tallies in every material point with the dates connected with John More, junior.

From a careful comparison of these facts and dates, Mr. Foss comes to the conclusion that the John More, first the butler, afterwards the steward, and finally the reader of Lincoln's Inn, was the chancellor's grandfather ; and that John More, junior, also the butler there, was his father, and afterwards the judge ; facts which, Mr. Foss observes, precisely suit the "*non celebri, sed honestâ, natus,*" in Sir Thomas's epitaph, and which satisfactorily explain the silence of his biographers.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, February 3rd, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them were ordered to be returned :—

From the Editor.	The Athenæum for January. 4to. Lond. 1853.
From the Editor.	The Literary Gazette for Jan. 4to. Lond. 1853.
From the Society of Arts.	Their Journal for January. 8vo. Lond. 1853.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gent. Mag. for Feb. 8vo. Lond. 1853.
From the Editor.	The Builder for Jan. Fol. Lond. 1853.
From the Royal Irish Academy.	1. Transactions. Vol. 22, Part 3. Science. ————— Part 4. Polite Literature. 4to. Dublin, 1852-53.
	2. Proceedings for the Year 1851-52. Vol. 5, Part 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1852.
From the Author.	Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 3. By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1853.
From F. W. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A.	The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal for February. 4to. London, 1853.
From the Author.	Revival of Vandalism at the National Gallery ; by Morris Moore. 8vo. London, 1853.

- From the Institute of British Architects. On the Architectural Medals of the Ancients, as illustrating the Edifices and Customs of the Greeks and Romans; by T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1853.
- From J. P. Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. A Libell of Spanish Lies; written by Henrie Sauile, Esquire. 8vo. London, 1596. A facsimile of a Tract of which five copies only appear to be known.

Lewis Powell, Esq., and John Evans, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

Richard Ellison, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer an Earthen Pot or Vase, found at Lincoln, in digging for the foundation of a house near the bottom of the hill in the High Street. The Vase contained a slit at the side after the ordinary manner of money-boxes. There were found within it various coins of Constantine the Great, of Crispus, Constantius II. son of Constantine, and of Fausta, his wife; a specific list of which accompanied the Exhibition.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the obliging permission of Cardinal Wiseman, to whom the volume belongs, exhibited to the Society an illuminated Manuscript, being the Manual of Queen Mary the First, for Blessing Cramp-rings and Touching for the Evil.

The two Services fill nineteen leaves of vellum, with ornamented borders, and three miniatures.

The volume opens with an illuminated title, the centre of which (within a square red border consisting of a single line) is filled by the arms of Philip of Spain, as described by Sandford (p. 499), impaling those of Queen Mary (France and England quarterly), surrounded by the garter and crowned. Within this square border, at the corners, are red and white roses and pomegranates, Queen Mary's badges of York and Lancaster and Granada, with an exterior border of fruits and flowers, in the lower part of which are the arms of the Order of the Garter, the Cross of St. George.

On the reverse of this title is a miniature portrait of Queen Mary kneeling, in a Chapel, before an altar, with a service-book before her, in the act of blessing one of the Cramp-rings; two dishes or basins beside her filled with Cramp-rings apparently already blest.

On the second leaf the first of the two Services begins with this rubric:—

“Certayne Prayers to be used by the Quenes Heighnes in the Consecration of the Cramperings.”

The next rubric says, “The Ryngs lyeng in one Bason or moo, this Prayer shall be said over them,” &c. After which follows the “*Benedictio Annulorum*,” consisting of several short formulæ, and sentences. At the end of these another rubric says, “These Prayers beinge saide the Quenes Heighnes rubbeth the Rings betwene her handes sayinge, ‘*Santifica Domine Annulos*,’” &c.

“Thenne must hally water be caste on the rings, sayeng, ‘*In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti*, Amen:’” followed by two other prayers.

On the lower part of the fifth page the Queen's favourite motto appears, "*Veritas Temporis Filia.*"

On the lower part of the eighth page, "*D'n's mihi Adjutor.*"

In the ninth the Portcullis occurs in the border.

On the lower part of the tenth the Rose of England (the white embosomed in the red) appears surrounded by a green wreath; and in the same manner, at the bottom of the remaining pages, severally, the single words *Pacientia, Prudencia, Charitas, Justicia, Fides, Spes, Fortitudo, Temperantia.*

On the front of the leaf which divides the first from the second service is a representation of our Saviour upon the Cross, the figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John beneath, with the symbols of the Crucifixion, surrounded by a wreath in the side border.

On the reverse of this leaf, at a table-altar sits the Queen, is represented in another Miniature touching a stripling boy, who has been brought to her by the Clerk of the Closet; he and the boy both kneeling before her; the Chaplain, behind, reading the service, whilst the Queen applies the Touch to the bared shoulder of the boy.

In both the Miniatures in which the Queen appears she wears the hooded head-dress in which she is represented in almost all the known portraits of her.

The next page begins with the title and opening rubric of the service. "The Ceremonie for the helinge of them that be diseased with the Kyng's Evill." This service is addressed as for the use, not of the Queen, but for the King. The rubric says,—

"First the King knelyng upon his Knees shall begin and saie, *In nomine Patris et filii et spiritus Sancti, Amen.* And so sone as he hathe saide that he shall saie *Benedicite.* The Chaplen kneeling before the King, havynge a stole abowte his neck, shall aunswer and saye *Dominus, &c.*"

Various sentences and responses between the King and the Chaplain follow:—"The Chaplen shall then begin this Gospell following and saie it forthe untill he come unto this clause, *Super egros manus imponent et bene habebunt*, which clause the Chaplen shall so ofte repete and saye as the King is in hanling of the sicke persons."

Then follows the Gospell: "And in the time of repetynge those afore-said wordes, '*Super egros, &c.*' the Clarke of the Closett shall knele before the King having the sicke person upon his right hande, and the sicke person shall likewise knele before the King. And then the King shall lay his handes upon the sore of the sicke person.

"This done the Chaplen shall make an ende of the Gospell. And in the meane tyme the Clarke of the Closett shall leade awaye the sick person from the King. And then the Chaplen to saie agayne *Dominus vobiscum.*"

After a few more sentences and answers the Chaplain is directed to read another Gospel to a certain clause, "*Erut lex vera, &c.*" "Which clause shall be repeted so long as the King shall be crossing the sore of the sicke person with an Angell Noble, and the sick person to have the same Angell hanged about his neck, and he to weare it untill he be full hoole." The Gospel follows:—"This done the Clarke of the Closett shall leade awaie the sicke person as he did before, and than the Chaplen

shall make an ende of the Gospell as it is said in the ending of the Mass, concluding with this saying, *Sit nomen Domini benedictum.*" A sentence or two and another prayer follow: and lastly, "A prayer to be said secretly after the poor folkes be departed from the King; at his pleasure!"

The instances of Touching for the Evil by Queen Elizabeth and King James I. are probably few. That Charles the First touched is quite certain. Bulwer, in his *Chirologia*, printed in 1644, says, "This miraculous imposition of the hand in curing the disease called the Struma, which from the constant effect of that sovereign salve is called the King's Evil, his sacred Majesty *that now is* hath practised with as good successe as any of his royal predecessors."

Upon the return of Charles the Second, the enthusiasm of the people, the desire to see his sacred Majesty's person, and in many instances, probably, the desire to receive the gold, caused a renewal of the practice to an amount of trouble to the sovereign hardly conceivable.

The *Mercurius Politicus* from March 27th to April 3rd, 1662, after relating the death of Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, and King Charles the Second's visit to him at Richmond the day before he died, says, "And after this great testimony of his sacred Majesty's heavenly and meek disposition, he did, on the 27th March (being Maundy Thursday), according to the example of the King of Kings, as well as his predecessors (the Kings of England), wash and kiss the feet of 32 poor men in the Banqueting House at Whitehall, this being the 32 yeare of his Majesties age.

"And we cannot but acquaint you how on Friday last, the 21st instant, a child of seven years old, whose name is Mary Barnes, the daughter of James Barnes, of Stony Stratford, in the county of Buckingham, having been long blind by the King's Evil, was touched by his sacred Majesty at the Banqueting House, and immediately after, by the mercies of God, had her eyes opened, so as there plainly beheld his Majesty washing his hands in the bason; and still enjoys the blessing of her sight, whereof, in thankfulness to God and the King, the child's friends have desired this publication."

The following Number of the *Mercurius Politicus* contains a certification, "by his Majesty's command," dated Westminster, April 4th, 1662, that the Touching would thence be deferred for a time: "For though in this, and the last year, there have been between fifteen and sixteen thousand already touch'd, yet his sacred Majesty (in imitation of the King of Kings) is resolved never to be weary."

Pepys in his Diary mentions two occasions upon which the ceremony was performed,—the first as early as the 23rd of June, 1660.

Touching for the Evil in England ended with the Stuarts. So late as 1712 Dr. Johnson was touched by Queen Anne. Several editions of the Book of Common Prayer, printed after the accession of the House of Hanover, certainly contain "The Office of Healing." But the newspapers of the day, which would as certainly have noticed such an occurrence, make no mention whatever of "Touching" after the accession of the House of Hanover.

The Resident Secretary then read an Account of the Excavation of a

Roman Villa at Boxmoor, in a Letter from John Evans, Esq. F.S.A. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

In a former Communication, read in December, 1851, Mr. Evans drew the attention of the Society to the existence of the remains of two Roman Villas here, one in the immediate neighbourhood of Boxmoor Station, on the London and North-Western line of Railway, and the other at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from it.

A very small portion only of the Villa actually upon the Boxmoor Station could be explored; a good part if not the whole of the remainder being hopelessly buried under the road forming the approach to the station, and under the railway itself. A few scattered remains only were found here.

The disappointment of research, however, on the site of the first Villa was amply compensated by the unexpected results upon the excavation of the second.

This Villa is situated in the garden of Boxmoor House, the residence of Thomas Davis, Esq., at whose expense the whole of the excavations were carried on. The house lies on the left hand or eastern side of the road from Boxmoor to Bovington, known as Box-lane, and the remains of the Villa at the distance of about three hundred yards from the railway, and about forty yards from Box-lane.

A plan of the rooms excavated, with several anastatic plates of the relics and various fragments discovered, particularly of the remains of a very fine tessellated pavement in a room, marked B. upon the plan, accompanied Mr. Evans's Letter.

An Enumeration of the Coins which were found here was added, including a few found near the other Villa, and at different times on Mr. Davis's estate, ranging from the time of Diocletian to the latest barbarous imitations of Roman Coins.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, February 10th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following List of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Editor.

The Art Journal for February. Fol. Lond. 1853.

From the Author.

Lares and Penates, or Cilicia and its Governors;
by William Burckhardt Barker, M.R.A.S.
8vo. London, 1853.

From the Royal Agricultural Society.

Their Journal. Vol. 13th, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Institute of British Architects.

Gallo-Byzantine Churches of Perigueux in France; by T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1853.

From the Camden Society.

The Camden Miscellany. Vol. 2. 4to. Lond. 1853.

The recommendatory testimonials of Mr. William Figg, of Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq. F.R.S., of William Watkyn Edward Wynne, Esq. M.P. (a re-election), of Charles Hill, Esq., of George Edward Street, Esq., and of Henry Clarke, M.D., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read and their elections balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

The following Letter from John Evans, Esq. F.S.A., to John Yonge Akerman, Esq., Secretary, was read, accompanying the exhibition of a Proclamation of King James II., dated Nash Mills, Hemel-Hempstead, February 5th, 1853 :—

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ By the kindness of the Rev. J. W. Butt, Vicar of King’s Langley, I am enabled to send for the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries a Proclamation of King James II. relative to the Order of proceeding necessary to those who were desirous of being touched for the King’s Evil, and which appears to have been preserved in King’s Langley Church, from the time when it was used till the present day. No doubt many other copies of this ‘ Proclamation ’ must be in existence, but this is the only instance I have met with of its being preserved in the Church since the day when, as the Proclamation directs, it was first affixed to some conspicuous place there.

“ The other Paper, in the same frame, is a Notification from the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the day on which the feast of St. Matthias ought to be kept in Leap-year, from which it would appear that all parsons, vicars, and curates were as uncertain which was the right day, as Maximilian I. when he failed in his attempt on Bruges.

“ Believe me, my dear Sir,

“ Yours sincerely,

“ JOHN EVANS.”

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Book containing a Collection of Papers and Pamphlets relating to the Ceremony of Touching for the King’s Evil.

A Note from Lord Londesborough to the President was read, forwarding for exhibition to the Society a Case of Gold Ornaments from Ireland. They were found during last year by a peasant whilst picking for stones in a “ Rath ” near Kilmalock and Kilfinnan, in the county of Limerick. The finder described them as rolled together, and as if they had not been protected by any sort of envelope. He offered them for sale to various silversmiths of Limerick, and a Roman Catholic clergyman (the Rev. J. O’Higgin) purchased them to save them from the crucible. Lord Londesborough obtained them from that gentleman.

The Resident Secretary then read an Account of Teutonic remains, apparently Saxon, found near Dieppe, in a Letter from Wm. Michael Wylie, Esq.

The early part of this Paper related to the Aggressions of the Saxon rovers upon the coasts of Gaul, as recorded by the Roman and other writers, dwelling strongly upon the known antagonism between the Saxons and the Franks.

The Antiquities described were found upon a spot called La Tourniole de Belleville, about four miles from Dieppe. La Tourniole, consisting of a mound of considerable size, situated on the slope of one of the ravines so common on this part of the coast, and which runs from the

sea upwards to the village of Belleville, apparently adopted as the *point d'appui* of a strong circular entrenchment by which it is surrounded; the latter probably added at a later date.

A List of the principal Antiquities discovered here, enumerated at considerable length, with sketches of a few of the most important, followed. They were brought to light by the continuous researches of M. Feret, of Dieppe.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these Communications

Thursday, February 17th, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered severally to be returned.

From the Royal Society.

Their Proceedings. No. 15-18 inclusive. 8vo. Lond. 1852-3.

From the Editor.

Vocabulaire Archéologique, Franç.-Anglois et Angl.-Franç.; par Adolphe Berty, Architecte. Edited by J. H. Parker. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

The following Letter from Robert Lemon, Esq. was read from the Chair :—

"MY LORD,

"State Paper Office, 17 February, 1853.

"I am enabled to lay before your Lordship and the Society eight Proclamations of the reign of King William III. which by permission of the Secretary of State have been received from the State Paper Office, in exchange for duplicates in the Society's collection. We have been enabled to effect this exchange, by which eight more Proclamations have been added to our stores, by the further liberality of Mr. Salt, in whose valuable present the duplicates occurred, and who gave me full authority to make use of them for the benefit of the Society. As this latter exchange is a final one, the duplicates in the State Paper Office now being exhausted, I cannot take a better opportunity than the present to acquaint the Society that by Mr. Salt's liberal gift our collection has been enriched by upwards of two hundred Proclamations and a number of Broad-sides of a valuable and interesting character. A few of the Proclamations in Mr. Salt's collection supplied deficiencies in the reign of King Charles II., but the great value of it consists in extending the original collection from the close of that monarch's reign through those of James II., William III., and Queen Anne, and some few in the reigns of the Georges. We shall now be enabled to boast of having the most extensive collection known, a boast the Society may very justly be proud of.

"I am sure the Society will be pleased to know that the arrangement and Calender of their fine collections, both of Proclamations and Broad-sides, are proceeding rapidly. Every contribution, even of a single Proclamation, is now of consequence, and advances its completeness. Our great deficiency is in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"I therefore respectfully beg to suggest that a research through the stores of some of our Members might bring to light some Broad-sides or Proclamations that they would feel a satisfaction in having introduced in such a collection, while there is time, and the work of arrangement in progress.

"I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,


"The Viscount Mahon.

"ROB. LEMON."

Mr. William Figg, lately elected, now present, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of the Rev. John F. Russell, John Drummond, Esq., Joseph Durham, Esq., J. B. Davis, Esq., John Richards, Esq., (re-elected,) the Rev. Thomas Hugo, Thomas Prothero, Esq., Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq., and Weston Styleman Walford, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. presented a drawing from a very ancient Sculpture in stone, on the tympanum of the south door of Tetsworth Church in Oxfordshire, intended, he apprehends, to represent the Bishop and the Presbyter. The church of Tetsworth, it is expected, will be taken down in the course of the present year.

W. E. Copperthwaite, Esq. by the hands of B. Nightingale, Esq. exhibited an Engraved Stone, said to have been found in a shallow stream in Yorkshire, of oval form, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{4}$, apparently the section of a nodule. On the plane side the monogram of  *Christos* in the centre, with the words IMP. CONSTAN. EBAR. around it.

Samuel Sheppard, Esq. F.S.A., in a brief notice, drew the attention of the Society to a portion of the Picture representing the life, death, and funeral of Sir Henry Unton, an account of which has been given in pp. 208, 209 of the First Volume of the Society's Proceedings; in one of the compartments he supposed Queen Elizabeth to be represented with Shakespeare reading to her from a book.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited a Writ of Privy Seal, signed at top by Queen Anne, countersigned by the Earl of Oxford, directing the payment to Abigail Lady Masham, Keeper of the Privy Purse, or to her assigns, of any sum or sums not exceeding 26,000*l.* for the service of the Privy Purse, and for *Healing Medals*.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter from Sir Henry Ellis, introductory of the Transcript of a Journal of the Earl of Sussex's Passage to Vienna in 1566-7, when he went to propose the Marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Archduke Charles. The original, mutilated in a few places, is one of the numerous fragments of the Cottonian Library which, with many fine and important volumes, were destroyed in the fire of 1731. The History of the journey in its political relation is detailed by Camden in his Annals: the present is a diary from day to day of the towns and inns at which the embassy rested, the courteous reception by the Emperor and Empress when it arrived, and the sports with which the Earl of Sussex and his suite were entertained during the five months of their stay. The Emperor was at this time invested with the Order of the Garter, which accounts for Sir Gilbert Dethick being one of the train, and who is presumed to have been the writer of the journal.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for the drawing presented by Mr. Williams; and for the other several Exhibitions and Communications.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1853.

No. 36.

Thursday, February 24th, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Present to the Library since the last Meeting was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned;—

From the Author.

The Revival of true principles of Architecture
in the Public Buildings of the University of
Oxford. By George Edmund Street, Esq.
8vo. Oxford and London, 1853.

The Rev. John F. Russell, John Drummond, Esq., Thomas Protheroe, Esq., Weston Styleman Walford, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., and Charles Holt, Esq., recently elected, having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, were duly admitted Fellows of the Society. Weston Styleman Walford, Esq. compounded for his annual payments.

The following Note was read, from William Salt, Esq. to Robert Lemon, Esq. accompanying the Present to the Society's Library of another accession of Proclamations:—

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ 9, Russell Square, 23 Feb. 1853.

“ In looking over my collection of Acts and Ordinances about the time of the Civil War, I met with about forty more Proclamations, which I have much pleasure in sending to you, to be added to those already contributed for improving the set in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

“ I remain, my dear Sir,

“ Ever truly yours,

“ WM. SALT.”

“ Robert Lemon, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were again returned to Mr. Salt.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a fragment of the British gold Corslet found at Mold, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 422.

Dr. F. C. Lukis, of Guernsey, then read a Memoir on the Megalithic Sepulchres in the Channel Islands; and exhibited numerous drawings and plans illustrative of those structures, and of the discoveries which he considered he had made in his researches amongst them.

In cases upon the Society's table certain Ornaments and Instruments of Stone found within these sepulchres were exhibited, with specimens of human remains of different ages, some of which had been subjected to the process of cremation.

Dr. Lukis took a general survey of the raised stones and structures attributed to the Celtæ, and defined them seriatim according to a system of nomenclature which he had framed, printed sheets of which he distributed amongst the Members of the Society, and the definitions of which he considered might be applied to these structures wherever they were found distributed through the world, universally presenting certain constant identical features which he believed to be characteristic of a fixed period. Dr. Lukis observed that this might probably not be synchronous in all parts of the world, but that in each country it evidenced and indicated an invariable datum. That there was subsequently a decline from that regularity, which accompanied and resulted from the introduction of metallic instruments.

This change he designated as the Pseudo-Celtic or Transition period, when various other forms of interment occurred both in and near the former structures, rendering a careful investigation most necessary to distinguish between them. The laws, Dr. Lukis observed, which governed or regulated the architecture of the original structures became completely subverted and obsolete, so as eventually to render them no longer recognizable.

The synoptical printed sheet, already alluded to, comprised first the Celtic Megaliths, separated into the divisions of the Maenhir, the Demi-Dolmen, the Dolmen, the Kist-vaen, the Cromlech, and the Peristalith, with their synonyms. In the second division, that is the Pseudo-Celtic or Transition period, the Cyclotrilith of which Stone-Henge was the example as Megalithic; the single Chamber and Chambers as the Tumular; and the Cairn, the Rocking-stone, and the Needle-rock, as Micro-lithic. Dr. Lukis proposed in continuation of his Memoir now read, to pass at the Society's next Meeting from the Megaliths to their contents, and to the stone implements of the period.

Thursday, March 3rd, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor.

The Builder for February. Folio. Lond. 1853.

From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, No. 36. 8vo. Lond. 1852.

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| From the Author. | The Hand-Book of Mediæval Alphabets and Devices. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Society of Arts. | Their Journal for February. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Athenæum for February. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Literary Gazette for February. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester. | Their Journal, Part 2. July 1850 to December 1851. 8vo. Chester, 1853. |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | Description of the Artist's Goniometer. By Henry Twining. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for March. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Author. | Rapport Verbal sur une Excursion dans le midi de la France. Par M. de Caumont. 8vo. Paris, 1853. |

The President proposed for election into the Society, as a Royal Member, His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse; whereupon, the ballot having been taken, His Royal Highness was declared duly elected a Royal Member of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Thomas Thorby, Esq., of Mr. William Harvey, of John Carter, Esq. Sheriff and Alderman of London, and of John Charles Robinson, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting-Room the usual time, the ballots for their election were severally taken, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the kindness of Mr. John Doubleday, exhibited Impressions in gutta percha from the original Seal and Counter-seal of the City of Carlisle, still in use by the Corporation. That the seal itself is of a date at least as old as the fifteenth century, is proved by a broken impression of it still appendant to a Deed belonging to the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, relating to some tenements in Carlisle, of the date of the 2d Hen. VI. A.D. 1423 or 4. From the style, however, and from the form of the letters of the legend, it may be safely assigned to the latter part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. The figure of the Virgin Mary with the infant Saviour on her knee, holding up a fleur-de-lis with the right hand, appears in the area of the obverse, surrounded by a double inscription. The outer one reads S. COMMVNIS CIVIVM KARLIOLENSIS; the inner, AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA. The area of the reverse, or counter-seal, presents a plain long cross, studded in the centre with a flower, a rose (or it may be a cinque-foil), with a similar flower in each of the quarters formed by the cross. The legend on this side is the same as the upper inscription on the obverse. There is this only difference, that the last word is followed by a fleur-de-lis.

Dr. Lukis read a further portion of his Communication to the Society upon the Celtic Megaliths, and on the modes adopted by the Celtæ of enlarging their cromlechs by additional dolmen and cists.

He exhibited diagrams illustrative of the fact, that the length of the chamber of the cromlech by these additions was most frequently increased on the eastern side ; which was invariably the case in Guernsey, where perhaps the most perfect examples of the true cromlech exist. These additions, it is stated, never extended beyond the peristalith where this formed part of the original structure, but always terminated at its periphery. If more space was required, then lateral cists were constructed on the sides of the newer or prolonged portion. In some few cases in Britany, these cists were added to the sides of the original cromlech ; but the ordinary method was according to that of the well-known and interesting cromlech "Dehus" in Guernsey. These lateral cists rarely communicate with the main chamber. They sometimes appear in numbers of five or six around, and occupy more space than the cromlech itself.

The modes of interment were various ; it was evident that the flesh had frequently been removed from the bones before these were laid in the flooring of the cist or cromlech, and that the process of cremation was occasionally resorted to for this purpose. This process was not constantly observed in all the cromlechs, nor even in the whole of the contents of any, but was remarked to have been the general custom in all countries. These bones were laid in detached heaps on the stone flooring, and surrounded by a ring of smooth water-worn pebbles. This inclosed likewise the urn and other relics. The heaps of human remains contained frequently the bones of individuals of all ages and probably both sexes. Of the abnormal forms of sepulture were exhibited the instances of two kneeling skeletons, and that of a round wide-mouthed urn in an inverted position resting upon three small stones placed in a triangular manner, in the intervening space between which were the bones of the front part of the chest. It suggested the inference that the heart had been extracted with probably the greater part of the contents of the thorax, including the ribs, clavicles, &c., and laid there carefully covered by the inverted urn. Here two remarkable interments were discovered in the lateral cists of the cromlech "Dehus."

The forms of the urns and their size varied considerably. Some were large enough to have contained four or five gallons, and others only as many ounces. The ware of which they were made, coarse clay, baked red ; and none appeared formed upon a wheel. The ornamented patterns upon them were engraved or impressed, or bearing the marks of the point of the finger and nail repeated at intervals round the surface. Some bore raised knobs or handles, which were occasionally perforated with one or two holes for suspension. The personal ornaments were of stone, bone, and baked clay. The more beautifully-polished specimens of the former were of varieties of serpentine.

It is remarkable, Dr. Lukis observed, that the diameter of the perforation in the large flat discs found in digging the sub-marine peat at the depth of fourteen feet below the sand, at low water, in Vazon Bay, Guernsey, exactly corresponds with similar flat discs found in Normandy, especially near Rozel. This suggests a similar use, which is not known.

The stone instruments, Dr. Lukis remarked, found in the island are very beautiful, and some appear to be unique. They bear the following

classification, which also may be found to correspond with similar discoveries in other parts of Europe. The degree of care with which many appear to have been finished indicates the perfection of the art in those islands.

Dr. Lukis then read his Classification of Celtic-stone Implements, not personal ornaments; consisting of mullers, or grind-stones; long stones with single or double bevel at one or both ends; grinding-troughs; weights; hammers; hatchets; adze-edges; ax-hatchet; stone-celts; knife; saw; spear-point; arrow-point; flint-flakes.

Dr. Lukis promised to enter into further details at the next Meeting

Thursday, March 10th, 1853.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them were ordered to be severally returned, viz. :—

From the Editor.	The Art Journal for March. Folio. Lond. 1853.
From the Lord Londesborough, F.S.A. &c.	Catalogue of a Collection of Ancient and Mediæval Rings and Personal Ornaments, formed for Lady Londesborough. 4to. Lond. 1853.
From the Author.	Lincoln's Inn; its Ancient and Modern Buildings, with an account of the Library; by William Holden Spilsbury, Librarian. 8vo. Lond. 1850.
From the Institute of British Architects.	On the Principle which governs the Proportions and Curves of the Parthenon of Athens; by D. R. Hay, F.R.S.E. 4to. Lond. 1853.

The following Announcement from the Council was read :—

“ At a Council held on Tuesday, March 1st, 1853, the President in the Chair, it was Resolved—

“ That Notice be given from the Chair at the Meetings on Thursday Evenings the 10th and 17th instant, that a Ballot will be taken on April 7th for excluding from this Society three gentlemen, whose names were announced, who are severally in arrear of their Annual payments for three years and upwards.

John Charles Robinson, Esq. and Francis Henry Dickinson, Esq. lately elected, having paid their Admission fees and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows of this Society. John Richards, Esq. formerly a Fellow, lately re-elected, having also signed the Declaration, was re-admitted Fellow.

The recommendatory Testimonials of George Taddy Tomlin, Esq. and of Edward Owen Tudor, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting-room the usual time, were read, and the ballots for their elections severally taken, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society's Collection by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. the following Proclamations :—

1. By the Lord Mayor of London and Court of Aldermen, offering a Reward of £500 for the discovery of the Person or Persons who offered an indignity to the Picture of H. Royal Highness the Duke of York in Guildhall, A.D. 1681.
2. By the King, "For quieting the Post Master General, his Deputies and Assigns, in the execution of his Office," dated 1685.
3. By the King, "To summon George Speake, Esq. Francis Charlton, Esq. John Wildman, Esq. Henry Danvers, Esq. commonly called Colonel Danvers, and John Trenchard, Esq." dated 26 July, 1685.

The Rev. Joseph Goodall exhibited a small bronze Head of a Man, ploughed up at the depth of about nine inches in a field in the parish of Bramham, in the county of Bedford. The inside filled with lead.

William Chaffers, jun. Esq. exhibited three mediæval articles in lead, recently found in the excavations for the formation of a new street near the Louvre at Paris, opposite to the church of St. Jacques la Boucherie. One of these represented a Sarcophagus three and a half inches long, on one of the sides of which in relief were two spears, and on the other a fleur-de-lis, a dagger, a sort of escutcheon, and some characters or hieroglyphics; inside the coffin was a rude figure of a man, with a conical cap and a cross resting on his arm. The second was a figure of a Bishop, with mitre and crozier, some raised characters on his breast, and beneath a cross fleury. The third figure wore a conical cap surmounted by a cross, a closed book on the left arm, and a long saw in his right hand, with a key on his breast; probably intended for St. Simon.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a British Celt and a Roman Spear-head, found at a distance of three or four hundred yards from the site of the well-known discovery of Saxon Coins at Cuerdale, near Preston, in Lancashire.

Dr. Lukis then resumed and concluded his Communication upon the Celtic Megalithic Structures in the Channel Islands; again referring to the Chart which, in an earlier portion of his Communication, he had circulated among the Members of the Society, defining the true type of certain anomalous forms of these structures.

Dr. Lukis again noticed the personal Ornaments of the period, and enlarged upon the Celtic Stone Implements not personal ornaments, the enumeration of which was entered upon the Minutes of the previous Meeting, enlarging more particularly upon the Stone Celts.

Of all the stone instruments, he observed, the uses of which are sufficiently obvious, none perhaps offer greater fields for speculation as to the manner of using them than the celt. It certainly is a cutting instrument; but, he adds, after a close examination of some hundred specimens, not one has led to the conclusion that it ever was originally intended to be mounted on a handle: certainly no workman would contrive such a form to be adapted to a handle. He would not be at the labour of communicating so delicate a polish and finish to the portion to

be hidden in the fixing. It therefore appears incontrovertible that the stone celt was not intended to be secured in a handle, but was held in the hand and applied to particular uses which are not now evident, but to which neither the hammer nor the hatchet were applicable. Dr. Lukis then went to the arrow points of flint, so constantly found in the same vicinity. He concluded with the quotation of a short passage from Macpherson's *Ossian*, expressive of the fervour of his admiration for the Celtic antiquities everywhere visible in the Channel Islands.

Thursday, March 17th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book.

From the Editor.

1. Samlingar ut gifna af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet. Fjerde Delen. Häft 5. Ett fornsvenskt Legendarium. Band 1. Häft 5. Edited by Geo. Stevens. 8vo. Stockholm, 1852.
2. Brottstycken av en Dominikaner-Ordens eller Predikare-Brödernas Statut-eller Capitel-Bok ifrån xiii. Arundradet, och gällande för "Provincia Bacia" eller de Nordiska Riken. Ved G. Stephens. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn, 1852.

From the British Archæological Association.

Their Journal, No. 32. 8vo. London, 1853.

From the Author.

La petite Mer appelée Morbihan. Guerre de César contre les Vénètes. Locmariaker. Par M. Tranois. 4to. Saint-Brieuc, 1853

From F. W. Laxton, Esq.

The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. Nos. 227 and 228, for February and March. 4to. London, 1853.

Robert Cole, Esq. presented to the Society a manuscript copy of a Proclamation issued by the Pretender, dated 23rd December, 1743: stated to have been affixed in the towns through which the rebels passed in 1745.

The announcement from the Council of March 1st was again read from the Chair, that a ballot will be taken on April 7th for excluding from the Society the three gentlemen therein named who are severally in arrear of their annual payments for three years and upwards.

Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq., Edward Owen Tudor, Esq., and George Taddy Tomlin, Esq., having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Matthew Dawes, Esq., of Charles John Armistead, gentleman, and of Jonathan Gooding, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Edward Phillips, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a variety of medieval Remains found recently in the bed of the Shirborn river at Coventry, consisting of Rings, a variety of Implements, Coins, &c., the greater part apparently of the fifteenth century, with one small brass Roman Coin of Crispus.

John Henry Parker, Esq. in illustration of his Memoir upon the French Churches of Poitou recently communicated to the Society, exhibited a copy of the splendid work published by the French Government upon the Church of St. Sevin, near Poitiers.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, F.S.A., exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a Medal by Albert Durer, bearing the date 1508, with Albert Durer's monogram. It represents a female bust nearly to the shoulders, the head thrown back, but looking upwards. The original drawing for this medal is preserved in the British Museum. The lady represented was Albert Durer's wife. In the Museum there is also a copy of this medal with a reverse, which this has not. It is supposed that the reverse was probably attached to the medal at some subsequent period. Mr. Gooding also exhibited the Matrices of two Seals, a weight of a Quarter Noble, and several farthing Tokens of the reign of James I. and Charles I. found near Southwold.

Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Oil-Painting in his possession, presumed to be a portrait of the poet Milton. It had formerly the poet's name in an old hand, written at the back upon the canvass, but which upon the re-lining of the Picture a few years ago had been removed by a picture-cleaner. Mr. Lemon, in illustration of this portrait, presented the Copy of a Letter preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum [No. 7003, fol. 116], from Mr. George Vertue to Mr. Charles Christian, dated August 12th, 1721, describing an interview between Vertue and Deborah Milton, the poet's youngest daughter, in which she repudiated a supposed portrait of her father then shown to her, "it being of a brown complexion and black hair, and curled locks. On the contrary (she said), her father was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lanck hair;" a description which Mr. Lemon considered to tally closely with the portrait before the Society.

Arthur Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Remarks

"On the name of Godmanchester, as derived and explained by Camden:—

"Coleman Street, London, March 1853.

"There are some historic doubts of so little moment in themselves as hardly to invite research, or repay the trouble of investigation. But error gains importance from the authority on which it rests: and it is in this view that we enter on the following subject.

"Camden, in his description of the county of Huntingdon, has a notice of Godmanchester, in which that town is mentioned in the following terms:—'*Goodmanchester, hodie dicta pro Gormonchester.*' Our great antiquary believes the name to be derived from a certain Gormo, a Danish chief,* whom he identifies with that Guthrum the Dane who obtained from Alfred the kingdom of East Anglia, after the battle in 878 which restored the Saxon throne. The grounds of this belief are very imperfectly developed, and the whole subject appears to require a further examination.

"If we are anywhere to look for the real name of the Danish leader who was at this time opposed to King Alfred, it will be in the treaty concluded between them, the *Fœdus Guthrum*. In the Saxon text of this treaty he is called Gythrun, Guthrun, and Guthrum; and by Florence, Ethelwerd, and Hoveden, Guthrum. In the Saxon Chronicle (with the exception of one MS. which has Guthram); and in Malmesbury, Huntingdon, and Ingulf, he is called Godrum, Gudrum, Godrun, and Godroun, all of them readings which conform to known rules of orthographical variation.

"We now come to the only authorities that have appeared in support of Camden's rather confident hypothesis, a nameless verse, and a passage from Pious or Pike, a writer of the time of Henry I. To these can only be added one to the same effect from Malmesbury,† containing the words '*Gudrum quem nostri Gormundum vocant;*' and one from Ingulf, with the words '*Godroun quem nos Gormoand vocamus.*' In these we have two distinct names that admit of no transition one into the other; and the difference in expression between '*nos vocamus*' and '*nostri vocant*' discovers Ingulf as the first to apply them to one person.

"Together with the notion that Alfred's Guthrum had two names, we generally find the belief that he had two kingdoms, East Anglia and Northumberland. This opinion, which Dr. Wilkins‡ has engrafted upon a quotation from Simeon of Durham, is drawn from the same passage in William of Malmesbury;§ but all the earlier writers, including the Saxon Chronicle, Asser, Florence, and Ethelwerd, speak only to his possession of East Anglia,|| and Mr. Turner remarks that the construction of the treaty appears to imply no more. Indeed, is it likely that the kingdom of Northumbria should have been concluded by a treaty in which the people of East Anglia are alone recognised as a consenting party?¶

* "*Hanc urbem fuisse illam quæ apud Antoninum Duroloiponte . . . dicitur, ipsa nominis significatio probet. Sed antiquato sub Saxonibus nomine vetusto, à Gormone Dano, cui has provincias cum pax convenisset, Ælfredus noster concessit, Gormoncestre vocari cœpit,*" &c.—Camd. *Brit. ed.* 1607, p. 367.

† *De Gestis Regum*, lib. ii. cap. 4.

‡ Note on the *Fœdus Guthrum* in *Leges A. Sax.* p. 47.

§ "*Eorum rex Gudrum, quem nostri Gormundum vocant, — in filium à rege Ælfredo susceptus est. Datæ sunt ei provincie Orientalium Anglorum et Northanimbrorum.*"—*De Gestis Regum*, lib. ii. cap. 4.

In this case Malmesbury is not in agreement with Ingulf: nor does he altogether agree with himself; for in another part of his work he reports that "Guthrum, a Danish king, reigned twelve years in East Saxonia (he means Anglia), in the time of king Alfred, leaving as his successor Eohric, also a Dane."—Lib. i. cap. 6.

|| Their expressions are remarkably distinct. A.D. 879:—*Depe for þe hepe . . . on Eart Engle, 7 geræt þe lond, 7 gebælde.* A.D. 890:—*And he buðe on Eart Englum and þæt lond æpeft geræt.* "*In Orientali Angliâ cum suis habitavit, et provinciam illam, &c., incoluit et possedit.*" "*Cujus concessus maximè fuerat inter Orientales Anglos.*" "*Estanglia, &c. ad inhabitandum donatus est.*" "*Regnavit in Estangle,*" &c.

¶ In the various accounts of Guthrum's death, he is called *Se Nopðepna cýning*; rex *Northmannicus*; rendered by Ethelwerd "*Boreatium rex Anglorum.*" In Ingulf we find "*Estanglia, id est Northfolchia.*" A confusion of these terms may possibly have produced the title of "*rex Orientalium Anglorum et Northanimbrorum,*" which is implied in the one part of Malmesbury's narrative.

"What Camden had said was afterwards adopted by Pontanus, in his *History of Denmark*.^{*} This author connects the supposed fact with the name of *Gormo Anglicus*, attributing that name to a king of Denmark, the father of Harald Blatand, and ancestor of Canute the Great, better known as Gamle Gorm, or Gormo Grandævus. Nothing can be much more uncertain than the personality of Gormo Anglicus;† but the other description fixes the writer's meaning. And it suggests a difficulty in regard to dates. Guthrum, as we know from the best English authorities, died in 890 or 91, or twelve years after his treaty with Alfred; while Gorm was living and reigning in Denmark, according to the same Pontanus, as late as 931.‡ The statement fails in chronology: it is therefore immaterial to show that it reconciles in one person the character of a Christian convert and of an impenetrable pagan and persecutor of Christians. Of the parties thus identified, one lived in England, the other in Denmark; one died in the ninth century, the other in the tenth; one, according to tradition, was buried in Suffolk; the tomb of the other is in his fatherland. So far from being a roving adventurer, Gorm was occupied at home in the consolidation of an enlarged dominion§—enlarged at the expense of the Jutish reguli, to whom may rather be ascribed the predatory excursions of this particular period.

"It is not intended, however, that neither the Gorm in question, nor any other Gorm, had a footing in Northumberland: || but supposing this, we have two contemporaries, Guthrum and Gorm, with several and distinct attributes, confounded by Pikus and Malmesbury. And we here remark that Polydore Vergil, who takes Gormo as the name of Alfred's adopted son, discredits the grant of East Anglia, which he treats as a mistake, and insists that the territory given by the king was Northumbria. At all events no Gorm was connected with Godmanchester: nor, on the other hand, can its name be formed from *Guthrum*, and no pretence remains for the dangerous expedient of changing an orthography sanctioned by common use.

"The passage in Camden which has called for these remarks will suggest another point of inquiry. 'It is not to be forgotten,' he says, 'that some of our old writers have called this town *Gumicester* and *Gumicestrūm*.'¶ Now this is true, not in a limited sense, and of old writers only; it appears to be the fact, that, with slight varia-

* "Anglici scriptores Gormondum fere vocant. Concessusque illi, cum ibi ageret, ab Alfredo rege totus Huntingthoniæ tractus qui et inde *Gormoncester* appellitari est cœptus; attestante vetere versiculo quem citat clarissimus Camdenus," &c.—*Hist. Rer. Dan.* lib. v. p. 129.

† Mr. Turner, in a note on this part of the history, has the following remark in reference to the supposed identity of Gorm and Godrun. "Saxo places a Gormo Anglicus soon after Ragnar Lodbrok. In the *Chronicon* of Eric he is surnamed *Enske*, the Englishman, and is there said to have been baptized in England. Hamsfort says he went to England and was converted by Alfred; if so, he was the Godrun here mentioned."—*A. Sax.* vol. i. 8vo. p. 577.

In regard to the authority of Eric, it is probably sufficient to quote the opinion of Torfeus (*Series Reg. Dan.* p. 435), who, in reference to this period, says that it is hardly worth refutation: "heic uti sæpius mirè in calculo confusum est." This part of the genealogy of Saxo seems also to be fraught with difficulty; nor is any date assigned to a Gormo Anglicus clear and intelligible enough to serve an historical purpose. Were these authorities better than they are, the difference in name is still unexplained.

‡ The more usual date is 934 or 935.

§ See Laing's *Snorro Sturleson*, vol. i. p. 460; and Thorpe's *Lappenberg*, vol. ii. p. 104.

|| Torfeus, in a particular dissertation, cites the *Historia Olafi Tryggvini* as showing that the sons of Gormo Grandævus had a prevailing interest in Northumberland.—*Trifolium Historicum*, p. 15. They were Knut and Harald, "synir Gorms hins Gamla."—*Torf. Ser. Reg. Dan.* p. 376.

And this appears to tally with Messenius (*Chronol. Scand.* tom. i.), "Anno 920. Haraldum Gormo filium in regiminis Danici admisit consortium; sed alter filiorum Canutus partem Angliæ Danis subjectæ administrat." It will be recollected that our Guthrum died in 890.

Gorm would also have had a brother in Northumberland, if Guthred son of Hardacnut, mentioned by Simeon of Durham, and who died in 894, was the son of Gorm's father. He also, it appears, had some sort of treaty with Alfred.

¶ "Nec prætereundum est quòd aliqui etiam è priscis illis scriptoribus hanc urbem *Gumicester* et *Gumicestrūm* vocarint," &c.—*Camd. Brit.* p. 367.

tions in spelling, this has been a name in general use from the reign of king John downwards; and we have the authority of Mr. Fox's recent history of the town that 'all the corporation records still continue to be headed Gumeceester alias Godmanchester.'

"The uniform practice here described was indeed broken in upon by some functionaries at Westminster in the reign of king Edward the First: and in a patent there dated in the 4th of Richard the Second, the town is described as '*Gumecestre jam vulgariter nuncupato Garmunchestre.*' This new light may or may not have been derived from a certain class of public ecclesiastical records, in which a formula once introduced was not likely to be changed; but against it is the evidence of local and municipal writings of every kind and in every age.

"From the reign of John we will now go higher. In Domesday the same place is *Godmundcestre*, as it is also called by Henry of Huntingdon; and in a charter to the Abbey of Ramsey, pretending at least to a Saxon origin, we find it *Guthmuncester*. These are obviously different forms of the same word, and imply a derivation, not from the *Guthrum* or *Godroon* hitherto under notice, but from some *Guthmund* or *Godmund*,—the Saxon lord of a deserted Roman city."

John Bruce, Esq. then read "Observations upon William Penn's Imprisonment in the Tower, A.D. 1668, by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer S.A., with some new Documents connected therewith, communicated by Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A." This Memoir is in course of printing for the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, April 7th, 1853.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the several Donors:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. | Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, from Edward I. to Richard II. By the Editor of the Glossary of Architecture. 8vo. Oxford, 1853. |
| From the Editor. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. — Part 4. — 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Authors. | Baths and Wash-houses; an Account of their History. By Arthur Ashpitel and John Whicheard. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Photographic Society. | Their Journal. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Athenæum for March. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Literary Gazette for March. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Builder for March. Folio. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Society of Arts. | Their Journal for March. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Author. | A Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex. By William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. (Second Edition.) 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Art Journal for April. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for April. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 7. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |

From Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. Catalogue of portions of the Library of Mr. Purton Cooper, directed by him to be sold in the Spring of 1853. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

Arthur Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society eleven Proclamations : viz., one of King Charles II., nine of King James II., and one of William III. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for this Present.

The Minute of Council of the 1st March was again read, directing a ballot to be taken this evening for excluding from the Society three gentlemen who were severally in arrear of their annual payments for three years and upwards. Of the three persons named in the Minute, one having paid up his arrears, and another having paid a portion of his arrears and given his promise to pay the remainder, the ballot was taken upon the name of John Johnson, Esq. only, who was thereupon declared to be excluded, and his name omitted from the List of the Society.

George Godwin, Esq. one of the Auditors appointed by the Society on the 20th January, 1853, to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending 31st December, 1852, then reported that, having examined the said Accounts together with the Vouchers relating thereto, the Auditors had found the same to be just and true. He then read the Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements which they had prepared for the information of the Society.

"WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1852, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	£	s.	d.
1852.						
Balance of the last Audited Account, up to the 31st of December, 1851				1058	19	11
By 1 Subscription, due at Christmas, 1848, and a Payment on account, of £3			7	4		
By 3 Subscriptions, due at Christmas 1849, and £2 2s., being an unpaid remainder of a 4th Subscription			14	14		
By 24 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1850			96	12		
By 124 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1851, whereof 11 are old Subscriptions at £2 2s.			497	14		
By 104 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1852, at the New Rate of £2 2s.			212	2		
By 15 Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1853			31	10		
By 8 Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1854, in advance			16	16		
By 8 Half Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1855, in advance			8	8		
				885	0	0
By Admission Fees of 21 Members			110	5	0	
By Compositions received from 5 Members			131	5	0	
By Two Half Year's Dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the Three per Cent. Consols			202	15	3	
By Sale of Published Works			51	5	2	
On Account of Sale of Old Stock out of the Warehouse			81	1	0	
From the Committee of 18th November, 1852, Balance of their Account in hand on 31st December, 1852, after payment of all their Expenses			9	13	9	
				£2,530	5	1

Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, on the 31st day of December, 1852, £7,267 9s. 3d.

<i>Disbursements.</i>		£	s.	d.
1852.				
To Printers and Artists in the Publications of the Society		659	14	11
For Binding		36	9	11
For Taxes		20	16	3
For Salaries		395	15	0
For Stationery		18	17	4
For Tradesmen's Bills, for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses		86	0	4
For Coffee, with Payments for Making and Attendance		30	15	3
For Petty Cash expenses for the whole Year, being principally Postage of the Numbers of the Proceedings and other Circulars		58	11	3½
For Purchase of £611 6s. Three per Cent. Consols, with Commission		600	0	0
For Insurance		20	4	0
For Duty on Foreign Books presented to the Society, and other Small Expenses connected with the Business of the Society, and not included in the Petty Cash Account		10	19	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1853		592	1	9½

£2,530 5 1

Witness our hands this 18th day of March, 1853.

(Signed) RICHARD FORD.
JOHN HENRY PARKER.
GEORGE GODWIN.
C. D'EYNCOURT."

The Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society were directed to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had taken, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Thomas Thorby, Esq. and Matthew Dawes, Esq. lately elected now attending, having paid their admission-fees and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, were admitted Fellows of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Henry Mogford, Esq., of John Brent, jun. Esq., and of John Watkins, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time were read, and their elections severally ballotted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society by the hands of Charles Roach Smith, Esq. the fac-simile of an Illumination prefixed to the Gospel of St. Matthew in a Latin MS. of the Gospels given by Ada, sister of the Emperor Charlemagne to the Monastery of St. Maximin at Treves, and now preserved in the public library of that city. It was copied for Mr. Turner by M. Ruben, professor of Design at the Gymnasium of Treves. Sir Frederic Madden, Mr. Smith says, observes that "the Painting in Mr. Dawson Turner's possession, from its perfect resemblance to a similar figure in the Codex Aureus of the Harleian Collection No. 2788, must undoubtedly have proceeded, if not from the same hand, yet from the same school of art, and executed at the same period; probably Italic Art."

The splendid manuscript from which this painting was copied, is the same as that which contains on the cover the engraved stone, an account of which was communicated to the Society by Sir Francis Palgrave, and the stone engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVII. p. 420.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. communicated copies of two Letters which he had received from the Rev. Matthew Lowndes of Buckfastleigh, Devon, accompanying a specimen of the old Horn-book for children, in general use about sixty years ago in dames' schools, but which were extinguished by the introduction of Dr. Bell's Sand-bag. Mr. Lowndes considered the old Horn-book to be more useful than any of the substitutes which have been allowed to supersede it.

Henry Long, Esq. by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated from the archives of the municipality of Vevay in Switzerland, a copy of a Letter, in French, from General Ludlow to the authorities of that town, where he had lived in exile after the restoration of King Charles II., written to them in the month of July, 1689, immediately previous to his return for a short time to England upon the accession of King William III. It was preceded by a Memorandum detailing the constant apprehension of assassination under which Ludlow lived at Vevay, and of the protection afforded to him by the Government of Berne, in allowing a guard-house to be erected in front of his residence at Vevay for his protection.

The next Paper read, was "An Account of the Roman Villa, and the Discoveries made on the Borough Hill near Daventry, the ancient Bennavenna;" by Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. of Norton Hall: with

Illustrations by Mr. Edward Pretty of Northampton, and a Map of the vicinity.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to read a portion of "Annals of Thothmes III. as derived from Hieroglyphical Inscriptions;" by Samuel Birch, Esq. of the British Museum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, April 14th, 1853.

Captain W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced from the Donation Book, for which the Society's thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:—

From the Minister of Public Instruction, France.

Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France.

1. L'Eclaircissement de la langue Française. Par Jean Palsgrave. Suivi de la Grammaire de Giles du Guez. Par F. Génin.
2. Correspondance Administrative sous le règne de Louis 14. Recueillie par G. B. Depping. Tome 3. Affaires de Finances, Commerce, Industrie.
3. Architecture Monastique. Par Albert Lenoir. 1^{re} Partie.
4. Papiers d'Etat du Cardinal de Granvelle. Publiés sous la direction de Ch. Weiss. Tome 9. 4to. Paris, 1852.

From the Royal Academy of Belgium.

1. Bulletins de L'Académie Royale de Belgique. Tome 19. 3^e Partie. 1852.
2. Annuaire. 1853. 19^{me} Année. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1852-53.

From the Society of Emulation, Abbeville.

Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville, 1849, 1850, 1851, et le 1^{er} Semestre de 1852. 8vo. Abbeville, 1852.

From the Author.

Opuscoli del Professore Carlo Gemmellaro.

1. Pochi Cenni sopra un' Assario Greco da Proporsi, 1851.
 2. Biografia Siciliana. 1. Filistione da Catania, 1834. 2. Matteo Silvaggio. 3. Lorenzo Bolano.
 3. Sopra di un Crocifitto figurato in avorio posseduto dal P. Priore D. Luigi Corvaja, 1840.
 4. Due Parole sugli ornati della Volta della grande Biblioteca nella Catanese Università di Studj, 1845.
 5. Cenno Storico su di una tela di Girolamo la Manua antico pittor Catanese, 1848.
 6. Due Parole sopra una antica moneta inedita di Enna, 1851.
 7. Illustrazione di una moneta di Catania, 1845.
 8. Breve disamina sul fior di Loto delle antiche monete di Sicilia. 8vo. Catania, 1834-51.
- Opuscoli del Dottore Bonaventura Portoghesi da Catania.
1. I Frammenti della legislazione di Zaleuco da Locri, 1847.

From the Author.

2. Sopra una statuetta di Cerere esistente nel Museo de PP. Casinesi di Catania, 1847.
3. Sopra un basso rilievo esistente nel Museo de PP. Casinetti.
4. Donn' Aldonza Santapace, conto storico-tragico, 1850.
5. Ad una scritta anonima intitolata *Discussione Storica*, Repliche, 1852. 8vo. Catania, 1847-52.

From the Author (anonymous).

The Fountains of British History explored. 12mo. London, 1852.

From the Author.

A Letter to the Lord Chancellor, on the Consolidation of the Statute Law. By Sir Fortunatus Dwaris. 8vo. 1853.

From B. Williams, Esq. F.S.A.

Wachter's Glossarium Germanicum. Folio. Lipsie, 1737.

Henry Mogford, Esq. lately elected, having paid his admission-fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Joseph Samuel Mackie, Esq., of Richard Kyrke Penson, Esq., of Henry J. B. Nicholson, D.D., of William Francis Ainsworth, Esq., and of Frederic Collings Lukis, M.D. of Guernsey, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

The following Note from the Rev J. Henthorn Todd, D.D. to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, was read, upon the Chinese Seals so frequently found in the sister-kingdom.



"DEAR SIR,

"Above there is a not very artistic drawing of a porcelain seal found in the county Limerick, and I inclose an impression of it taken in printing ink, for it is so, and not with wax, that it was evidently meant to be used.

"The animal on the top seems to be a rabbit, although the head is shapeless as above represented.

"I know not whether you might think it worth while to exhibit the inclosed impression to the Society of Antiquaries; we suppose it to be Chinese, but no person here is sufficiently skilled in the language to be able to tell what it is.

"You are of course aware that such seals are found in many places in Ireland, and that we are greatly puzzled to account for their existence here; and they are found at such depths in the ground as prove that they are of some antiquity. They are usually however square, and that which I have represented above is peculiar in being oval, although I believe there are some specimens of oval seals which have lately been found.

"I have sealed this letter with it, that you may see an impression of it in wax.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. H. TODD."

"Trin. Coll. Dublin, March 26, 1853.

This short Communication was followed by another Note upon the same subject, in comment upon Dr. Todd's Note, from Samuel Birch, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis :—

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"British Museum, 13th April, 1853.

"I have read Dr. Todd's letter which I re-enclose, and find the inscription to be in the Chinese-seal character on one of the porcelain seals so often found in Ireland. These have been already published by Mr. Edmund Getty, in a work entitled, "Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland," 4to. Belfast, 1850; and the inscription on the present oval one, an unusual type, resembles half of figures 9, 13, 46, 63, described in that work as partly unintelligible. One character is *sin*, heart, but the upper one is uncertain; and these seals have been read in a most conflicting manner by the late Dr. Gutzlaff and some Chinese themselves.

"I inclose the impression of a seal of this class which I made some years ago, and which then belonged to Mr. T. Allen, of 78, New Cut, Lambeth. It is the one, No. 9, of Mr. Getty's Plate I. This was said, by the person who showed it to me, to have been brought from China by a person who gave it to his wife's mother when a girl. This may perhaps help to fix the age of the seals, which are inscribed with a character by no means so ancient as some have conjectured.

"Believe me to remain,

"Yours very sincerely,

"S. BIRCH."

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. exhibited a slight sketch of a small Cross and Chain, recently found in a grave at Kingoldrum, Forfarshire. The chain was of bronze, eight inches long; the cross of the same material, but little more than two inches in diameter. A skeleton was found with them doubled, head and knees together, placed in a sitting posture between three slabs of stone; the fourth had probably been removed; though in fact it did not appear whether the coffin or place of interment had been covered with another stone. The grave had been at one time within the precincts of the churchyard. A small glass vessel, with one or two other articles of which no distinct account can now be obtained, were found at the same time.

Frederick William Fairholt, Esq. exhibited a drawing of a very remarkable coffin lid of black marble, preserved in the Ambulatory of the Choir of Ely Cathedral, accompanied by the following Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary.

11, Montpelier Square, Brompton, March 1853.

"DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

"Will you bring before our Society a drawing I made recently of a very remarkable coffin lid of black marble now preserved in Ely Cathedral. It is not quite perfect at bottom, where it has been somewhat rudely fractured; having once formed part of the pavement of St. Mary's Church in Ely, until the repair of that structure in 1839, when it was removed to the Cathedral, and has been set upright in the ambulatory of the choir. It was found face downwards on the floor of the church, which may account in some degree for the perfect preservation of all parts, except the faces of the figures on it, and they may have been marks for iconoclastic zeal at the time of the Reformation or the age of the Commonwealth. From the character of the architecture so minutely and beautifully chiselled on the canopy, there need be no hesitation in fixing the date of this work to the early part of the 12th century; the peculiar treatment of the angel's wings and the ornament upon the dress are additional traits of the art of that period. The inscription in Lombardic letters on the soffit of the arch—*Sanctus Michaelis orate pro me*—is a clue to the meaning of the central bas-relief, which represents the soul of a bishop carried to heaven by the Archangel Michael. This

conventional mode of representing the soul as a small naked figure, has many parallels in early Byzantine art. The crozier which accompanies the figure is of very early character ; it is a simple crook, and is seen of similar form on the monumental effigy of Roger Bishop of Sarum, 1193, in Salisbury Cathedral, after which period the form fell into disuse. An early example occurs on the monument of Bishop Radulphus, 1123, in Chichester Cathedral ; to which period I should be inclined to attribute the slab under notice, which is, as far as I am aware, an unique example of a monumental stone of so early a date, possessing so many curious features and so elaborate in character : but I need not enlarge on the rarity and curiosity of these early works of art.

“ I am, my dear Sir,

“ Yours very truly,

“ FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT.”

The Resident Secretary then read “ An Examination of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, with a view to ascertain whether the claim usually accorded to Simon de Burton and the two William Canynges, as the founders and re-constructors of that edifice, is based upon fact ;” by George Pryce, Esq. of Bristol : a portion of which having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future evening.

The Vice-President then gave Notice from the Chair

That on Saturday, the 23rd of April, the Anniversary Election of the Society will be held in the Society's Meeting-room, at two of the clock ; and declared how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons should be chosen of the Council, out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other Officers ; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his Annual Contribution, is capable of giving a Vote at such Election.

Also that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were now adjourned to Thursday, April 28th.

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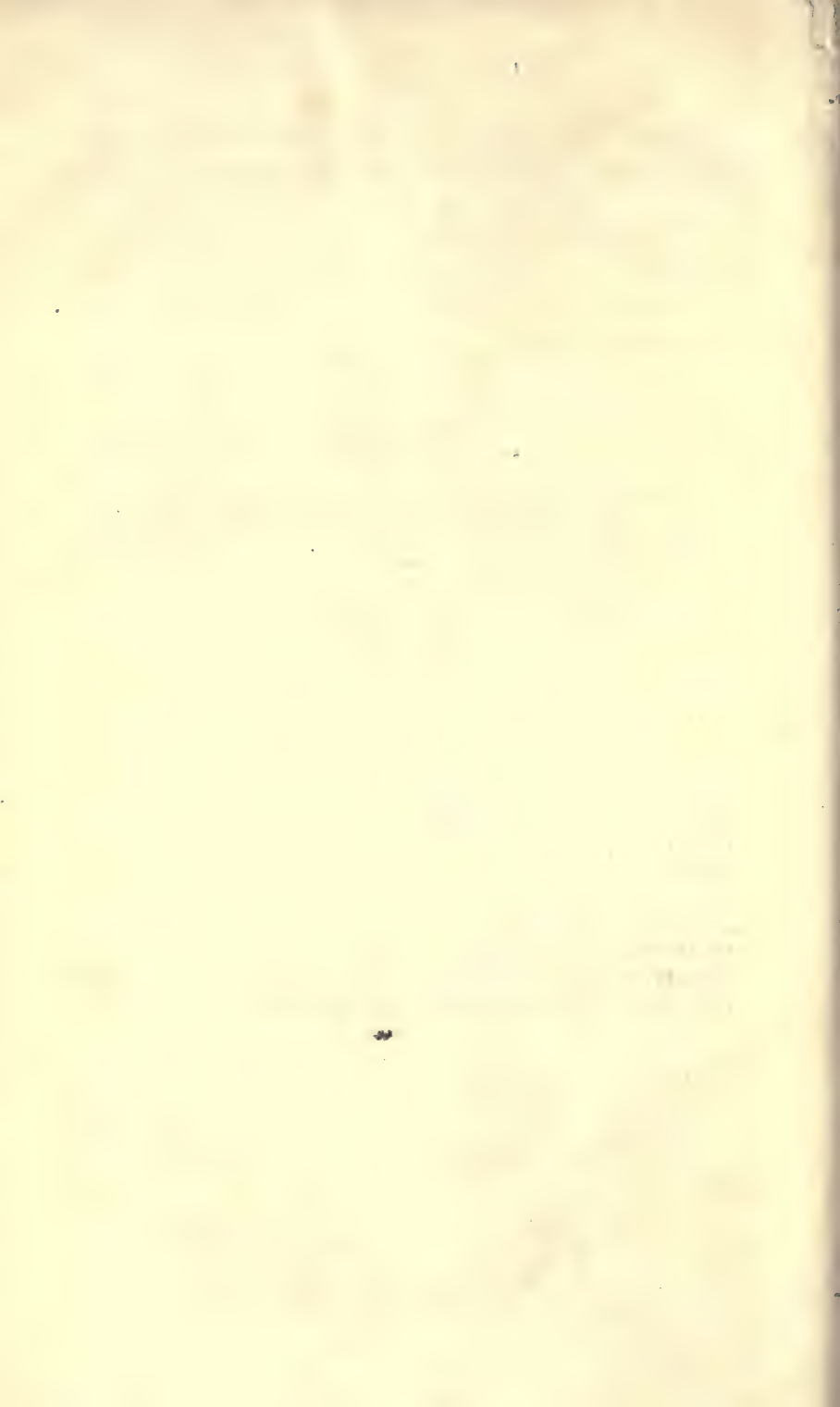
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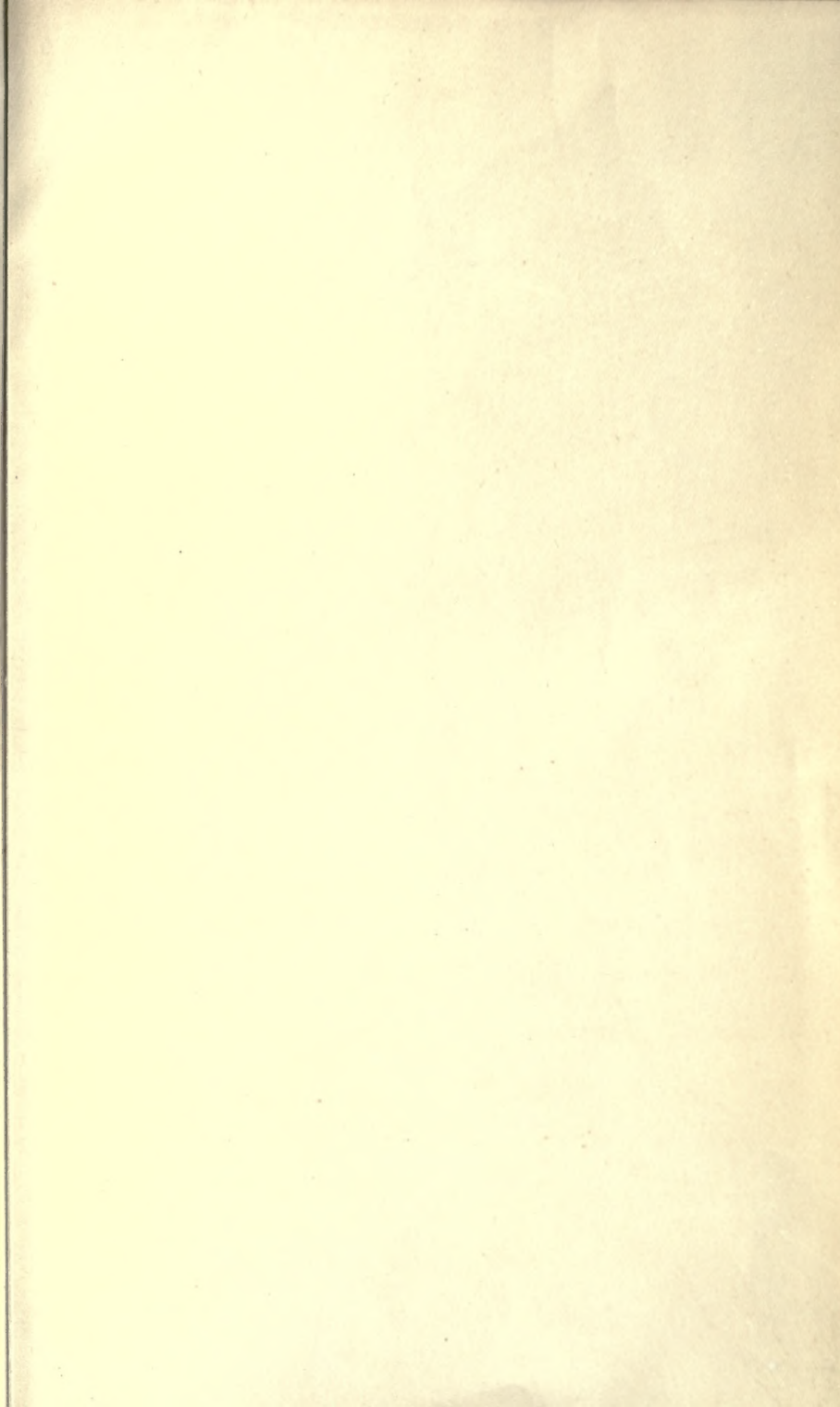
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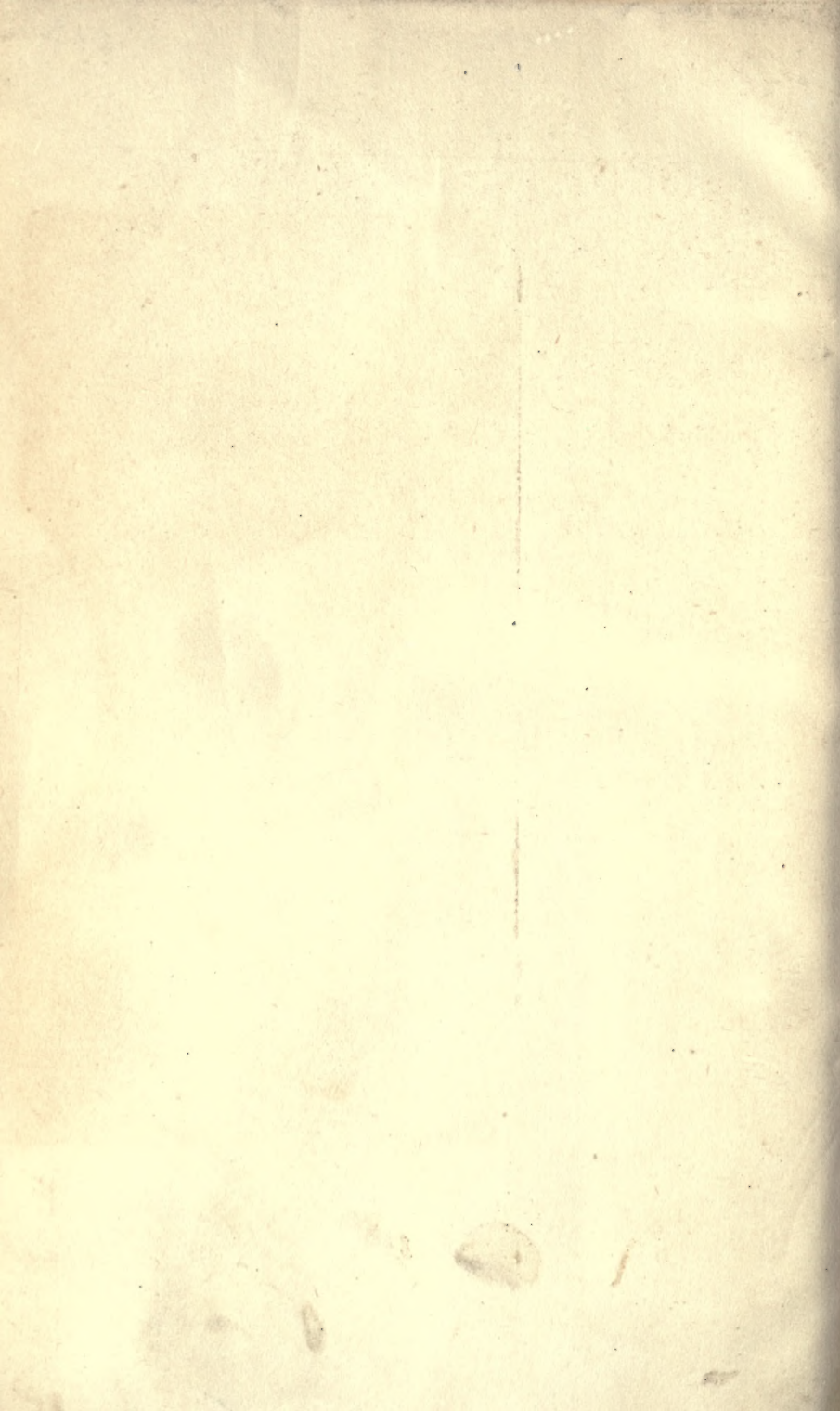
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